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MEMORIAL

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OF

THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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MEMORIALS AND AUTHORS

	Page
INTRODUCTION. By William Richard Cutter, A.M.	xvii
WILLIAM SAXTON MORTON, A.M. By Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D.	1
Rev. JOSEPH RICHARDSON, A.M. By Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D.	2
Gen. GUY MANNERING FESSENDEN. By Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D.	4
Mr. NATHANIEL WHITING. By Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D.	5
JOSEPH GREEN COGSWELL, A.M., PH.D., LL.D. By Rev. Ephraim Orcutt Jameson, A.B.	6
Mr. EBENEZER DALE. By Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D.	8
HENRY THEODORE TUCKERMAN, A.M. By Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D.	9
Mr. DAVID HARLOW PEASE. By Rev. Samuel Cutler.	11
Rev. JAMES THURSTON, A.M. By Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D.	12
Mr. LILLEY EATON. By Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D.	13
Mr. MARTIN BOWEN SCOTT. By Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D.	15
Sir THOMAS PHILLIPPS, Bart., M.A., F.R.S. By John Gough Nichols, F.S.A.	16
Mr. DANIEL DENNY. By Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D.	17
Mr. HENRY BENJAMIN HUMPHREY. By Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D.	18
WILLIAM FREDERICK GOODWIN, U.S.A., A.M., LL.B. By Rev. George Moulton Adams, D.D.	20
GRIFFITH JOHN McREE, A.M.	21
Mr. OLIVER MAYHEW WHIPPLE. By Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D.	22
FRANCIS ALFRED FABENS, A.B., LL.B. By Rev. George Moulton Adams, D.D.	23
Mr. ELISHA TYSON WILSON. By Hon. Thomas Coffin Amory.	24

PAGE

MR. WILLIAM THOMAS. By S. L. 26

GEORGE GAINES BREWSTER, M.D., D.D.S. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 28

SILAS AXTELL CRANE, A.M., D.D. By Rev. GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, D.D. 29

MR. SAMUEL HAYES CONGAR. By Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D. 30

MR. NOAH AMHERST PHELPS. By Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D. 32

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM RAISBECK. By Mrs. KATE RAISBECK BUTTRICK 34

FRANCIS VINTON, D.D., LL.D. By Rev. GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, D.D. 35

MR. THOMAS TEMPLE ROCKWOOD. By Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D. 36

MR. STEPHEN THURSTON FARWELL. By Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D. 37

MR. JOHN FAIRFIELD RICH. By Rev. GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, D.D. 38

MR. HORATIO GATES SOMERBY. By JOHN MERRILL BRADBURY 38

MR. THOMAS RICHARDSON. By THOMAS F. RICHARDSON, A.M. 40

MR. ALFRED GREENLEAF. 41

MR. NEHEMIAH WASHBURN. 42

MR. JOSEPH MOULTON. By JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M. 42

MR. JAMES BROWN THORNTON. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 44

JOSEPH ALLEN, A.M., D.D. By Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D. 45

ZEDEKIAH SMITH BARSTOW, D.D. By Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D. 46

SIR FREDERICK MADDEN, F.S.A. By JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A. 47

MR. HENRY VEAZEY WARD. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 49

MR. ELIPHALET JONES. By GEORGE MOUNTFORT 50

MR. CHARLES STEPHEN LYNCH. By Rev. CALEB DAVIS BRADLEE, D.D. 51

MR. STALHAM WILLIAMS. By Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D. 52

GEORGE GIBBS, LL.B. By Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D. 53

JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, LL.D. By Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D. 55

PAGE

HON. OAKES AMES. By WILLIAM RICHARD CUTTER, A.M., and others. 56
MR. JOSEPH HOWE. By Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D. 57
JOHN PRENTISS, A.M. By Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D. 58
MR. EDMUND PITT TILESTON. By EDWARD HOLDEN, Esq. 60
SAMUEL BURNHAM, A. M. By Rev. INCREASE NILES TARBOX, A.M., D.D. 62
JOHN HANNIBAL SHEPPARD, A.M. By WILLIAM RICHARD CUTTER, A.M. 64
WILLIAM WHITING, LL.D. 67
Mr. JOSEPH LYMAN HENSHAW. By EDWIN PERCY WHIPPLE, A.M. 69
MR. HENRY LINSLEY HOBART. By Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D. 70
WILLIAM OTIS JOHNSON, A.B., M.D. By J. 71
THOMAS SMYTH, D.D. By WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq. 73
CAPTAIN RANDOLPH MARSHALL CLARK, A.M. 75
EDWARD EMERSON BOURNE, LL.D. By EDWIN B. SMITH, A.B. 75
MR. OLIVER BRASTOW DORRANCE. 77
SAMUEL BRAZER BABCOCK, D.D. By Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D. 79
JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A. By Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D. 80
NATHANIEL CURTIS, A.M. 82
MR. CHARLES WHITLOCK MOORE. By WILLIAM WILDER WHEILDON, Esq. 83
ANSON PARKER HOOKER, A.B., M.D. By Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D. 84
MR. JAMES PARKER. By Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D. 85
MR. PHILO MALLORY TROWBRIDGE. By Hon. WILLIAM COTHREN, A.M. 86
MR. DAVID PERKINS PAGE. By Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D. 87
CHARLES AUGUSTUS RANLETT, JR. By Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D. 89
MR. JONATHAN TOWNE. By Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D. 90
MR. EDWARD ARMSTRONG. By Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D. 92
IRA PERLEY, LL.D. By Hon. CHARLES HENRY BELL, LL.D. 93

Page

MILLARD FILLMORE, LL.D. By Rev. George W. Hosmer, D.D. 95
ABIJAH WELD DRAPER, M.D. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 97
JASPER HAZEN YORK, M.D. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 98
Mr. JOSHUA WINSLOW PEIRCE. By Rev. Thomas F. Davies, D.D. 100
Mr. NEWELL ALDRICH THOMPSON. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 102
THOMAS DeWITT, D.D. By Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D. 104
Mr. ISAAC SMITH HOMANS. 105
Mr. DANIEL KIMBALL. By Herbert Wood Kimball 105
CHARLES HENRY WARREN, A.M. By Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D. 107
Mr. JOHN STRATTON WRIGHT. By Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D. 108
Mr. GEORGE BRUCE UPTON. By Walter Allen 109
Mr. DAY OTIS KELLOGG. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 111
FRANCIS BUSH, Jr. 113
Mr. SOLOMON ROBINSON SPAULDING. By Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D. 113
RALPH DUNNING SMITH, A.B. By Hon. Lewis Henry Steiner, M.D. 114
FRANCOIS PIERRE GUILLAUME GUIZOT, LL.D., F.S.A. By Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D. 116
EDWARD BUCKNAM MOORE, M.D. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 117
HENRY WASHINGTON LEE, D.D., LL.D. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 119
Mr. JAMES GREGORY. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 120
Rev. CURTIS CUTLER, A.B. By Rev. George Moulton Adams, D.D. 122
NATHANIEL BRADSTREET SHURTLEFF, A.M., M.D. By Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D. 123
Rev. ALBERT CLARKE PATTERSON, A.M. By George Moulton Adams, D.D. 124
TIMOTHY FARRAR, LL.D. By Rev. Samuel Lee, A.M. 125
Mr. DANIEL NOYES HASKELL. 127
JAMES WALKER, D.D., LL.D. By William Richard Cutter, A.M. 128
Mr. ALVAH CROCKER. By Rev. George Moulton Adams, D.D. 130

PAGE

JOSEPH BRADLEY VARNUM, JR., A.M. By JAMES M. VARNUM 132
MR. NATHAN SARGENT. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 133
WILLIAM ALFRED BUCKINGHAM, LL.D. By Rev. NOAH PORTER, D.D., LL.D. 135
SAMUEL HOOPER, A.M. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 137
MR. HERMAN FOSTER. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 138
MR. THOMAS HICKS WYNNE. By ALBERT HARRISON HOYT, A.M. 140
MR. THOMAS WATERMAN. By WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq. 142
NATHAN COOLEY KEEP, M.D., D.M.D. 144
ENOCH CARTER ROLFE, M.D. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 146
MR. WALTER COOPER GREEN. By Hon. JAMES D. GREEN, A.M. 147
HAMPDEN CUTTS, A.M. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER and WILLIAM C. BATES, Esq. 148
MR. ALBERT FEARING. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 150
FRANCIS BASSETT, A.M. By FREDERICK W. SAWYER, Esq. 151
MR. JOHN WELLS PARKER. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 153
JOSHUA GREEN, A.M., M.D. By JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M. 154
SAMUEL GARDNER DRAKE, A.M. By JOHN HANNIBAL SHEPPARD, A.M. 155
REV. CHARLES WENTWORTH UPHAM, A.M. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 157
MR. ISAAC EMERY. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 158
MR. FRANCIS DANE. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 159
WINSLOW LEWIS, A.M., M.D. By JOHN HANNIBAL SHEPPARD, A.M. 161
MR. GEORGE BATY BLAKE. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 162
HORACE BINNEY, A.M., LL.D. 163
MR. JOHN KIMBALL WIGGIN. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 164
MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM SAWYER. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 165
INCREASE ALLEN LAPHAM, LL.D. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 167
MR. JAMES EDWARD ROOT. 169
ISAAC CHAPMAN BATES, A.M. By HAMILTON ANDREWS HILL, A.M. 169

PAGE
REV. WILLIAM TYLER. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 171
MR. GURDON TRUMBULL. By Hon. J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, LL.D. 172
WILLIAM DOWNING BRUCE, F.S.A. By JAMES ALEXANDER BERESFORD BARWICK BRUCE, Esq. 174
WILLIAM CUSHING, A.B. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 176
WILLIAM PRESCOTT, M.D. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 177
MR. AMOS OTIS. By Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS SWIFT 178
AMASA WALKER, LL.D. By Gen. FRANCIS A. WALKER 180
MR. JAMES MADISON BEEBE. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 183
THERON METCALF, LL.D. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 185
CHARLES DOUGLAS CLEVELAND, M.D. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 187
HENRY WILSON, LL.D. By Rev. ELIAS NASON, A.M. 188
MR. ANDREW TOWNSEND HALL. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 189
MR. THOMAS PRESTON GENTLEE. By Rev. INCREASE NILES TARBOX, D.D. 191
PHILIP HENRY STANHOPE (Earl), M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 192
MR. DAVID SNOW. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 193
GEORGE WILLIAMS PRATT, A.M. By SAMUEL H. RUSSELL, Esq. 194
JOHN STEELE TYLER, A.M. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 196
BEAMISH MURDOCH, D.C.L. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 198
WILLIAM BRADFORD REED, LL.D. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 199
JOSHUA PERKINS CONVERSE, A.M. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 200
MR. JOHN MERRILL BRADBURY. By JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M. 201
MARK ANTONY LOWER, F.S.A. By WILLIAM RICHARD CUTTER, A.M. 203
MR. WILLIAM ELKANAH DOGGETT. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 204
NATHAN DURFEE, A.M., M.D. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 205
WILLIAM BLANCHARD TOWNE, A.M. By JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M., in part 207
CHAUNCEY COLTON, D.D. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 208
MR. HENRY PHILEMON HAVEN. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 209

PAGE
WILLIAM BUELL SPRAGUE, D.D., LL.D. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 210
GEORGE GROUT HADGOOD, D.D. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 212
REV. SAMUEL HOPKINS RIDDEL, A.M. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 213
CHARLES CAMPBELL, A.B. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 214
REV. FREDERICK WILLIAM CHAPMAN, A.M. By HENRY ABISHA CHAPMAN 216
WILLIAM McCRACKAN LATHROP, A.M. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 217
MR. DANIEL FRANKLIN CHILD. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 218
MR. SALOMON ALOFSEN. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 219
MR. ADDISON WELD CHAMPNEY. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 221
THOMAS EDWIN WHITNEY, A.M. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 222
ABEL BALL, M.D. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 223
MR. JOSHUA PUTNAM PRESTON. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 224
MR. DANIEL AUGUSTUS ROGERS. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 225
MR. JOHN HAVEN DEXTER. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 226
ALEXIS CASWELL, D.D., LL.D. By WILLIAM GAMMELL, LL.D. 227
MR. WILLIAM EDWARD WARREN. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 229
JOSEPH SMITH, U.S.N. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 230
MR. SILAS NELSON MARTIN. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 232
MR. BENJAMIN PETER HUNT. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 234
MR. WILLIAM APPLETON. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 235
COM. CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, U.S.N., LL.D. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 236
MR. SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS HALL. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 238
MR. OLIVER AMES. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 239
MR. LEWIS RICE. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 240
EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 242
REV. JOHN TURNER SARGENT, A.M. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 243
MR. GEORGE LYMAN BARR. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 245

Page
LORENZO SABINE, A.M. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 246
Mr. HENRY BOTT GROVES. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 247
JOSIAH DUNHAM, Jr. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 249
Mr. SUPPLY CLAP THWING. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 250
GEORGE THOMAS DAVIS, LL.B. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 252
PETER HARVEY, A.M. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 253
Mr. WILLIAM SMITH PEABODY. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 255
ASA DODGE SMITH. D.D., LL.D. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 256
Mr. BENJAMIN BAKER DAVIS. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 257
SAMUEL HURD WALLEY, A.M. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 258
Mr. ALVIN ADAMS. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 260
M. LOUIS ADOLPH THIERS. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 261
EDWIN HALL, D.D. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 263
Mr. EBEN GOODWIN. 264
Rev. ROBERT BOLTON. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 264
Mr. JOHN GOULD ANTHONY. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 265
Mr. LEARNED HEBARD. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 267
MARTYN PAINE, M.D., LL.D. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 268
Rev. JOHN ADAMS VINTON, A.M. By Rev. Increase Niles Tarbox 269
ELIAL TODD FOOTE, M.D. 271
Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM GORDON. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 271
Mr. GARDNER CHILSON. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 272
Mr. JOSEPH BALLARD. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 273
JARED POTTER KIRTLAND, M.D., LL.D. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 274
Mr. JOHN McALLISTER. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 275
THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 276
Mr. JOHN BIGELOW. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 277
BENJAMIN EDWARD BATES, A.B. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 278
Mr. THOMAS BRADLEE. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 279
Mr. RUFUS RICHARDSON BELKNAP. 280

PAGE
MR. LEMUEL LITTLE. 280
JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, A.M. 281
MR. CHEEVER NEWHALL. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 282
EDWARD BROOKS, A.M. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 284
JOHN EMERY LYON, A.M. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER and WILLIAM C. BATES, Esq. 285
MR. CHARLES AUGUSTUS RANLETT. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 286
REV. CHARLES TRELAWNY COLLINS-TRELAWNY A.M. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 287
THOMAS BELLOWS WYMAN, JR. By WILLIAM RICHARD CUTTER, A.M. 289
MR. ISRAEL DANIEL RUPP. 291
NATHANIEL BOUTON, D.D. 292
JOHN WINGATE THORNTON, A.M., LL.B. By THOMAS COFFIN AMORY 294
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, LL.D. By ARTHUR GREENE LORING, in part 296
MR. FRANCIS MARSHALL JOHNSON. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 299
REV. RICHARD MANNING HODGES, A.M. By Mrs. JOSHUA A. SWAN 301
EVERT AUGUSTUS DUYCKINCK, A.M. By Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D.D., LL.D. 303
MR. LYMAN NICHOLS. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 305
MR. ALMON DANFORTH HODGES. By DANFORTH C. HODGES 306
REV. HENRY JONES, A.M. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 308
MR. ABRAHAM ANNIS DAME. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 309
MR. JOHN SHERBURNE SLEEPER. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 310
MR. HUGH DAVIS McLELLAN. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 312
MR. GEORGE GIRDLER SMITH. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 313
CALEB CUSHING, LL.D. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 314
MR. SAMUEL ADAMS. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 316
MR. WILLIAM GRAY BROOKS. By Rev SAMUEL CUTLER 317
REV. JOSEPH-MARIA FINOTTI. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 318
MR. SAMUEL BATCHELDER. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 319

Page

Mr. GEORGE HORATIO KUHN. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 320
Mr. BRANTZ MAYER. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 321
Mr. THEODORE POOLE HALE. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 322
SAMUEL WHITCOMB, Jr. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 323
Mr. DAVID DUNLAP STACKPOLE. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 323
Mr. JOHN ADAMS BUTTRICK. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 324
JOHN ADAMS DIX, U.S.A., LL.D. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 325
SAMUEL PIERCE LONG, A.M. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 326
ASAHEL PECK, LL.D. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 327
DAVID McKENNEY, D.D. 328
Mr. SAMUEL TRASK PARKER. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 328
FOXHALL ALEX. PARKER, U.S.A. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 329
WILLIAM DUDLEY, Jr. 330
WILLIAM PICKERING HAINES, LL.D. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 331
PETER HOBART, Jr. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 332
Mr. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SOMERBY. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 333
JOHN SCRIBNER JENNESS, A.B. By Rev. Increase Niles Tarbox, D.D. 334
Mr. SAMUEL WRIGHT PHELPS. By Rev. Increase Niles Tarbox, D.D. 335
Rev. WILLIAM GRIGSON, M.A. By Rev. Increase Niles Tarbox, D.D. 336
Mr. BENJAMIN SEWALL. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 337
Mr. AUSTIN SUMNER. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 338
Mr. WALTER HASTINGS. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 339
Mr. JOSEPH EDMUND BULKLEY. By Rev. Increase Niles Tarbox, D.D. 340
Mr. ISAAC LIVERMORE. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 341
Rev. MOSES HALE WILDER. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 342
CALVIN DURFEE, D.D. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 343
WILLIAM TURELL ANDREWS, A.M. By Rev. Samuel Cutler 344

PAGE
WILLIAM IVES BUDINGTON, D.D. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 345
JOHN JOHNSTON, LL.D. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 346
MR. GEORGE WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 347
MR. JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT. By Rev. THOMAS HILL, D.D., LL.D. 349
MR. ELI WASHBURN. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 351
JOHN HARVEY WRIGHT, U.S.A., A.B., M.D., By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER and WILLIAM C. BATES, Esq. 352
MR. JOSIAH NEWHALL. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 353
MR. JOEL MUNSELL. By GEORGE R. HOWELL, Esq. 355
MR. STEPHEN SHEPLEY. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 357
MR. THOMAS DAVIS TOWNSEND. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 458
RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, JR., LL.D. 459
MR. JACOB HERSEY LOUD. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER and WILLIAM C. BATES, Esq. 360
MR. BICKFORD PULSIFER, JR. By HARRISON ELLERY, Esq. 361
JOHN MINOR BRODHEAD, M.D. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 362
REV. EDWARD GRENVILLE RUSSELL, A.M. By Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER 363
MR. GEORGE FREDERICK GRAY. By WILLIAM C. BATES, Esq. 364
ELIAS HASKET DERBY, A.M. By WILLIAM C. BATES, Esq. 365
REV. GEORGE PUNCHARD, A.M. By WILLIAM C. BATES, Esq. 366
HENRY KNOX THATCHER, U.S.N. By Rear Admiral GEORGE HENRY PREBLE, U.S.N. 367
MR. FRANCIS BRINLEY FOGG. 368
SAMUEL OSGOOD, D.D., LL.D. By JAMES OSBORNE WRIGHT 369
JAMES HEMPHILL JONES, U.S.N. By Captain WILLIAM A. PARKER 371
GEORGE ARNOLD BRAYTON, LL.D. By WILLIAM C. BATES, Esq. 372
REV. SILAS KETCHUM. By WILLIAM C. BATES, Esq. 373
REV. DANIEL LANCASTER, A.M. By WILLIAM C. BATES, Esq. 374

PAGE

MR. STEPHEN PRESTON RUGGLES. By WILLIAM C. BATES, Esq. 375

EDMUND BAILEY O'CALLAGHAN, M.D., LL.D. By WILLIAM C. BATES, Esq. 376

MR. JOHN WOOD. 377

REV. SAMUEL CUTLER. By Rev. JAMES M. GRAY 378

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INTRODUCTION

The following volume — the Seventh of the Memorial Biographies — contains upwards of two hundred and ninety sketches of deceased members, the greater part having been prepared under the editorial supervision of the late Reverend George Moulton Adams, D.D., the Historian of the Society. Dr. Adams died at his home in Auburndale, January 11, 1906, and his labors on the present volume were finished by William Richard Cutter, A.M., his successor in office.

Dr. Adams, under the direction of the Society, adopted a plan for the preparation of the notices and governing their length, which plan has been continued by his successor in the part that he was left to prepare. So far as was possible, all Dr. Adams' dates have been verified, as directed in his memoranda.

During the period covered by the present volume the Society had the services of two historians, or "historiographers,"— Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D. (1868–1875), and Rev. Samuel Cutler (1875–1880), — besides the services of several assistant historiographers. At a meeting of the Society, on January 6, 1875, Rev. Dr. Clarke tendered his resignation, stating that during the seven years of his incumbency the memoirs of about one hundred and thirty deceased members had been prepared by him and his assistants, Charles W. Tuttle and John Ward Dean, each of whom had held the position of assistant historiographer for three years. Resolutions were passed by the Society acceding to his request, and commending the faithful work of Dr. Clarke, and thanking him for his invaluable services in that office.

At a meeting of the Society, September 1, 1880, the death of

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The following volume — the Seventh of the Memorial Biographies — contains upwards of two hundred and ninety sketches of deceased members, the greater part having been prepared under the editorial supervision of the late Reverend George Moulton Adams, D.D., the Historian of the Society. Dr. Adams died at his home in Auburndale, January 11, 1906, and his labors on the present volume were finished by William Richard Cutter, A.M., his successor in office.

Dr. Adams, under the direction of the Society, adopted a plan for the preparation of the notices and governing their length, which plan has been continued by his successor in the part that he was left to prepare. So far as was possible, all Dr. Adams' dates have been verified, as directed in his memoranda.

During the period covered by the present volume the Society had the services of two historians, or "historiographers,"— Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D. (1868–1875), and Rev. Samuel Cutler (1875–1880), — besides the services of several assistant historiographers. At a meeting of the Society, on January 6, 1875, Rev. Dr. Clarke tendered his resignation, stating that during the seven years of his incumbency the memoirs of about one hundred and thirty deceased members had been prepared by him and his assistants, Charles W. Tuttle and John Ward Dean, each of whom had held the position of assistant historiographer for three years. Resolutions were passed by the Society acceding to his request, and commending the faithful work of Dr. Clarke, and thanking him for his invaluable services in that office.

At a meeting of the Society, September 1, 1880, the death of

the Rev. Samuel Cutler, the historiographer, was announced and a committee appointed to prepare resolutions of respect to his memory. This committee reported on November 3, a series of resolutions in which the principal events of his life were recited, and regret was expressed at the loss of "a sincere friend, a wise counselor, and a faithful officer." In a biographical sketch of Mr. Cutler, which closes the series in this volume, it is stated that he held the office for a period of over five years and a half, and that in this time he wrote memorial sketches of more than one hundred and seventy-five deceased members. It was customary then to read these sketches at the monthly meetings of the Society and to print them afterwards in the REGISTER. This statement will account for the reason why the names of these two gentlemen so frequently appear in the list of memorials and authors which is presented at the beginning of this volume.

The same criticism applies to this work that applies to all similar works — the want of sufficient information about certain individuals to make even a tolerable sketch. By the publication of what little can be presented now, others, having the information, may be encouraged to communicate it later, to be used in a future volume, or in the current publications of the Society.

Those sketches which have been condensed from others that have appeared already in the REGISTER, have been rewritten, and in many instances rearranged to meet the requirements of the present work.

MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES

WILLIAM SAXTON MORTON

William Saxton Morton, son of Joseph Morton, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, September 22, 1809, and died in Quincy, Massachusetts, September 21, 1871. He was fitted for college at the Phillips Academy, in Exeter, New Hampshire, and graduated at Harvard University in 1831. He was warm and genial in his impulses, but had no ambition for literary distinction. Soon after his graduation he went abroad, to avail himself of the advantages of foreign travel. Upon his return, he began the study of the law in the office of Sidney Bartlett, Esq., continued his studies at Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and commenced practice at Amherst, in the same state, in the office of Hon. Perley Dodge. Soon afterwards he removed to Quincy, and continued to reside there from 1840 to the time of his decease. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, and two or three times served the town of Quincy as their representative in the general court. His deepest public interest, perhaps, centered in the improvement of the public schools. The education of children and youth was with him a matter of paramount importance. He had a decided literary taste. His love of poetry amounted almost to a passion. At the commencement of the Civil War he earnestly espoused the side of liberty and union, and gave two sons to the cause, one of whom, a cavalry officer, after able service in the field, died in consequence of his exposure and sufferings.

Mr. Morton was a life member of this Society, elected in 1855. He was married October 3, 1839, to Mary Jane Woodbury Grimes, of Francestown, New Hampshire, a niece of the Hon Levi Woodbury. They had seven children: — Joseph William, born July 22, 1840, died December 17, 1865. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Gainesville, August 17, 1864, was

marched to Macon, thence to Augusta, thence to Andersonville, thence to Charleston, and last to Columbus, where he escaped and joined the cavalry on Sherman's "march to the sea." George Woodbury, born May 2, 1842, served in the navy in the Civil War. Mary, born June 17, 1844. Arthur Austerfield, born 1847, died 1854. Martha Woodbury, born 1849, died 1870. Arthur Austerfield, born July 22, 1855. Sarah Josephine, born August 12, 1858.

The earliest American ancestor of Mr. Morton was George Morton, who, with his wife, Sarah, daughter of Alexander Carpenter and sister of Governor Bradford's second wife, arrived at Plymouth in the ship Ann, Capt. William Pearce, master, in July, 1623. They were married at Leyden, July 23, 1612. They brought with them four children, one of whom was Nathaniel, afterward secretary of the Plymouth Colony, and author of New England's Memorial.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON

Joseph Richardson was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, February 1, 1778, and died in Hingham, September 25, 1871, at the age of ninety-three years. His parents were Joseph and Patty (Chapman) Richardson. During his boyhood he worked upon a farm, and had but limited opportunities for acquiring an education. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1802. Upon his graduation he commenced the study of theology with the Rev. Henry Cumings, D.D., of Billerica, and was licensed to preach in 1803. For two years thereafter he was principally occupied with teaching in the grammar schools of Billerica and Charlestown. In July, 1806, he was ordained pastor of the First Church in Hingham.

In the earlier years of his ministry, Mr. Richardson received into his family a number of young men, for education, several of

whom he fitted for college. He was chosen one of the delegates from the town of Hingham to the convention which met in 1820 to revise the constitution of Massachusetts. In 1821 he was elected one of three representatives from Hingham in the general court, and the next year he was the sole representative of the town. In 1823, 1824, and 1826, he was a member of the senate for the county of Plymouth. In 1826 he was elected a member of Congress, and was re-elected in 1828. Upon his retirement from political life, he resumed his parochial labors, which were continued, with only occasional interruptions, till 1855, when the Rev. Calvin Lincoln was settled with him as associate pastor.

Mr. Richardson published "The American Reader" in 1813, and the "Young Ladies' Selection" in 1816. His "Letters to Congress," in 1822, attracted at the time considerable attention. He was of a sanguine temperament, frank and decided in the expression of his opinions, and generous even beyond the extent of his ability. Mr. Richardson was married in Billerica, May 23, 1807, to Anne, daughter of Benjamin Bowers, of that town. They had no children, and she survived him. He was admitted a resident member of this Society in 1857, and in 1861 was by vote made an honorary member.

GUY MANNERING FESSENDEN

Guy Mannering Fessenden, of Warren, Rhode Island, was born in Warren, March 30, 1804, and died there November 1, 1871. He was a son of John and Abigail Miller (Child) Fessenden, and a descendant in the fifth generation from Nicholas Fessenden, of Cambridge. On his mother's side he was descended from Gov. William Bradford, of Plymouth Colony, his maternal grandmother being Priscilla Bradford, a descendant in the sixth generation from the governor. He was educated chiefly by his father, who was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1798, and afterwards a successful teacher.

In 1821 young Fessenden sailed with his uncle, Capt. S. P. Child, for Java, where he was prostrated with a disease incident to the climate, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered. During the voyage to Amsterdam, he became so feeble, that it was considered inadvisable for him to continue the voyage. He remained in Amsterdam, attending school and acquiring the Dutch language, until 1822, when he returned to Warren. Finally, a tour among the Green Mountains partially restored his health, and he made Brattleboro', Vermont, his residence for a few years, where he became a member of the Congregational Church. In 1830 he returned to Warren and engaged with Capt. S. P. Child in business connected with the whale fishery in which he continued till his death. In 1849 he married the youngest daughter of the late Samuel Barton, of Warren.

He was admitted a corresponding member of this Society in 1846. He was also a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, to which he contributed valuable papers on the Northmen Theory, Indian History, Roger Williams, and other subjects.

In 1840 he published in the Warren newspaper a series of five articles, entitled "Travels in the West." In 1845 he published a "History of Warren, Rhode Island"; and in 1850, in the REGISTER, a "Genealogy of the Bradford Family," which was reprinted as a separate work.

NATHANIEL WHITING

NATHANIEL WHITING, a life member and benefactor of this Society, was born in Medway, Massachusetts, January, 1801, and died in Watertown, Massachusetts, November 18, 1871. In early life he left his native town and came to Boston, where he entered the service of David Hale and Company, then on Kilby street, and subsequently was with Blake and Cunningham, auctioneers. About 1825 he obtained employment at a salary of one dollar a day from Howe, Dorr and Company. Mr. Dorr retired from the firm about 1830, and the new firm of George Howe and Company was formed, consisting of George Howe, Mr. Whiting, and Jabez C. Howe. Mr. Whiting was selected as purchasing agent for the house abroad.

In this connection one incident is worthy of note. While in England, Mr. Whiting ascertained that a disease had carried off the silk-worms of Calabria. The only communication then between Dover and Calais was by sailing packets, and the packet which Mr. Whiting wished to take had sailed. He hired a common wherry, rowed across the channel, proceeded to Paris, and thence to Lyons, and with his information purchased his stock to great advantage. He was highly respected abroad, and his shrewdness as a buyer was appreciated at home. In 1834 he separated from the firm of George Howe and Company, and taking Mr. James R. Walker for a partner, established the firm of N. Whiting and Company. After the dissolution of this firm,

he embarked his capital in banking and real estate, in both of which he was very successful.

Mr. Whiting left a wife and four children, two sons and two daughters. He was admitted a member of this Society in 1853.

JOSEPH GREEN COGSWELL

Joseph Green Cogswell was the son of Francis and Anstice (Manning) Cogswell, and was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, September 27, 1786. He was descended from John[1] Cogswell, who with his wife Elizabeth (Thompson) and children, came to New England in 1635. The line of descent includes William[2] (born in England), Lieut. John,[3] Francis,[4] Francis,[5] Joseph Green.[6] Joseph Green Cogswell attended school in Ipswich until fourteen years old; then went a single term to Atkinson Academy, and completed his preparation for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire. He graduated in 1806 from Harvard College. He studied law partly with Hon. Fisher Ames, of Dedham, and partly with Judge Prescott, the father of the historian, in Boston.

Before completing his legal studies he made two voyages abroad, one to the East Indies, the other to the Mediterranean, visiting the port of Algiers, arriving home from his second voyage in January, 1811. Having been admitted to the Bar he married Miss Mary F. Gilman, daughter of Hon. John Taylor Gilman, Governor of New Hampshire. Mr. Cogswell, with his young bride, went to reside in Belfast, Maine, where he opened a law office, and commenced the practice of his profession; but the climate was too severe for Mrs. Cogswell, who, after a few months, returned to Exeter, where she died, July 16, 1813. Soon after, Mr. Cogswell was called to a Latin tutorship in Harvard College, gave up the practice of law, and taught in the college for two years. In 1815 he sailed again for Europe,

where he traveled widely for four or five years, returning to Boston in 1820. Shortly after, he received the appointment of Librarian and Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in Harvard College.

In 1823 Mr. Cogswell and Mr. George Bancroft established a school for boys at Round Hill, Northampton, Massachusetts, which continued for about ten years. From 1834 to 1837 Mr. Cogswell had charge of a school in Raleigh, North Carolina. He then sailed the fifth time for Europe, and upon his return, in 1838, he took up his residence in New York, and became the confidential adviser of Mr. John Jacob Astor in establishing the Astor Library. To this enterprise he became entirely devoted, making several trips to Europe for the purchase of books and to examine European libraries.

After the death of Mr. Astor, in 1848, Mr. Cogswell received the appointment of Superintendent of the Astor Library. This position he continued to fill until 1861, when he named a successor, and retired to Cambridge, Massachusetts. He there spent the evening of his days in the quiet of his own home, near to the college he so much loved. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1858. His death occurred November 26, 1871.

An appropriate Memorial Volume of Professor Cogswell was printed in 1874 by Miss Anna E. Ticknor for private distribution among friends.

EBENEZER DALE

Ebenezer Dale was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, April 2, 1812, and died in Boston, December 3, 1871. His first American ancestor was John Dale, of Salem, Massachusetts. His descent from John Dale was through John of Salem, born November 2, 1685; Ebenezer of Danvers, Massachusetts, born March 7, 1730; Ebenezer of Danvers, born December 25, 1755; and Ebenezer (his father) of Danvers, born October 13, 1781. His mother's maiden name was Serena Parker Johnson, and she was born in Andover, North Parish, July 25, 1786. He used to affirm, that all which it is necessary to say about the character of his ancestors is, that his grandfather Johnson fought on the American side at Bunker Hill, and his grandfather Dale on the American side at Lexington. His wife was Caroline Mumford Young, daughter of Colonel David Young, attorney-at-law, of Windham, Connecticut. They were married August 1, 1838. They had two children: Mary Bliss Dale, born May 21, 1840; and Ebenezer Dale, born January 3, 1843. His brothers were Surgeon General Dale, who did efficient service in organizing regiments during the Civil War, and was one of Governor Andrew's most trusted counselors; and Theron J. Dale, who died a short time before himself.

Ebenezer Dale attended the schools in Gloucester till he was eleven years of age, and then went to the Franklin Academy at Andover, where he remained three years. In 1826 he came to Boston in the service of Johnson, Sewall and Company, importers of dry goods, and became a member of the firm in 1834. Afterward he went into the woolen and cotton manufacturing business under the style of Dale Brothers and Company, at the head of which firm he remained till his death.

Mr. Dale was largely connected with the business and municipal affairs of Boston. He was long a director in the Union Bank and in the Franklin Insurance Company, and in 1871 he was director in the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was also prominently connected with the Provident Institution for Savings, with the Home for Aged Indigent Females and with the General Theological Library. In the last named institution he was a director. He was a member of the common council of the city in the years 1850 and 1851, when the Cochituate water was introduced into the city, the Electric Telegraph adopted, and the Public Garden saved for the use of the citizens as a garden and public promenade. He contributed one hundred dollars to the building fund of this Society, and was a benefactor of other institutions. Mr. Dale was elected to this Society in 1870 and made himself a life member in 1871.

HENRY THEODORE TUCKERMAN

Henry Theodore Tuckerman was born in Boston, April 20, 1813, and died in the city of New York, December 17, 1871. He was a son of Henry H. Tuckerman, a merchant of this city. On his father's side, he was of English origin, on his mother's he was of Irish descent. He was educated at the best schools in Boston, entered Harvard College, and would have graduated, had not ill health driven him to a milder climate. Harvard conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts in 1850.

In early life he made two visits to Italy, and resided there long enough to form and develop a decided taste for literature and art. On his return to this country, he devoted several years to mental cultivation in Boston, when incipient pulmonary difficulties induced him to remove to New York, which was afterwards his place of residence. In 1835 his first work,

entitled "The Italian Sketch Book," was published; and two years afterwards he published a book on Sicily. From the time he established himself in New York, his pen seems to have been almost incessantly active. He published twelve or fifteen volumes upon art, travels, literature, criticism, biography, and history, one volume of poetry, and a very large number of articles in the reviews and magazines of the day.

Mr. Tuckerman was never married, and this fact, together with a partial deafness, led him to seclude himself somewhat from general society, though he enjoyed society, and imparted to it great piquancy and interest. He would sometimes convulse a social circle by his felicitous anecdotes and repartees. He was early affianced to literature and art, and to them, and to cognate studies, he devoted himself with the most assiduous attention. Though he was a great reader, he could not be called a profound scholar. The beautiful, the ornate, with a spice of the sentimental, constituted the region in which he loved to roam, and from which he gathered the choicest productions. He was eminently at home in English and American literature, and in Italian letters and art.

Though Mr. Tuckerman wrote upon a great variety of subjects, there is still a remarkable evenness of plane running through all his productions. He never rises above himself. If he had little genius, he had remarkable industry. Always good, yes, always excellent, but never pre-eminently excellent. To matters of literary criticism, in the technical sense of that term, he paid little attention, because, for them, he had little taste.

Mr. Tuckerman was a gentleman. He was never unmindful of the proprieties of life. He had none of that crusty, assuming, consequential spirit, which makes some men so uncomfortable and distasteful to others. He was self-forgetful, sunny, genial, popular. Though he has left behind him no work which will exert a controlling influence upon the opinions of this age, he will long be remembered for his indomitable industry, his extensive reading, his refined taste, and his genial spirit. He was admitted a corresponding member of this Society in 1858.

DAVID HARLOW PEASE

David Harlow Pease, of Norwalk, Ohio, a corresponding member, was born at Somers, Connecticut, November 9, 1826, and died at Norwalk, January 13, 1872. He was the son of Erastus and Clarissa (Hume) Pease. In the year 1852 he removed to Norwalk, and entered into the book business, in which he continued till 1864, when he retired, having been elected County Auditor.

Mr. Pease was prominent in every good and charitable enterprise. He was prominent as a member of the Firelands Historical Society, and of the Young Men's Library Association, and much of their success was due to his efforts. He was twice married: first, to Anna M. Lewis of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. By her he had two children: William Milo, born 1853, and James Coltin Lewis, born 1856. He was married, second, to Sarah Burton of Cleveland, Ohio, September 1, 1857. By her he had four children: Kate Burton, born 1859; James Lewis, born 1861; Charles Harlow, born 1866; Fannie Elizabeth, born 1867.

His membership in this Society dates from 1862.

JAMES THURSTON

James Thurston was born at Newmarket, New Hampshire, December 11, 1806. His father, James Thurston, was the son of James Thurston and Mary Jones; his mother, Elizabeth Peabody, was the daughter of Thomas Peabody and Elizabeth Shaw. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, under Dr. Abbot; graduated at Harvard College in 1829; was employed as a teacher in the English High School, Boston, three years; graduated at the Divinity School, Cambridge, 1835.

After leaving the school he went to the West for one year. He was ordained over the Unitarian Society in Windsor, Vermont, in 1838. After leaving that post he preached in several places, and at length in 1844 took charge of the First Congregational Society in Billerica, Massachusetts, where he continued six years. He then supplied the pulpit in South Natick two years, and in 1853 was installed pastor of the Allen Street Church, in Cambridge. He resigned that charge the following year on account of severe illness, and in 1855 entered on an engagement to supply the pulpit in Lunenburgh, where he remained till 1859. He afterward preached two years at Leicester. The state of his health having unfitted him for ministerial duties, he became agent for the Massachusetts Temperance Society. After the war, he was sent by the Memorial Society to Wilmington, North Carolina, where for some months he took charge of a school for freedmen. For the last eight years of his life, his home was in West Newton, Massachusetts, where he died January 13, 1872.

He was married in Charlestown, Massachusetts, September 11, 1844, to Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. William Austin. He left five children: James Peabody, born March 8, 1847; William Austin, born July 9, 1848; Elizabeth Peabody, born January 10,

1850; Charles Abbot, born June 25, 1851; and Charlotte Williams, born February 7, 1854.

"It may be said that the entire population of the village were sincere mourners at the grave of the departed, who had endeared himself to all by his upright life, steadfast friendship, unselfish devotion to the best good of those about him, and by his amiable disposition."

Mr. Thurston was elected a resident member of this Society in 1859.

HON. LILLEY EATON

Hon. Lilley Eaton was born January 13, 1802, in that part of Reading, Massachusetts, since incorporated as a town by the name of Wakefield, and died there January 16, 1872, at the age of seventy years. He descended, on the paternal side, from Jonas Eaton, who came from England and settled in Reading. He was one of the earliest settlers of that town. He was made freeman in 1653, was afterwards chosen a selectman, and died in 1674. Jonas had a son, Jonathan, who was born in 1655. Jonathan had a son, Noah, born in 1704. Noah had a son, Lilley, born in 1738. Lilley had a son, Lilley, born in 1768; and Lilley had a son, Lilley, who was the father of Mr. Eaton, the subject of the present notice. Mr. Eaton, on the maternal side, descended from Nathaniel Evans, who, according to family tradition, came to this country from Wales, with his father, Henry Evans, and settled in that part of Malden which is now called Greenwood.

Mr. Eaton was educated in the public schools of Reading, and was fitted for college at Bradford Academy, under that distinguished instructor, Benjamin Greenleaf. In consequence of the death of his father, he abandoned the idea of a professional life, and entered upon mercantile pursuits in the town of his

nativity. He was subsequently elected cashier and treasurer of several corporations in that town. From 1827 to 1849, and from 1851 to 1854, he served the town as one of the selectmen, and from 1829 to 1849 he was town clerk. He also served the town in various other municipal capacities. From 1831 to 1835, and from 1845 to 1848, he was a representative in the general court, and in 1838 and 1839 he was a member of the senate. He was also a member of the convention which revised the constitution of Massachusetts in 1853.

Mr. Eaton edited the "Bi-Centennial Celebration of the Incorporation of the Old Town of Reading, May 26, 1844." He also had nearly completed, at the time of his death, a history of Reading, including the towns of Reading, Wakefield, and North Reading.

He was married November 11, 1824, to Miss Eliza Nichols, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Nichols. Mrs. Eaton survived her husband. They had four children, namely: Henry Lilley Eaton, born June 27, 1826; Stillman Augustus Eaton, born January 25, 1828; Everett Webster Eaton, born July 9, 1835; and Chester W. Eaton, born January 13, 1839.

Mr. Eaton died suddenly of paralysis; and the announcement of his death called forth many expressions of sorrow from his fellow citizens, who had known him intimately, and honored him highly for the intrinsic excellences of his character, and for his wide usefulness in many important spheres. "He was distinguished pre-eminently for his intimate knowledge of everything pertaining to local history even to the genealogical family histories of every one descended from the settlers or former residents of the town. He was often more familiar with such histories than the individuals immediately concerned, and was considered an authority to which any one might go for information on such matters."

Mr. Eaton was elected a resident member of this Society in 1870.

MARTIN BOWEN SCOTT

Martin Bowen Scott, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Deerfield, New York, in March, 1801, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, February 2, 1872, aged seventy years. He is said to have descended, in the nineteenth generation, from William Balliol Scott, of Scott Hall, Kent, England, in the reign of Edward I. His American ancestors were: Richard[1] Scott, born in Scotland in 1607, emigrated to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1633, married Kate, daughter of Rev. Francis Marbury, and sister of the celebrated Mrs. Anne Hutchinson; John[2] Scott and Rebecca ———; Sylvanus[3] Scott and Joanna, daughter of Governor Joseph Jenckes; Nathaniel[4] Scott and Mary Smith; Sylvanus[5] Scott and Jerusha Brown; Nathaniel[6] Scott and Charlotte Bowen, the parents of Martin Bowen Scott.

A very curious and valuable paper by Mr. Scott upon the "Antiquity of the Name of Scott" was published in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for April, 1869.

Mr. Scott was educated at the Academy at Utica, New York, which he left in 1820. He was soon after engaged as clerk in the forwarding business on the Mohawk River and the Erie Canal. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1837, and in 1844 he built a steam elevator on River Street. In 1840 he married Mary Williamson, by whom he had seven children, of whom two survived him, Charles Otis Scott and John Williamson Scott.

Mr. Scott was admitted to membership in this Society in 1863.

SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS, BART.

Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middle Hill, County of Worcester and Thirlestaine house, Cheltenham, was born July 15, 1792, and was the son of Thomas Phillipps, Esq., by Hannah, daughter of Thomas Walton, Esq., of Warley, in the parish of Sowerby, County of York. He entered Rugby School at the age of fifteen, and was afterward a member of University College, Oxford, where he graduated B. A. 1815, M.A. 1820. He was created a baronet by patent dated September 1, 1821. In 1825 he was high sheriff of Worcestershire. He was nominated a trustee of the British Museum in 1861.

The great business of his life was that of amassing a vast collection of manuscripts, more extensive than any others formed in modern times. His purchases were made in all parts of the world, and in several instances he added whole libraries to his stores. After his mansion at Middle Hill had been long full to overflowing, he acquired, after the death of the late Lord Northwick, the galleries at Thirlestaine house in Cheltenham, and converted them into a new library.

Sir Thomas Phillipps was twice married; but, dying without a son and heir, his title became extinct. He died at Cheltenham, February 6, 1872, in his eightieth year. He was elected an honorary member of this Society in 1863.

A fuller sketch of Sir Thomas Phillipps may be found in the Register, vol. xxvii, p. 429.

DANIEL DENNY

Daniel Denny, a life member, died in Boston, February 9, 1872, in his eightieth year. He was the son of Daniel and Nancy (Watson) Denny, and was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, November 6, 1791. He was a descendant in the fourth generation from Daniel Denny, who with his brother Samuel and his sister Deborah, afterward wife of the Rev. Thomas Prince, came to New England from Coombs, England. The line of descent was Daniel[1] and wife Rebekah; Samuel,[2] born May 20, 1731, and wife Elizabeth Henshaw; Daniel,[3] the father of our associate, born August 6, 1758, who married Nancy, daughter of Matthew Watson.

His early business days were passed in the importing house of Tuckerman, Rogers, and Cushing in Boston. Leaving them he became a merchant on his own account, and for a half century or more no name was better known than his as that of one of acknowledged integrity, enterprise, and gentlemanly kindliness and courtesy. To the clear head were united the firmest and truest principles and the friendly and loving heart. Outside his immediate vocation, he filled several offices of responsibility. He was the oldest railroad director in the United States, having continuously served on the board of the Boston and Worcester corporation from the outset of that pioneer company. He was, at the time of his death, president of the Hamilton National Bank, and though he retired from the firm of Denny, Rice and Company in January, 1871, he by no means retired from the activities of the Exchange.

Long a prominent citizen of Dorchester, the First Church in that town always found him a generous member; his assured Christian faith showed itself incessantly and in various ways bearing the fruits of righteousness. During the Civil War no

one was more ready than he to exhibit a practical loyalty, that never refused to open its purse or show its personal interest in the cause of the Union and the welfare of the soldier; and there are many young men and others to testify to the readiness of his sympathy and the helpfulness of his hand, when they needed counsel or material aid.

He was admitted to the Society in 1869.

HENRY BENJAMIN HUMPHREY

Henry Benjamin Humphrey, a life member of this Society, died in Newport, Rhode Island, February 29, 1872. He was born in Boston, October 16, 1809, the son of Benjamin Humphrey, merchant, and Oriens Turner, his wife. His paternal descent was from Jonas[1] Humphrey, who emigrated from Wendover, Bucks, England, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1634; through Jonas,[2] who died February 11, 1678, aged seventy-nine; James,[3] who died August 17, 1718, aged fifty-three; James,[4] who died May 2, 1798, aged eighty-seven; Josiah,[5] who died 1834, aged eighty-six; and Benjamin,[6] above, his father, who died January 28, 1857, aged seventy-six. His maternal descent was from Humphrey[1] Turner, from the county of Essex, England, who settled in Scituate in Plymouth Colony, 1630; through Thomas,[2] who died November, 1688; Charles;[3] Charles,[4] who died October 23, 1782, aged seventy-seven; William, who died January 13, 1808, aged sixty-two; and Oriens, above, his mother, who died October 8, 1867, aged eighty-one.

He was educated at the Mayhew Grammar School, corner of Chardon and Hawkins streets in Boston, under the charge of Masters Mullikin and Holt; and on the organization of the "English Classical," afterward changed to the "English High School," under the charge of Master George B. Emerson, he was a member of the first class that entered that school. On leaving this

school, he commenced his mercantile apprenticeship with Messrs. Tappan and Mansfield, importers and dry goods merchants in State Street, Boston, and continued with them until the dissolution of their co-partnership and then continued with Mr. Mansfield until the time of his coming of age.

After a short vacation, with his father's assistance, he formed a mercantile co-partnership with the late John H. Pearson, under the style of John H. Pearson and Company, on Commercial Street, Boston, and after a very prosperous business career, was enabled to retire from active business, and gratify his long-cherished desire of making an extended tour of Europe. He remained abroad four years, actively engaged in traveling and sightseeing, crossing the desert from Alexandria and Cairo to Palestine, and extending his travels generally throughout Europe.

After his return to America, he traveled in this country, spending much time in Washington, and finally established himself in Thomaston, Maine, where he married Miss Pastora Elizabeth Mason, of that town. He was nominated by President Polk, and confirmed by the Senate, as consul for Alexandria, Egypt, but declined the appointment, as the promise made to him that the office should be raised to the rank of consul-general was not fulfilled.

With the ample fortune inherited from his father, and with a decided taste for intellectual pursuits, he spent his time in collecting a very valuable private library in Thomaston. His letters from Jerusalem and Beyrout, giving a very full account of his travels in Egypt and Palestine, were published in the columns of the Boston Post, and attracted much attention. He very early took great interest in politics. He was for many years an active member of the Volunteer Fire Department, as well as of the Military Volunteer Association. He left no children.

Mr. Humphrey was admitted a member of this Society in 1864.

WILLIAM FREDERICK GOODWIN

William Frederick Goodwin was born in Limington, Maine, September 22, 1823. He was the son of Nathan and Joanna (Bradbury) Goodwin, and was descended from Daniel Goodwin of Kittery, Maine (died about 1712), through William, John, Joseph, Joseph, and Nathan, his father. He traced his descent on the mother's side to Captain Thomas Bradbury who was born in England in 1610, and after coming to this country married Mary, the daughter of John Perkins of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

William Frederick Goodwin graduated at Bowdoin College in 1848, and taught for some years in Concord, New Hampshire, in Missouri and in New Bedford, Massachusetts, giving his leisure hours to legal studies. In 1854 he graduated from the Harvard Law School. About 1855 he opened an office in Concord, New Hampshire, and after five years there, went to LaCrosse, Wisconsin. The opening of the Civil War brought him back to New England, and he sought and obtained a commission as first lieutenant in the regular army. He performed his duties in the field with credit, and at the battle of Chickamauga received a wound which subsequently caused him to be placed on the retired list and which probably shortened his life. For his gallant conduct in that engagement he was brevetted captain.

He was long interested in historical and antiquarian subjects, and was actively connected with the New Hampshire Historical Society for some years as recording secretary and as librarian. He was a diligent collector of books and manuscripts bearing upon his favorite studies, and gathered a valuable library. He compiled and published in 1871 a volume of "Records of the Proprietors of Narragansett Township No. 1, now the town of Buxton, Maine."

He was married September 7, 1854, to Ellen Noyes Peabody, daughter of Kendall O. Peabody of Franklin, New Hampshire. They had one daughter, who died in infancy, and was followed by her mother January 28, 1859. "Captain Goodwin was a man of high ability and a friend whose friendship was highly to be valued. Though of eccentric manner, he was warm of heart, generous, and attached strongly to him those who in his student habits really came to know him. Many had learned to honor him for his candor, straightforwardness and manly integrity."

He died in Concord, New Hampshire, March 12, 1872. He was a resident member of this Society, admitted in 1859.

GRIFFITH JOHN McREE

Griffith John McRee was a son of Dr. James Fergus and Mrs. Mary Ashe (Hill) McRee. He was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, September 20, 1819, and died in that city, April 23, 1872. His father, a highly esteemed physician of Wilmington, well-known as a botanist, who was born there in 1798, and died there in 1869, was a son of Lt.-Col. Griffith John McRee, of the Revolutionary Army. The mother of the deceased was a daughter of the Hon. William H. Hill, M.C., one of President Adams' "midnight judges," and granddaughter of William Hill, and of Gen. John Ashe of the Revolutionary Army.

The subject of this notice was educated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, where he graduated in 1838. He studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1841, in Wilmington, where he resided till his death. He married Penelope, daughter of the Hon. James Iredell, who was governor of North Carolina in 1827, and United States Senator from that State, 1828–31. In 1857 he published, in two volumes, octavo, "The Life and Correspondence of James Iredell, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States," a work of much merit,

containing a great deal of material for the history of North Carolina in the Revolution and in the early period of our national existence.

Mr. McRee was admitted a corresponding member of this Society in 1858.

OLIVER MAYHEW WHIPPLE

Oliver Mayhew Whipple, of Lowell, Massachusetts, was born in Weathersfield, Vermont, May 4, 1794; and died in Lowell April 26, 1872, aged seventy-seven years. He was the son of Oliver Whipple, of Grafton, Massachusetts, who was born November 25, 1759. He was the son of James Whipple, who was born November 23, 1737, in Grafton, Massachusetts. The latter was the son of James Whipple of Ipswich, born there in April, 1705, who was the son of James Whipple, also of Ipswich, born there in 1681. The last named James Whipple was the son of Joseph, who died in 1708, and Joseph was the son of Matthew Whipple, who died in 1647.

Oliver M. Whipple was thrice married. His first wife was Sophronia Hale, daughter of Moses Hale, of Chelmsford, Massachusetts. They were married April 3, 1821, and she died November 30, 1836. His second wife was Julia Ann Wentworth, of Ashby, Massachusetts. They were married May 9, 1837, and she died August 11, 1843. His third wife was Sarah Kinsman, daughter of William Kinsman of Ipswich, Massachusetts. They were married May 15, 1844. Mr. Whipple had ten children, only three of whom survived him.

At the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Whipple left his native place, with a cash capital of fifteen dollars in his pocket, and a bundle of clothing in his hand, and walked to Boston, to seek his fortune. But fortune did not smile on him here, and he went to Southwick, Massachusetts, and learned the art and

mystery of powder making. After three years he removed to Chelmsford, now Lowell, and went into the manufacture of powder to such an extent that, it is said, he ultimately controlled the trade in that article, both in this country and in Europe. He lost several mills by explosion, and several of his workmen were killed, but he always made generous provision for their families.

He was largely identified with the business interests of Lowell. He filled various municipal offices in that city, and was elected four times a member of the Legislature of the State. Mr. Whipple possessed strong powers of mind, good judgment, great decision of character, and an uncommon spirit of benevolence. He caused to be prepared "A Brief Genealogy of the Whipple Family," a copy of which may be found in the library of this Society.

He was admitted a corresponding member in 1852, and his membership was changed to resident in 1870.

FRANCIS ALFRED FABENS

Francis Alfred Fabens was born in Salem, Massachusetts, July 10, 1814, the son of Captain Benjamin and Hannah (Stone) Fabens. He was descended from Jonathan[1] Fabins, who was in Marblehead in 1668, through James,[2] James,[3] James,[4] William,[5] and Captain Benjamin,[6] his father, as above.

He graduated from Harvard College in 1835. His fine abilities, studious habits, generous impulses, ready wit and genial temperament made him a general favorite. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1838. He practiced in Reading, in Salem, and in Boston. In 1840 he was elected one of the Representatives of Salem to the Massachusetts Legislature. He engaged in mercantile business in Panama for a brief period.

He was for a while in New York and left a lucrative business there to espouse the cause of Mrs. Edmund P. Gaines, whom he accompanied to New Orleans. He was afterwards sent by the United States Government as Commissioner to settle the claims resulting from the bombardment of Greytown, and from there went in 1854 to San Francisco, where he became a prominent member of the Bar, and remained up to the time of his death, at Sancelito, California, June 16, 1872.

Mr. Fabens married May 18, 1840, Sarah Field, daughter of Captain Tobias Davis of Salem, who with two sons and two daughters survived him. He was a corresponding member, elected in 1857.

ELISHA TYSON WILSON, M.D.

Elisha Tyson Wilson, M.D., died in Boston, June 18, 1872, aged fifty-nine years.

His earliest American paternal ancestor was the Rev. Christopher Wilson, of Graysouthen, in the county of Cumberland, England, where he was settled as a clergyman. An interesting and singular document has been preserved bearing witness to his piety and honesty of purpose. It is dated 1759, and entitled by himself, "A Lamentation." The slender stipend of his cure having proved inadequate to the wants of a growing family, he had, to increase his store, embarked his inheritance in foreign venture, and lost it all. In his distress and anguish he seeks for help and guidance, and in his prayer, which is beautifully in earnest, implores that these may be vouchsafed, and that whether it be his lot to remove to America, or whatever way else to turn, he may be kept in paternal and divine sweetness, and no deceit nor any counsel but honesty and uprightness be his guide.

His son John married in this country November 14, 1764, Alisanna Webster, and their third child, John Webster Wilson, born November 2, 1771, and Lucretia Tyson, born November 1, 1780, became the parents, in Baltimore, of the subject of this memoir, April 14, 1813. John W. Wilson was successfully engaged for many years as a merchant in that city in the flour trade. His wife was the daughter of Elisha Tyson, a name well known all over the land for his devotion to the colored race and his steady efforts to protect them.

Elisha Tyson Wilson at the age of twenty-one was engaged in the counting-room of his uncle, and soon after went to South America to enter into mercantile life there, but the destruction of Conception by an earthquake changed his plans and he returned to his early home. Having married Cecilia L. Porter, of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1836, he practiced as a dentist for some years in Taunton, Massachusetts. After the loss of his first wife, he married, in 1849, Charlotte Fales Peckham, of Taunton. At length he established himself in Boston where he practiced his profession for the rest of his life.

Throughout the Civil War he spared no effort to recruit the ranks of the army and put down the rebellion. He offered with the rest his first-born to the cause, who, gaining many laurels in the navy, came back unharmed. Dr. Wilson, as one of the aldermen of the city, in 1861–62, distributed State aid with conscientious fidelity, among hundreds of families of the soldiers at the front. His zeal in maintaining a high standard of his branch of medical science was testified by his originating, with the co-operation of Dr. Parker in 1867, the American Academy of Dental Science. Dr. Wilson was its first president, and delivered a discourse at the annual meeting in 1868.

He was in early life a Quaker, as were his parents, but in Boston he became a member and communicant of Trinity Church, and was warmly attached to its ministers, Bishop Eastburn, Dr. Potter and Mr. Brooks. He contributed liberally, according to his means, to church objects, was kind to the poor

a zealous friend, and devoted to hospitality. He left three children, Charles W., Ella C., and Cecil P.

Dr. Wilson became a resident member of this Society in 1865, and a life member in 1871.

A fuller memoir of Dr. Wilson may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxix, p. 203.

WILLIAM THOMAS

WILLIAM THOMAS, a life member and benefactor of the Society, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, April 11, 1808, and died in Boston, after a long illness, June 19, 1872, aged sixty-four years. He was the eighth of eleven children of Isaiah and Mary (Weld) Thomas, of Worcester, and a grandson of Hon. Isaiah Thomas who is recognized as the "Father of American Printing." His boyhood was devoted to the acquisition of such an education as the schools of Worcester afforded. He also attended the academy at Wakefield, New Hampshire, and subsequently was placed under the tuition of Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D., of Northboro', Massachusetts, for whom he maintained through life the most affectionate regard.

At fourteen years of age he entered a store in Worcester, and after four years of faithful service, during which he acquired a taste for mercantile pursuits and those habits of industry which qualified him for a wider field of action, at the age of eighteen he came to Boston, and obtained a situation in the store of those well-known and successful merchants, George and Jabez C. Howe. In their employment, he strengthened his early business habits and enlarged his capacity for mercantile pursuits, which became so serviceable to him at later periods of life. After a period of twenty-five years of active employment, and the acquisition of property sufficient to satisfy a moderate ambition, he sought relief from the pressure

of a laborious calling, and retired from active business, and in the year 1852, with his brother, Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, made a very pleasant visit to Europe.

Mr. Thomas was a liberal man in the true sense. His attachment to his friends was warm and sincere. His sympathies were always active. He opened his heart and his hand to relieve distress and to alleviate the burdens which bore heavily upon others, whether within or without the circle of his acquaintance. He did not forget the friends of his youth, and sought opportunities to minister to them in acts of kindness with a delicacy which touched many a heart.

"His was a true and kind heart, and the sunshine of a loving spirit shone through him, as through very few whom I have ever known. Its pure flame was not extinguished by the gusts of business life, while so many shut themselves up from sympathies and humanities of life, but burned steadily there and made him a cheery and benign presence in State Street and his bank parlor, as well as in his home. The friends of his boyhood he kept unchanged to the threshold of age, because the heart kept its freshness, and loved them with the same love."

Mr. Thomas was twice married — first in 1831 to Miss Catharine Crombie, daughter of Calvin and Naomi Crombie, of Plymouth, who was the mother of his children. Mrs. Thomas died June 10, 1838. His second wife was Miss Cornelia J. Bangs, daughter of the late Benjamin Bangs, Esq., a well-known merchant of Boston. She survived her husband. The children of Mr. Thomas were Helen, wife of Charles M. Ellis, Esq., counselor-at-law, of Boston; Mary T. Guild, widow of George D. Guild, Esq., deceased, a member of the Suffolk Bar; and Catharine C. Thomas.

Mr. Thomas became a resident member of this Society in 1847, and a life member in 1869.

GEORGE GAINES BREWSTER

George Gaines Brewster, a corresponding member admitted in 1848, was the son of Samuel and Mary (Ham) Brewster, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was born in that place, April 5, 1797, and died there July 7, 1872, aged seventy-five years. He was descended from John Bruster, or Brewster, who settled in Portsmouth in the seventeenth century, and died in 1693, aged sixty-six; through John, died 1720; Samuel; David, born 1738, died 1818; and Samuel, his father, born 1768, died 1833. No connection has been traced between this family and that of Elder William Brewster, of Plymouth.

Dr. Brewster's early education was obtained in his native town. He studied medicine, and, in 1826, began its practice at Portsmouth, but confined his attention mostly to dentistry. The degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery was conferred on him in 1843, by the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. He was a member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons and in 1840 collaborator of the *American Journal of Dental Science.* He commenced sitting as a county justice in cases of trials in the police courts of Portsmouth, in 1836, and was afterward appointed a notary public and justice of the peace and of the quorum throughout New Hampshire.

In 1839 he married Mary Ann Berry, daughter of Thomas Berry, Esq., of Greenland, New Hampshire. Their only child is George Howard Brewster, of Boston, born July 12, 1840.

SILAS AXTELL CRANE

Silas Axtell Crane, son of Benjamin and Alinda (Briggs) Crane, was born in Berkeley, Massachusetts, October 21, 1799. His father was a farmer, and he, the eldest of ten children, spent the early days of his life in agricultural pursuits. The decision to obtain an education led him through the hard experiences which have been the lot of so many New England youth who have reached positions of distinction in their different professions and callings in life. Although called to contend with many difficulties he struggled on, and at length graduated with high rank from Brown University in the class of 1823. After teaching for one year he was appointed tutor of mathematics in the University and held the office for four years (1824–28).

In connection with George W. Keely, afterwards Professor Keely of Colby University, in Waterville, Maine, he carried on a young ladies' school in Providence, Rhode Island. Having pursued a course of theological study under the direction of Rev. Dr. N. B. Crocker of Providence, he was ordained a Deacon in 1832. Giving up his school he became rector of St. Stephen's Church, in Middlebury, Vermont, where he received ordination as a Presbyter in 1833. He removed to Burlington, Vermont, where for a few years he was Principal of a school for young ladies.

In 1839 he accepted an invitation to become President of Kemper College, in St. Louis, Missouri. Two years, with considerable pecuniary sacrifice on his part, were spent in the endeavor to build up the institution. Becoming discouraged he returned to New England, and became rector of St. Luke's Church, in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, then a small, feeble church, which under his long-continued and faithful ministra-

tions came to be one of the strongest Episcopal churches in the State.

Dr. Crane married June 19, 1828, Mary Elizabeth Martin, daughter of John Martin of Providence. He died at East Greenwich, July 16, 1872. He was a resident member, admitted in 1870.

SAMUEL HAYES CONGAR

Samuel Hayes Congar was born in Newark, New Jersey, December 10, 1796, and died July 29, 1872, after an active and useful life, on the very premises and in a part of the house where he was born. He was descended, in the male line, from John Congar, one of the early settlers of Woodbridge, county of Middlesex, New Jersey, and on the female side was connected with the families of the Swaines, Lyons, Denisons, Bruens, Kitchells, Hayeses and Tomkinses, all identified with the early history of Newark.

He entered early into busy life, being placed when eleven years old in a drug store in Newark, where, with the exception of one quarter's subsequent tuition, all his education was received. In his sixteenth year he was apprenticed to a coach painter, and the occupation then entered upon became his permanent pursuit until the year 1855, when he retired from active business. In early life he was made librarian of the Apprentices' Library of Newark, and held the position for many years, so laying the foundation of his subsequent acquaintance with books and literary matters.

An attempt being made in 1845 to utilize the old burying-ground in Newark, by appropriating it to other purposes, Mr. Congar's interest in the remains of his ancestors therein deposited, led him to take an active part in opposition to the so-called improvements; and extended researches into the genealogies of the families interested was the result. In pursuing these

researches, he became possessed of much general genealogical and antiquarian information relating to the northern part of the State, and especially to the county of Essex. He produced many valuable articles, which were published chiefly in the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, and which embodied a large amount of interesting antiquarian lore.

He became a member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1848, and was appointed librarian in 1852, an office for which his tastes rendered him particularly well qualified. The genealogies which he contributed to the volume issued by that society in 1866, in commemoration of the bi-centennial celebration of the settlement of Newark, added materially to its interest; and he also took an active part in editing the town records published by that society in 1864.

Mr. Congar's high character for integrity led to his being often intrusted with the financial interests of others, and he was associated with several of the business institutions of Newark. He connected himself with the Presbyterian church while yet a young man, and took an active and efficient part in Sunday-school work, as well as in the musical services of the sanctuary. His whole career illustrated what may be accomplished in a literary direction by one who had few educational advantages in early life, and little leisure at any time, through a judicious use of the spare moments which many persons are apt to squander.

He was admitted a corresponding member of this Society in 1855.

HON. NOAH AMHERST PHELPS

Hon. Noah Amherst Phelps died in Simsbury, Connecticut, August 26, 1872, aged eighty-three years. He was born in Simsbury, October 16, 1788. He entered Yale College in 1805, but owing to the pecuniary circumstances of his father, he took a dismission from college in his sophomore year. Soon afterward he commenced reading law: was admitted to practice in 1810, and settled in Hartford.

During the War of 1812 he was deputy marshal, and was also engaged in the manufacture of iron wire and hand and machine cards at Tariffville, Connecticut. Entering warmly into the political discussion which, commencing during the war, led to the revolution of parties in the State in 1818, he was, in 1817, subjected to a prosecution for libel on the state government. Under the high party excitement of the day, and the supposed and alleged unjust selection of the jurors, the trial resulted in his conviction, and the imposition of a fine of two hundred dollars. But the trial and its issue gave him a favorable position in the ranks of his party. Immediately thereafter he was elected a member of the city government, and the next year, 1818, he was appointed a judge on the bench of the county court.

In 1819 he was appointed by the general assembly sheriff of the county of Hartford, and by reappointments held the office nine years. He was on the democratic ticket for electors of president and vice-president in 1828, and in the following year received from General Jackson the appointment of collector of customs in Middletown, to which place he removed. He held this office twelve years, and during a part of this term he held also the office of chief judge of Middlesex county court, and that of alderman, and mayor of the city of Middletown. In 1841

he was elected a member of the house of representatives in the general assembly, and subsequently was also a member some two or three years of the same house. In 1842, and also in 1843, he was elected secretary of state; and in 1847, and also in 1848, he was elected state senator from the eighteenth district, and subsequently for several years held the office of judge of probate for the district of Middletown. He was the author of the "History of Simsbury, Granby and Canton" (originally one town), which was published in 1844.

Mr. Phelps was a descendant in the seventh generation from William Phelps, an early settler in Dorchester, Massachusetts, who removed in 1636 with his pastor, the Rev. Mr. Warham, to Windsor, Connecticut, and who held prominent offices in both places. The descent from William was through Joseph, Joseph, David, Noah, and Noah Amherst, his father, — a colonel in the militia, town clerk, county surveyor, and for ten sessions a representative in the general assembly, — who was born May 4, 1762, and died June 17, 1817. All of these, except William and Joseph, were natives of Simsbury.

Mr. Phelps was admitted a corresponding member of this Society in 1855.

CHARLES WILLIAM RAISBECK

Charles William Raisbeck was born in Rhinebeck, New York, July 24, 1829, and died in Watertown, Massachusetts, September 15, 1872. He was the son of James and Maria (Matthias) Raisbeck. He was married in Conesus, New York, June 28, 1852, to Catharine Magee, by whom he had seven children. He was educated in the private schools of New York City, and at Irving Institute, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson. In the early sixties he was in Washington, District of Columbia, as a member of the commissary department. Later, he removed to Watertown and entered the Methodist Book Depository, as bookkeeper. He was a great student with marked artistic ability, illustrating, and making a novel rendering of hereditary armorial bearings in panel form. Having made genealogy and heraldry a life study he was able to assist many in their search for family arms. He was descended on his mother's side from Corporal Nathaniel Jarvis, who served in the War of the Revolution, and died at White Plains, New Jersey, 1778. The records of the Jarvis line show a remarkable list of strong men, bishops, lawyers, doctors and patriots. On his father's side he was descended from the Raisbecks of Stockton-upon-Tees, England. In the eighteenth century there was a large and influential race by that name residing at and ruling for seventy years as mayors of Stockton-on-Tees. Many members of this family were mariners, sailing ships to America; some of them locating at St. John, New Brunswick, and sailing vessels to New York. Among them, his grandfather, William Raisbeck, born in England in 1763, and his brother were drowned in New York Bay in 1794.

Mr. Raisbeck was a resident member, admitted in 1869.

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FRANCIS VINTON

Francis Vinton was the son of David and Mary (Atwell) Vinton, and was born in Providence, Rhode Island, August 29, 1809. His paternal grandparents were David and Mary (Gowen) Vinton. There is scarcely any doubt that Francis Vinton was descended from John Vinton who was at Lynn in 1648, though some links of the chain of descent cannot fully be made out. John Vinton was probably of Huguenot origin.

Francis Vinton was clerk in a store in Providence at the age of fourteen. He was educated at West Point, graduating in 1830 and receiving at once a commission as Second Lieutenant of Artillery. While still connected with the military service he studied law at Harvard University and was admitted to the Bar. He was civil engineer in surveying the Boston and Providence Railroad, and was first engineer on the Eastern Railroad in 1831–2. He resigned his commission in the army in 1836 and studied divinity. In 1838 he was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal church and was successively rector of churches in Narragansett, Providence and Newport, Rhode Island, and in 1848 of Grace church, Brooklyn. He was chosen Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana in 1849, but declined the honor. He was chosen assistant minister of Trinity church, New York, in 1855. From 1869 to 1872 he was Professor of Ecclesiastical Polity and Law in the General Theological Seminary in New York City.

He was the author of "Annals of Cadet Life," 1830, "Evidences of Christianity," 1855, and "Manual Commentary on the General Canon Law of the Protestant Episcopal Church," 1870.

Dr. Vinton married October 8, 1838, Maria Bowen Whipple, daughter of John Whipple of Providence. She died in 1840.

He married, November 3, 1841, Elizabeth Mason Perry, daughter of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry of Newport. From the first marriage a son was born who died in infancy. From the second marriage there were sons and daughters.

Dr. Vinton died September 29, 1872. He was a corresponding member, elected in 1847.

THOMAS TEMPLE ROCKWOOD

Thomas Temple Rockwood was born in Holliston, Massachusetts, June 5, 1812, and died in that town October 11, 1872, aged sixty years. His father, Luther Rockwood, was a descendant in the sixth generation from Richard Rockett, who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, as early as 1636, but afterward removed to Braintree, where he died July 9, 1643; through Nicholas Rockett, who died January 25, 1680; John Rockett, born February 12, 1662; Samuel Rockett, born April 15, 1695; and Timothy Rockwood, his father, born May 23, 1727, died February 21, 1806. His mother, Ruth Littlefield, daughter of Asa Littlefield, of Framingham, was born in that town, November 3, 1780; married first, November 30, 1797, Thomas Temple, who died August 27, 1798, aged twenty-two; married second, Luther Rockwood, mentioned above.

Mr. Rockwood resided for a time in Norton, Massachusetts, but finally settled in Holliston, his native place. He was a member of the school committee of Norton and Holliston, and town clerk of the latter place. He assisted his sister, Miss Elsie Lucretia Rockwood, in compiling "A Historical and Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Timothy Rockwood," published in 1856. On the 10th of February, 1841, he was married to Miss Evelina Leonard, daughter of Lewis

Leonard, of Foxboro'. They had one son, Charles Hodges, born March 10, 1842.

Mr. Rockwood was admitted a resident member of this Society in 1868.

HON. STEPHEN THURSTON FARWELL

Hon. Stephen Thurston Farwell, of Cambridge, was the son of Deacon John Farwell, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and was born in that place, June 21, 1805. His grandfather was Deacon John Farwell, of Groton, Massachusetts. His mother was Hannah Thurston, of Concord, Massachusetts. His early life was passed in Fitchburg, where he engaged in trade. At the age of twenty-six he removed to Cambridge, and was at first occupied in mercantile affairs. In 1834 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Carlton Todd, of Rindge, New Hampshire.

In 1837 he was made deacon of the Shepard Congregational church in Cambridge. In 1845 he was made treasurer of the American Education Society. In 1848 he was made the general agent of the Massachusetts Bible Society and retained the office up to the time of his death. In 1870 he was chosen treasurer of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. For some years he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and also of the Senate.

He was a man greatly beloved and trusted, and never disappointed those who put confidence in him. Modest and retiring in his disposition, he was able, competent and faithful in all the business of his life, an excellent citizen, and a most worthy Christian gentleman. He died in Cambridge, October 20, 1872, leaving a widow and two children, a son and a daughter.

He was admitted a resident member of this Society in 1852.

JOHN FAIRFIELD RICH

John Fairfield Rich, of Boston, was born in Portland, Maine, September 13, 1841, the son of Samuel Snow and Sarah Mitchell (Witham?) Rich. He "graduated at Portland, July 19, 1860." Later he held justice's commission for Somerset and Cumberland counties, Maine.

He died November 3, 1872, having been a resident member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society from 1867.

HORATIO GATES SOMERBY

Horatio Gates Somerby died in London, England, November 14, 1872, having nearly completed his sixty-seventh year. He was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 24, 1805, and was the eldest son of Thomas and Sarah (Dole) Somerby. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from Anthony Somerby, who left England and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1639.

Mr. Somerby's youth was passed in his native town, where he received his education in the public schools, going through their various grades. At the age of sixteen he left Newburyport and came to Boston to learn the art of decorative painting, under his cousin, Eben Somerby. To this pursuit he was led by a fine artistic taste, and he followed it with diligence and success, acquiring an enviable reputation as an artist. When twenty-one years old he removed to Troy, New York, where he carried on his business for a few years, returning to Boston in 1832, and remaining here, except a few winters passed in New Orleans, till 1845 or 1846. He then went to England and remained there a year or more.

From the date of this visit may be reckoned his devotion of himself to genealogical pursuits as a profession, although it was not till some years afterward that he took up his residence in London. It was while the Hon. Abbott Lawrence represented our government at the Court of St. James, that Mr. Somerby established himself as the earliest American genealogist in Great Britain. For more than twenty years he pursued this profession, with an ardor, an industry and a success, which have placed him in the very front rank of professional genealogists. Many families in New England are indebted to his researches for their first knowledge of their English ancestors, and not a few owe to his elaborate investigations the ability to trace their ancestry through three or four centuries preceding the settlement of this country.

He accepted from the trustees of the Peabody Fund, in London, the appointment of secretary to their board, but this was rather an honorary than a lucrative position. Its duties, not perhaps arduous, but requiring great tact and address, he performed in the most efficient manner, as his thorough and luminous reports fully show.

Mr. Somerby was never married, and perhaps it was from this fact that he became so much of a cosmopolitan. He certainly had great facility in adapting himself to circumstances, and no doubt this led him to a stronger liking for English manners and customs than most Americans acquire; yet his affection for his native land was at no time blunted, but was as quick and sincere as if he had never left its shores. His extensive acquaintance among people of influence, both professional and non-professional, in England, gave him facilities for accomplishing much that otherwise might have been beyond his reach. He left a large collection of manuscripts, which he intended to make the basis of a work embodying the more important results of his investigations.

Mr. Somerby was elected a resident member of the Society in 1845, and this relation was changed to that of a corresponding member, in 1859.

THOMAS RICHARDSON

Thomas Richardson died on the 16th of December, 1872, at the age of seventy-six years. His energy, industry and success entitle his name to be classed with those who are respected and honored in Boston and elsewhere. He was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, August 31, 1796. His mother was Judith Kendall. His father, Thomas,[5] born in 1747, was a son of Jonathan,[4] who was a son of Thomas,[3] born in Woburn in 1675, son of Thomas,[2] son of Thomas[1] Richardson, who came from England and was recorded, in 1638, as a freeman of Charlestown.

The subject of this sketch was reared in a comfortable home, received a village school education, and thenceforth conducted his own fortunes. In 1817 he went to Mobile, Alabama, where he formed a partnership in the commission business with Mr. Thomas Blake. They were moderately successful. Mr. Richardson was an alderman of that city in the years 1821 and 1822. He returned to Boston in 1828, and here married Olivia, the eldest daughter of Cyrus Alger, the iron founder. Having given up his business in Mobile, in consequence of this marriage, he established an iron foundry in Boston. His enterprise and energy soon put it into such condition as to touch the interests of the older concern, so that the result was the merging of the two into the "Alger Foundry." Soon afterward, he withdrew from the iron business. He then engaged in various enterprises, and particularly in the Mediterranean trade.

He took a lively interest in the public affairs of South Boston, where he resided for some years, and exerted himself to promote its prosperity. In 1835 and 1836 he was a representative to the general court, and an alderman of the city in 1837 and in 1838. He carefully investigated all projects for the improve-

ment of the inner harbor of Boston, was familiar with all the plans or charts of the same, understood the bearings of proposed operations there, and was often consulted in regard to the same.

Mr. Richardson was an independent thinker, and a close observer. His personal bearing was courteous and kind. He was self-sacrificing, hospitable and generous. Through all the vicissitudes of his life, he illustrated his inherited motto, "E virtute oritur honos."

Mr. Richardson became a resident member of this Society in 1868.

ALFRED GREENLEAF

Alfred Greenleaf of Brooklyn, New York, the son of Abner, Jr., and Sarah (Hale) Greenleaf, was born in West Newbury, Massachusetts, May 10, 1804. His father, Abner [6] Greenleaf (1761–1837), was a descendant in the sixth generation from Edmund [1] Greenleaf, of Newbury and Boston (ab. 1600–1671, see Register, x. 152, xxi. 88); through Stephen [2] (1630–1690), by wife Elizabeth Coffin; Tristram,[3] born 1667, by wife Margaret Piper; Nathaniel,[4] 1691–1775, by wife Dorothy Rolfe; Abner,[5] his father (1718–1810).

Alfred Greenleaf prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered Dartmouth College but did not graduate. He was principal of the Franklin Hall School, Salem, Massachusetts, from 1825 to 1837, when he removed to Brooklyn, New York, to take charge of an institution for young ladies, of which he had charge twenty-six years. Failing in health, he went into the insurance business in New York. In 1838 he received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth and also from the University of New York. He married Miss Lucy Lang Field of Salem, and had seven children, of whom five survived him. His fondness for general information was very great, and he

sought it at home and in foreign lands. A life-long student, "of more than ordinary intelligence, he valued education at its true worth. For many years a teacher of others, he was all his life a learner."

He was admitted a corresponding member of this Society in 1861.

NEHEMIAH WASHBURN

Nehemiah Washburn of Brookline, Massachusetts, a resident member from 1861, and a life member, 1863, died January 27, 1873. He was a member of the firm of Washburn, Welch and Company, dry goods, 62 and 64 Franklin Street, Boston; house at Brookline, — per Boston Directory for 1865.

JOSEPH MOULTON

Joseph Moulton, a resident member, admitted in 1850, died in Lynn, Massachusetts, February 10, 1873, in the house in which he was born. He was a descendant in the fourth generation from Joseph Moulton, of Lynn, who married Sarah, daughter of George Lilley; through Ezekiel (1740–1810), by wife Catharine Hudson; and Joseph, his father (1772–1812), by wife Anna Mansfield.

Joseph Moulton was born February 7, 1798, was educated at the common schools, and for a short time attended the Lynn Academy; but his school days were shortened by the failure in business of his father, closely followed by the death of his mother, when he was twelve years old. His father married again in 1811, and removed to Northampton, where he died in

1812. Joseph was apprenticed by his guardian, Henry Oliver, in 1812, to Samuel Smith of Littleton, Massachusetts, for seven years, to learn the trade and mystery of the morocco leather manufacture. After working five years with Mr. Smith, he was transferred to Mr. Todd of Poultney, Vermont, to serve the remainder of his time. At the expiration of his term of service he returned to Lynn, and for about a year worked with George Brackett. Then he returned to Poultney, and June 7, 1821, married Relief Todd, daughter of his former master. She was born in Poultney, March 11, 1798.

Mr. Moulton established himself in business at Poultney, where his first two children were born; but about this time the tide of emigration setting westward to New York, he removed to Gouverneur in that state, where he remained two years, and thence removed to Watertown, New York, where for eight years he worked at his trade. He set out on foot for Lynn, with the intention of sending for his family when circumstances were favorable, but, by an accident to his foot, he was fortunately obliged to stop at Schenectady, New York, where he remained for two years, and where his circumstances began to improve. In 1835 he removed with his family to Lynn, and established himself in the business of tanning, in which he acquired a competency.

He was a zealous friend of horticulture and a lover of books and literature, having collected a valuable library. He was fond of genealogical studies, and was an occasional contributor to the Historical and Genealogical Register. As a writer his style was bold and vigorous, and his words well chosen. In 1860 he wrote a "Historical Sketch of the Morocco Business of Lynn from its Commencement," which was published in the *Lynn Bay State*, and afterwards copied into the *Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter*. The bell now hung at the entrance of Pine Grove Cemetery was purchased by him at a sale of bells from New Orleans sent home by Gen. Butler, and presented by him to the Cemetery Corporation.

Mr. Moulton left a widow and five children, as follows:

Anne, born Poultney, 1822, married Charles Cowles, 1847; James Thomson, born Poultney, 1823; Charles Henry, born Watertown, 1829; John Todd, a member of this Society, born Lynn, 1838; Walter Scott, born Lynn, 1840.

See a fuller sketch of Mr. Moulton, REGISTER, vol. xxviii, 338.

JAMES BROWN THORNTON

JAMES BROWN THORNTON was born in Saco, District of Maine, September 26, 1794. His father, Thomas Gilbert Thornton, was born in Boston, August 31, 1768. James Brown Thornton at the age of twelve was at Berwick Academy, then at Gorham Academy, and in 1809 entered Bowdoin College. Soon after the opening of the war with England, June, 1812, he was captured in a Saco privateer, carried to Halifax, and after three months of hard experience in Melville Island prison (Haliburton's "Nova Scotia," ii. 22) was released in the exchange of prisoners.

Under a midshipman's warrant he joined the frigate "Macedonian," just captured by Decatur, and was transferred to the "United States," of the squadron under Decatur. At the close of the war he left the navy and engaged in business at Saco, owned lands, was interested in shipping, and especially in drawing attention to the water power at Saco for manufacturing purposes. He was one of the originators of the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad.

January 20, 1817, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Daniel Gookin of North Hampton, New Hampshire. They traveled much and visited almost every part of the country. The last twenty-five years of his life, with frequent absences, were passed on his estate on Oak Hill, Scarboro'. There he died, February 13, 1873, in his seventy-ninth year, in full possession of his faculties, a grand old man. He was elected an honorary member in 1847.

REV. JOSEPH ALLEN

Rev. Joseph Allen was born in Medfield, Massachusetts, August 15, 1790, and died in Northborough, Massachusetts, February 23, 1873, at the ripe age of eighty-two years. He himself prepared and published a genealogy of the Allen family of Medfield, by which it appears that he descended in the sixth generation from James Allen, who came to this country with his wife Anna and settled in Dedham, in 1639; and ten years afterward, was one of a company which formed a settlement in the western part of that town, now called Medfield.

Dr. Allen was fitted for college in Medfield, principally under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Prentiss, entered Harvard College in 1807, and graduated in 1811, in the class with Edward Everett, Nathaniel L. Frothingham and others who afterward became distinguished in different professions. After his graduation he remained in Cambridge, and studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Ware. He was licensed to preach by the Boston Association in 1814, and after preaching in various places for two years he was invited to Northborough, and on the 30th of October, 1816, was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in that town, where he remained till his death. At the close of the fortieth year of his pastorate, a colleague was associated with him for the performance of parochial duties. Dr. Allen was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by his *alma mater* in 1848.

The history of a clergyman, especially in a retired country parish, is usually uneventful; but Dr. Allen, in addition to the customary duties of a pastoral charge, found time to pay particular attention to the schools of the town, and to prepare a large number of pupils, in his own family, for college, and some for the ministry. He prepared several text-books for the

day schools and for Sunday schools. He also used his pen with success, both in the line of history and of biography.

Dr. Allen was married, February 3, 1818, to Miss Lucy Clarke Ware, the eldest daughter of Dr. Henry Ware, Sen., of Cambridge, and they were blessed with a family of seven children. Mrs. Allen, by her remarkable accomplishments and domestic taste, rendered his house a hospitable and cheerful home, replete with pleasant memories. The closing years of her life were those of an invalid, and her death preceded that of her husband. Dr. Allen stood deservedly high in the denomination of which he was a member, and belonged to the conservative wing of that body. His pastorate extended over a period of more than fifty-six years. He was admitted to membership in this Society in 1855.

REV. ZEDEKIAH SMITH BARSTOW

Rev. Zedekiah Smith Barstow was the sixth in descent from John Barstow, one of four brothers who came from the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, about the year 1635, and settled in Massachusetts; through John, Job, John, and John (his father), of Canterbury, Connecticut. His mother was Susannah Smith, of Canterbury.

Dr. Barstow was born in Canterbury, October 4, 1790, and died in Keene, New Hampshire, March 1, 1873. He received a common school education in his native town, working meanwhile on his father's farm, and at nineteen commenced the study of the classics, with the Rev. Erastus Learned, of Canterbury. He entered Yale College in 1809, and supported himself in college by teaching, graduating with honor in 1813. He was settled by the town of Keene, over the Orthodox Congregational church in that place, July 1, 1818, and remained pastor of that church fifty years. He was tutor in Hamilton

College in 1816 and 1817; trustee of Dartmouth College from 1834 to 1871; a member and the chaplain of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1867 and 1868.

He married, August 19, 1818, Elizabeth Fay Blake, daughter of Elihu Blake and Elizabeth Whitney, of Westboro', Massachusetts. His children were: Timothy Dwight, born and died in 1820; William, born 1822; Elizabeth Whitney, born 1824, died 1832; and Josiah Whitney, born 1826.

Dr. Barstow was admitted a corresponding member of this Society, in 1848.

FREDERICK MADDEN

Frederick Madden was born February 16, 1801, at Portsmouth, England, the son of Captain William John Madden of the Royal Marines, and grandson of James Madden, Esq., of Colehill House, Fulham, Middlesex.

His first literary occupation was that of assisting Mr. Roscoe, in 1825, in forming a catalogue of the manuscripts belonging to the Earl of Leicester at Holkham in Norfolk. In the course of the next year he became an assistant in the library of the British Museum, where he was for some years deputy keeper of the manuscripts, and afterward at the head of that department from 1837 until his resignation in September, 1866. With other eminent, scientific and learned men he was nominated to the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1834, and received the honor of knighthood from King William IV. in 1835. He was appointed one of the gentlemen of His Majesty's Privy Chamber in 1834.

Sir Frederick Madden was one of the most painstaking and hardworking of the historical and literary antiquaries of the nineteenth century. In his official position at the British Museum he was indefatigable, and he fulfilled its duties most

creditably. He selected new purchases for his department with great judgment and discretion, and he was equally attentive to the conservation of its accumulated treasures. He restored and made accessible many of the scorched Cottonian manuscripts which had been put away unseen from the fire of 1736.

His first important work, published in 1830, was "The Privy Purse Expenses of the Princess Mary, daughter of Henry VIII., afterward Queen Mary: with a Memoir of the Princess, and Notes." 8vo. In 1830 he undertook, together with Rev. Josiah Forshall, to edit the Old Testament in Wickliffe's version. Of Wickliffe's New Testament there were already many editions; but his Old Testament remained in manuscript. This important work was eventually taken up by the University of Oxford, and printed at the Clarendon Press. It was continued by the editors, above named, during a course of twenty-two years, and completed in four volumes, 4to, 1850, comprising all the Wickliffite versions of the Holy Scriptures.

From the beginning of his literary career, he was a frequent correspondent of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, as he was subsequently of *Notes and Queries*. He also contributed to establish, and for some time to edit, the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*. In 1847 he completed, in three volumes, 8vo., "Layamon's Brut, or Chronicle of Britain, a Poetical Semi-Saxon Paraphrase of the Brut of Wace" printed for the first time from a Cottonian manuscript in the British Museum, accompanied by a literal translation, notes, and a grammatical glossary.

Sir Frederick died in London, March 8, 1873. He was elected an honorary member of this Society in 1861

HENRY VEAZEY WARD

Henry Veazey Ward, of Boston, was born in Sassafras Neck, Cecil County, Maryland, September 26, 1809, and died at Ouchy, on Lake Geneva, Switzerland, March 15, 1873, aged sixty-three years. He was the son of Joshua and Sarah (Veazey) Ward; and a descendant in the fifth generation from William and Elizabeth Ward, of Cecil County, Maryland, through John, baptized July 7, 1692, married Susannah Veazey; John, by wife Elizabeth Wilson; and Joshua above, his father, who was noted for integrity of character, and died April, 1815. His mother was a woman of more than ordinary mind. She died of cholera in September, 1832. The family removed to Baltimore in April, 1816, where Henry attended school, the latter part of the time at the Wentworth Academy.

Early in life he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1826 he left Baltimore with an elder brother, for the west coast of South America. Arriving in Lima, he was employed in the commission house of Huth, Cist and Company, for about two years, when he returned to Baltimore, where he resided some months. He then sailed for England and was engaged in the banking house of Frederick Huth and Company, London, for eighteen months, after which he visited Ireland, where he had the smallpox. He again returned to Baltimore and spent several months there. In 1832 he sailed for Valparaiso, where he resided until 1852, in the employ of Huth and Company, and as a member of that firm. In 1839 and again in 1846, he visited the United States and England. In 1853 he made the tour of Europe, the Holy Land and Egypt. In 1856 he settled in Boston. While residing in Boston he was consul for the republic of Chili, and also treasurer of the Lawrence, Tremont and Suffolk factories, Lowell. In 1868, on arriving at Dresden, where he lived four

years, he was appointed consul general for Chili, which position he held at the time of his death.

He married, April, 1856, Caroline M., daughter of William B. Reynolds, by whom he had one child, Caroline Elizabeth. His wife died February 13, 1857, and he married in April, 1862, Anna Saltonstall Merrill, of Haverhill, daughter of Hon. James C. Merrill, of Boston, by whom he had — Anna Saltonstall, Henry DeCourcy (died young), Marian DeCourcy, Robert DeCourcy, and Elsa (died young).

Mr. Ward was admitted a resident member in 1868.

ELIPHALET JONES

Eliphalet Jones, born August 31, 1797, in Boston, was son of Eliphalet Jones, a native of Sandwich, Massachusetts, and his wife Prudence Hall Jones. He was educated at the Eliot School, in the palmy days of the ferule and rattan, when truants and other offenders, instead of being hampered with moral suasion and puerile indulgences, were sternly and in a very matter of fact shape, through the application of a birch rod, reminded of their errors. He was one of the "Franklin medal" scholars, and, as was the custom of that period, on "Selectmen day" had the honor, with the other Franklin medal scholars, of dining with those functionaries at Faneuil Hall.

In the year 1811 he entered, as clerk, the crockery and earthen ware importing house of Norcross, Mellen and Company of Boston; and ultimately became partner in the establishment of Otis Norcross and Company. In 1847 he retired from active business. For seven years he was a volunteer member of the old fire department. In 1850 and '51 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. For many years he was one of the directors of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Boston.

Mr. Jones was married, March 28, 1824, to Miss Sally Paine Adams Rust of Boston. Of their three children only one, Otis Norcross Jones, survived their father. He died March 17, 1873. He became a resident member of the Society in 1861, and contributed liberally towards the fund for purchasing the Society's house.

CHARLES STEPHEN LYNCH

Charles Stephen Lynch, born in Boston, October 8, 1825, was the son of Stephen and Rebecca Lynch. He was educated at the Franklin school. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of Messrs. Horace Gray and Company, iron manufacturers. On the discontinuance of their business, he was retained for some years by the assignees of the firm to settle up the concern. He then became a member of the business firm of William E. Coffin and Company of Boston, and for ten years, till his sudden death, filled this position to the great satisfaction and honor of all concerned.

In 1852 Mr. Lynch became a teacher in the Hollis street Sunday-school, of which he afterward was made the honored and trusted superintendent. There he was punctual, earnest, devout, loving, and true. He was married to Miss Susan Keyes Lock, of Boston, February 16, 1854. Mrs. Lynch died in 1855, leaving no children. Mr. Lynch was married, April 4, 1861, to Miss Lavinia Fiske, of Lexington, Massachusetts. They had three children: Susie Keyes, born 1863, died 1866; Edith Rebecca, born 1867; Carrie Vinia, born 1872.

Mr. Lynch died in Boston, April 5, 1873. He was a man of principle, and a man of prayer; a bright light amongst the people, a thoroughly good, upright and sterling Christian disciple. He was made a resident member of this Society in 1860.

STALHAM WILLIAMS

Stalham Williams died in Utica, New York, April 8, 1873, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years and six months. He was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, October 5, 1773, the son of Deacon William and Dorothy (Ashley) Williams. His earliest American ancestor was Robert Williams, who came from Norwich, England, in 1638, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Stalham Williams descended from Isaac Williams, the second son of Robert.

In his infancy he was adopted by his grandfather, Col. Israel Williams of Hatfield. He was educated till his fifteenth year with the intention of entering Harvard College, but that plan was frustrated by the sudden death of his grandfather. He then returned to his parents, who were living in Dalton, Massachusetts, and worked upon a farm until he became of age. Soon after, in connection with his brother John, he opened a country store in Conway, Massachusetts, and in 1800 he married Mary Augusta Barron, step-daughter of Judge Strong, of Amherst, Massachusetts. In 1806 he removed to Utica, and entered again into mercantile life, but six years afterwards he found himself bankrupt, and thereafter made no attempt to conduct business on his own account. Upon the opening of the Erie Canal, he was for many years collector of tolls, and afterwards he was made secretary and treasurer of the Packet Boat Company.

Subsequently he entered as an accountant, the establishment of Nicholas and John C. Devereux. The high integrity of that house, coupled with the accurate and trustworthy character of their accountant, drew to their establishment a large number of the poorer citizens of Utica, who requested them to become the trustees of their humble savings. This kind of unchartered

Savings Bank, under the management of Mr. Williams, who performed all the routine work with rare fidelity, at last grew into an incorporated Institution, of which he was made the secretary and treasurer, and these offices he held for more than forty years, down to the day of his death.

The wife of Mr. Williams died at the age of eighty-five years, soon after the celebration of the sixty-third anniversary of their marriage. One daughter died in infancy, the other three survived their father. The son, William Barron Williams, died in Rochester, New York, in 1857, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

Mr. Williams' life was uneventful. He never sought political nor social preferment. He was modest and retiring, almost to a fault, but he was fondly loved and implicitly trusted by all who knew him. He was a man of great purity of life and of the most unbending integrity, and his long life was beautifully rounded out with the graces of the most consistent piety. He was admitted a corresponding member of this Society in 1847.

GEORGE GIBBS

George Gibbs died in New Haven, Connecticut, April 9, 1873, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was born in Newtown, near Astoria, Long Island, July 17, 1815, and was the eldest son of George and Laura (Wolcott) Gibbs.

James[1] and Sarah Gibbs emigrated to this country about the year 1680, from Stowe in Somersetshire, England, and settled in Bristol, Rhode Island. George,[2] the son of James, it is supposed removed to Newport, Rhode Island, where his son, George,[3] became a merchant and died in 1805. He was the head of the firm of Gibbs and Channing. George Gibbs,[4] his son, and the father of the subject of this memoir, married Laura Wolcott, daughter of Gov. Oliver Wolcott, who was secretary of the treasury under a part of the administration of Washington,

and also under that of the elder Adams (Register, iv. 9–10), and granddaughter of the first Gov. Oliver Wolcott (Register, xxvi. 16–19). The Wolcott family (Register, i. 251–5) came in 1630, and settled in Dorchester.

George Gibbs, whose descent has now been described, was educated in the Round Hill school in Northampton, where it is believed his taste for scientific pursuits was developed, which distinguished him in after life. After leaving that school he entered Harvard Law School, and finally his studies preparatory to the practice of law were completed in an office in New York. He commenced the practice of his profession in 1837, and continued it till 1849.

Before he was twenty years of age, his taste for natural history was disclosed by gathering and mounting himself a large collection of birds. His first literary effort was the preparation of the life of his grandfather, Oliver Wolcott. That work was published by subscription, in 1846, in two volumes octavo, with the title: "Memoirs of the Administrations of Washington and Adams, edited from the papers of Oliver Wolcott."

In 1849 he went to the Pacific coast. On his way he joined the regiment of mounted rifles on the overland march from St. Louis to California, whence, after a short stay he proceeded to Oregon. In 1854 he was appointed collector of the port of Astoria, which office he held during the administration of Mr. Fillmore, and then removed to a ranch near Fort Steilacoom, in Washington Territory. While he was there, his time was much occupied in various government exploring expeditions, as geologist, and in other capacities. He was also geologist to the survey of the railroad route to the Pacific, under Major, afterward Gen. I. I. Stevens.

In 1860 he returned to New York, and for several years he resided in Washington, as secretary of the Hudson Bay claims commission. During that time he elaborated an immense mass of materials relating to the ethnology and philology of the northwestern Indian tribes. He was also employed by the Smithsonian Institution in editing a vast collection of documents

throwing light upon the history and material resources of the great and growing Northwest. An extensive collection of papers in the Indian languages, was bequeathed by Mr. Gibbs to the Smithsonian Institution.

In 1871, Mr. Gibbs was married to his cousin, Miss Mary R. Gibbs, of Newport, and removed to New Haven, where he spent the brief remainder of his days. He left no children. He became a corresponding member of this Society in 1847.

HON. JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD

Hon. John Romeyn Brodhead, the son of the Rev. Jacob Brodhead, D.D., was born in Philadelphia, January 2, 1814, and died in New York, May 6, 1873. He was descended from Captain Daniel Brodhead of Yorkshire, England, who settled in Ulster County in 1665.

Mr. Brodhead graduated at Rutger's College in 1831 and was admitted to the Bar in 1835. After practicing his profession two years, he gave himself up to the study of American History. In 1839 he went to Holland and was attached to the American Legation at the Hague. While here he was appointed by Governor Seward agent to procure and transcribe original documents relative to the colonial history of New York, and he spent the three following years in searching the archives of Holland, England and France. The result was a vast collection of historical documents, many of which had never been known to the historian.

In 1844 he returned to America. He was Secretary of the American Legation at London from 1846 to 1849, when on returning to this country, he applied himself diligently to the preparation of his history of New York. The first volume was published in 1853, and the second in 1871. He was naval officer of the port of New York, from 1853 to 1857. He was admitted a corresponding member of this Society in 1854.

OAKES AMES

Oakes Ames, of Easton, Massachusetts, a life member and benefactor of the Society, admitted in 1870, was born in Easton, January 10, 1804, and died there, May 8, 1873. He was the son of Oliver and Susanna (Angier) Ames, his mother being a daughter of Oakes[4] Angier of Bridgewater, Massachusetts (Rev. John,[3] Harvard College, 1724, Rev. Samuel,[2] Harvard, 1673, and Edmund,[1] of Cambridge). The paternal ancestry of Oakes Ames was through Oliver,[5] his father, Captain John,[4] Thomas,[3] John,[2] to William[1] Ames, who settled in Braintree, Massachusetts.

He was the eldest of eight children. His father was a manufacturer of shovels, and he succeeded to this business, with his brothers. The firm did much to build up the town of Easton, and advance the welfare of their employees. In 1860 and 1861 he was elected a member of the executive council of Massachusetts, and in 1862 he was elected a member of congress, and re-elected to the four succeeding congresses. In 1872 he declined a renomination. Though no debater, he was influential in that body.

He will be remembered longest, however, for his connection with the Pacific Railroad, which almost unaided, he built to the Pacific Ocean. He was a member in congress of the Pacific Railroad Committee, and he went into the enterprise, and invested in it with his brother, a very large amount of money. They and their associates built a first class road and thoroughly equipped it. They performed their part of the agreement, and built it in half the time allowed. It was done, however, with great opposition on the part of those who should have known better. Unexpected pressure in 1870 caused a temporary suspension on the part of Mr. Ames and his connections. The surplus of assets amounted to millions. The creditors gave

them an extension without imposing conditions. In two years every dollar of the outstanding liabilities was paid with interest in full. The Credit Mobilier contest in congress then followed and excited the whole country, but while Mr. Ames was the subject of abuse for six months for an offence which was purely technical, the judgment of the people in general was that his honor, truth, and integrity were not affected by his actions in selling stock to eleven members of Congress.

In 1828 he married Eveline O., daughter of Joshua Gilmore, of Easton. His children were: Oakes Angier Ames; Oliver Ames; Frank Morton Ames; Henry Ames (born 1839, died 1841); and Susan Eveline Ames.

HON. JOSEPH HOWE

Hon. Joseph Howe, lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, died in Halifax, Novia Scotia, June 1, 1873. He was born in Halifax in 1804. His father, John, was a Boston printer, and during the Revolutionary War, in consequence of his strong British prejudices, thought it advisable to leave this country and establish himself in business in the City of Halifax. The advantages which that city offered to young Howe for acquiring an education were extremely limited. When he was about twelve years of age, he was apprenticed to the printing trade, and he served seven years in that business with great diligence.

In 1827 he married the daughter of a British officer stationed in Halifax, and the next year he purchased a controlling interest in the *Weekly Chronicle*, which was changed to the *Arcadian*. Soon after he became the editor and proprietor of the *Nova Scotian*, to which, by his vigor as a writer and by his liberal spirit, he imparted the highest degree of popularity. In 1841 Mr. Howe was chosen speaker of the legislative assembly of Nova Scotia. He officiated on several occasions as the agent of

the province in Great Britain; served also as Indian commissioner, as collector of customs, and as a member of the executive council. In 1869 he was appointed secretary of state to the Dominion. Three months before his death he was made lieutenant-governor of the province.

He was admitted a corresponding member in 1858.

HON. JOHN PRENTISS

Hon. John Prentiss was born March 21, 1778, in Wakefield, then the first parish of Reading, Massachusetts. His father was the Rev. Caleb Prentice, as the name was then spelt, who was settled as the Congregational minister of the parish in 1769, and married Pamela, the eldest daughter of the Rev. John Mellen, of the west parish in Lancaster, now Sterling.

"At fourteen," says Mr. Prentiss, "I was apprenticed to Thomas Adams, of Boston, proprietor of the *Independent Chronicle*, a journal of the politics and the literature of that day." In 1795 he left Boston, and went to Leominster, Massachusetts, where his brother, in October, began the publication of a newspaper, *The Rural Repository*, which continued at least a year.

"Things did not mend much, and a month or so before I was twenty-one, I issued proposals for publishing the *New Hampshire Sentinel*, in Keene, New Hampshire. I had not a dollar for capital to begin the world with. I purchased a miserable old press, and some more miserable types, prevailed upon a paper-maker at Leominster to trust me with a dozen reams of printing paper, and with half a dozen pounds of ink I was fitted out to begin the world." The *New Hampshire Sentinel*, which Mr. Prentiss continued to publish for nearly half a century, was in his esteem the great work of his life.

He was a man of strictly temperate habits, of unblemished character, and his integrity no one doubted. He was generous

and charitable, but not demonstrative, kind, considerate and just. On the 2nd of February, 1803, he married Diantha, only daughter of Gen. George Aldrich, of Westmoreland, with whom he lived happily until her death in 1859. Their children were: Diantha, who married Rev. Charles Robinson; Corinna Aldrich; John William; Commodore George Aldrich, U.S.N., who died April 8, 1868; Ellen Sophia; Edmund Sewall, and Pamela Mellen. None of them survived him, except the popular author, Corinna, widow of Hon. Thomas Hopkinson, and Pamela, wife of Hon. Henry F. French. Mr. Prentiss died at his home in Keene, June 6, 1873, aged ninety-five years. He had retired from active business twenty-five years before, but continued to write for the *Sentinel* and for several other papers to the end of his life.

"The Prentice or Prentiss Family," by Charles J. F. Binney (Boston, 1852), gives the genealogy of this family. Hon. John Prentiss was of the sixth generation in descent from Henry Prentice, who settled in Cambridge as early as 1640, and died there April 9, 1654; through Solomon, by wife Hepzibah Dunn; Dea. Henry, by wife Elizabeth Rand; Caleb, by wife Lydia Whittemore; and Rev. Caleb, his father, above named.

He was admitted a corresponding member of this Society in 1845.

EDMUND PITT TILESTON

Edmund Pitt Tileston, son of Edmund and Ann (Minns) Tileston, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, August 11, 1805. Of the original Massachusetts stock, his genealogical record opens with the name of Thomas Tileston, which appears on the town records as early as 1637. His descent from Thomas was through Timothy, Timothy, Timothy, Ezekiel, Ezekiel, and Edmund, his father. William Minns, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Great Yarmouth, England, in the year 1728.

Of the youth of Mr. Tileston, it is remembered that he was notably fond of reading. Though naturally of an active temperament, he would frequently forsake the playground to search for and study the books, pamphlets and papers which formed a portion of the stock of his father's paper-mills. The love of study thus early exhibited, often met a serious impediment in an inflammatory affection of the eyes, which at times compelled their entire disuse.

In early youth he attended the common school of Dorchester, and subsequently received instruction at Milton Academy, under the preceptorship of Mr. William Fox and of Rev. Warren Pierce. In 1820 he became a pupil of Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D., of Northborough, and remained under his instruction for the two following years, closing his public studies at the academy at Lancaster. He then returned to Dorchester, and entered the mill which he afterward so successfully carried on.

In the year 1825 Mr. Tileston was married to Sarah McLean Boies, daughter of John Boies of Dorchester. The death of Mrs. Tileston occurred in February, 1840. They had seven children, namely: Ann Sarah, Edmund, died 1845, Franklin Lowell, Sophia Minns, John Boies, Thomas, died 1837, and

Grace, died 1841. In July, 1843, he married Helen Franklin Cummins, daughter of Hon. David Cummins, then one of the justices of the court of common pleas; and sister of Miss Maria S. Cummins, author of "The Lamplighter," and other works. The three children, the issue of this union, Grace, Florence and Katharine Cummins, survived their father.

In the year 1831 Mr. Tileston became a member of the firm of Tileston and Hollingsworth, paper manufacturers. In 1835, after the decease of the elder Tileston, and on the withdrawal of the elder Hollingsworth, the subject of this sketch became the head of the firm, enlarging and facilitating the operations of the manufactory and largely augmenting and extending the business. Mr. Tileston was a member of the well-known publishing house of Brewer and Tileston, of which, as well as of the firm of Tileston and Hollingsworth, he was a partner until the close of his life. He was a member of the executive council of Massachusetts in the years 1846 and 1847, George Nixon Briggs then being governor. He was also a delegate to the convention held in 1853 for the revision of the constitution.

Mr. Tileston died at his residence in Dorchester on the seventh day of June, 1873, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was elected a member of this Society in 1870.

SAMUEL BURNHAM

Samuel Burnham was born in Rindge, New Hampshire, February 21, 1833. He was the only son of Rev. Amos W. Burnham, D.D., who was settled in the Congregational ministry in Rindge in the year 1821, and remained pastor of the church for a period of nearly fifty years.

At the age of eighteen Samuel entered Williams College, and graduated in course, in 1855. For a year or two after leaving college, he was principal of the academy at Amherst, New Hampshire, when he came to Boston, and entered upon the career of literary industry which continued till his death. Here his labors were varied and abundant. He was early employed by General Sumner to write the history of East Boston, a work which grew to the bulk of six or seven hundred pages, and which displays a wonderful amount of historical research, especially when regarded as the work of a young man, new at the task. After this he became connected with the Boston Tract Society, and wrote for the society some small volumes, setting forth the facts and wonders of natural history.

For two years he was one of the editors of the *Congregationalist*, and his editorials had that facile flow, joined with comprehensive knowledge and good sense, which made them thoroughly readable. Only a short time before his death he prepared for the press a full edition of the works of Senator Sumner, the senator giving him liberties as to matters of style and taste, such as showed that he had great confidence in his literary skill and discretion. At the time of his death he was at work, for his chief labor, upon the history of the Old South Church, of Boston. Mr. Burnham was, also, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Congregational Quarterly* from 1869 till his death.

Before the close of his college life he had become a member of his father's church in Rindge, and in his subsequent life he was actively connected with the churches where he resided. At North Cambridge, which was his home for the later years of his life, he was a valuable member of the Congregational church under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Mears. As a Christian, he had nothing of the ascetic in his disposition, but was cheerful and consistent, seeking the welfare of others, and bearing a free and generous part in all matters pertaining to the prosperity of the church. He was very fond of music, and had a natural genius for it, so that without any systematic instruction he made himself no mean performer on the piano and organ, and became the organist and leader of choirs in several churches.

Mr. Burnham was married in 1865 to Mrs. Martha N. Clark, of Franklin, Massachusetts, and in his domestic life he was peculiarly happy. His home was attractive to himself and attractive to his friends. He had gathered about him a choice library containing not a few rare books illustrative of history and art. He had the spirit of the collector, and his eye was ever open to discover things select and curious in the world of books and manuscripts. Those who were permitted to meet him in his pleasant home, when the labors of the day were done, bear testimony to his genial, enlivening and instructive conversation, his happy flow of spirits, and to the general attraction of the hospitality there extended.

Mr. Burnham was admitted a member of this Society in 1857. He died June 22, 1873.

JOHN HANNIBAL SHEPPARD

John Hannibal Sheppard, of Boston, a life member, elected to the Society in 1861, was a personality familiar to members of our Society, whose membership has lasted more than a generation. "He was one of the best specimens of that courtliness which was a characteristic of the educated class in our colonial days, and which survived for some time the royal authority."

He was born in Cirencaster, Gloucestershire, England, March 17, 1789, and died in Boston, June 25, 1873. His parents were John and Sarah (Collier) Sheppard. In 1791 they came to the United States, and lived in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, before their settlement in Hallowell, in the State of Maine.

Mr. Sheppard began Latin at eight, and at eleven was fitted for college. In 1804 he entered Bowdoin College, and in the same year entered Harvard. He continued at college two years, and part of a third, when his father's circumstances obliged him to leave, in order that he might study a profession. He returned to Hallowell, and became a student in the law office of Wilde and Bond. He was admitted to the Bar in 1810, and opened an office in Wiscasset, Maine.

In 1817 he was appointed the register of probate for Lincoln County, and held the office till 1834. In 1842 he left Wiscasset, and settled in Boston. In this city he remained for the rest of his life, practicing as a counsellor and conveyancer, and adding something to his income by writing articles for magazines and newspapers.

In 1861 he was chosen the librarian of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and served eight years. On resigning his position in 1869, the society granted him the use

of a desk in their rooms, and he had a desk there till his death.

He received the degree of A.M. from Bowdoin College in 1820, and the same degree from Harvard in 1871.

He was prominent in the Masonic Order and his "Defence of Masonry," the most popular of his writings, passed through three editions. He also delivered many Masonic addresses, and wrote many hymns and odes for the public celebrations of that order. Among his contributions to the *Free Mason's Monthly Magazine* were three series of elaborate articles upon subjects of Masonic or antiquarian interest.

He was twice married: first, May 13, 1819, to Helen, daughter of Abiel Wood, of Wiscasset; she died June 26, 1843; second, November 18, 1846, to Mrs. Orissa B. Foster, daughter of the Rev. Ezra Wilmarth of Georgetown, Massachusetts. She died May 4, 1864. By his first wife he had three children, a daughter and two sons.

The following recollections of Mr. Sheppard, by Frederic William Sawyer, Esq., 41 Tremont Street, Boston, portray certain features of his character: "Mr. John H. Sheppard took an office in Tudor Building, 20 Court Street, in 1850. I had in early life known of him as a lawyer, and as connected with the probate office in Wiscasset. After 1850, to his decease, I reckoned him among my most intimate acquaintance. About 1855 he left Court Street and went to 33 School Street, and in 1859 to 13 Bromfield Street, where he became librarian of the Historic Genealogical Society.

"He was naturally genial and social; more than usually intelligent; his conversational powers were such as were seldom met, even among professional men; his opportunities of knowing the eminent men of the legal profession of Massachusetts, of a half century previous, were unusual. At that time Maine was a part of Massachusetts, and the lawyers of Boston held very heavy dockets in the courts in the Kennebec, where Mr. Sheppard fitted for the bar, and at Wiscasset, where he practiced so many years. His mind was well stored with anecdotes

of the men of those times, which he remembered and related with a good deal of point and enthusiasm. Hallowell, where he spent his early days, was then the seat of more wealth and culture than any other point in Maine, except Portland, and Mr. Sheppard appears to have been early appreciated by Judge Wilde, the Vaughns, and other leading men, as a promising young man, whose mind was turned to letters.

"When I became personally acquainted with him in 1850, he did not seem to aim at acquiring practice at the Bar; yet he seemed to love the profession, and delighted to associate with lawyers, and discuss legal subjects. Among the worthy traits which distinguished him, was his industry. I never found him idle. He was always busy about something. At one time it would be learning a language, and at an another compiling a memorial or a biography. At one time he took an active part in politics, and was sent to the legislature as a member of the house (1855). But his taste was more literary, than either legal or political: he loved to delve among books, and write for the newspapers, and trace the history and lines of his old friends, and collect dates and facts. His industry and enthusiasm were sufficient for all his plans and purposes, but there was so much of local detail and data in his work that he could not accomplish all that he desired. There was no stain of selfishness or envy in him. His earnestness over the not very exciting work on which he was engaged hardly flagged after he had crossed the parallel of eighty. In a paper read by him before our Society, not long before his death, he was a full week hunting among the books of the Bar to verify a single date."

A much longer sketch by John Ward Dean, A.M., was published in the REGISTER, vol. xxvii., pp. 335–46.

WILLIAM WHITING

William Whiting was born in Concord, March 3, 1813. He was a descendant from the Rev. Samuel Whiting, D.D., an eminent nonconformist minister in his day, who came to this country in 1636, from Lincolnshire, England. The subject of this memoir was the son of Col. William Whiting and Hannah Conant Whiting, of Concord. He pursued his preparatory studies at the Concord Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in 1833. He received the degree of Master of Arts, in course, in 1836, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Cambridge Law School in 1838; and was admitted to the Bar of Massachusetts to practice in the courts of the United States in October of that year.

Mr. Whiting was never so absorbed in his profession as to lose his inherited interest in public questions. He was among the first, almost the first among lawyers, to claim that the United States had, under the Constitution, full belligerent rights against those who inhabited the States in rebellion. These views, first set forth in conversation with responsible officers of the government, were subsequently incorporated in his work on "War Powers under the Constitution of the United States"— a work which contributed more than any other single agency to the solution of many of the difficult questions arising in the course of the war. The early editions of this work were adopted by the president and the departments as an authority on the questions treated in it; and new editions followed as rapidly as new questions called for examination and decision. The value placed upon it is best attested by the remarkable fact that within a period of about eight years forty-three editions were printed.

In November, 1862, Mr. Whiting was requested by the pres-

ident to act as solicitor and special counsellor of the war department. This office he filled till the war was over (April, 1865), when he resigned. His first public service of a purely political character was rendered in 1868, when, as presidential elector for the district in which he resided, he gave its vote for President Grant. In 1872 he was nominated by the republicans of the same district, and was elected as its representative in the Forty-third Congress.

He was a life member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, admitted in 1852, and was its president from 1853 to 1858; was a corresponding member of the New York Historical Society; honorary member of the historical societies of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Florida; and corresponding member of the Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.

Mr. Whiting died at his home in Roxbury, on the 29th of June, 1873, aged sixty years. He was married in October, 1840, to Lydia Cushing Russell, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Russell, of Plymouth, who with three children survived him.

A fuller memoir of Mr. Whiting may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxviii, pp. 233–241.

JOSEPH LYMAN HENSHAW

Joseph Lyman Henshaw, the son of Samuel Henshaw and Eliza (Lyman) Henshaw, was born in Medford, Massachusetts, May 16, 1819. He was educated at Round Hill school, Northampton. His first business connection was with the firm of George Howe and Company of Boston. He afterward entered the banking house of his father, Samuel Henshaw, and eventually became a partner. On May 13, 1846, he married Jane Paine Bradlee, daughter of J. P. Bradlee. On the cessation of the house of Samuel Henshaw and Son, he began in March, 1838, a brilliant business career as an auctioneer of stocks and bonds. His integrity, intelligence, urbanity, energy, and the thorough knowledge he evinced of the shifting values of the securities he sold, made him a general favorite and adviser. For years his large weekly sales were attended by a throng of capitalists, and did much to determine the real value of stocks and bonds for investment. The sale of very large amounts of municipal bonds was entrusted to him, and the solid securities which passed under his hammer, "by order of executor," must have amounted to many millions. Mr. Henshaw was early connected with the military organizations of the city. He was captain of the New England Guards from 1852 to 1857; commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, from June, 1865, to June, 1866; and was also major of the first regiment of infantry. He represented Ward 6 in the Boston City Council in the years 1858, '60, and '61; in 1862 and '63 he represented the same ward in the Board of Aldermen. He died July 8, 1873. The vigor, generosity and geniality of his nature made him in life a wide circle of business and personal friends who showed in many ways how sincerely they mourned his death. He left four children:

Elizabeth Lyman, Jeannie Bradlee, Samuel and Joseph Putnam Henshaw.

From a manuscript pedigree by the late Prof. Charles Beck, LL.D., it appears that Mr. Henshaw was a descendant in the sixth generation from Joshua Henshaw, who came to New England and settled in Dorchester, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Clement) Sumner; through Samuel, born August 19, 1701, by wife Waitstill, daughter of Samuel Topliffe; Samuel, born 1722, died 1778, by wife Submit (Woodward); Samuel, born February 3, 1744, died March 11, 1809, by wife Martha (Hunt); and Samuel, his father, born April 22, 1789, died March 3, 1863.

Mr. Henshaw was admitted a resident member of this Society in 1865.

HENRY LINSLEY HOBART

Henry Linsley Hobart died in Northfield, Minnesota, July 23, 1873. He was the only son of Peter Hobart, Jr., of Boston, and was of the ninth generation in lineal descent from the Rev. Peter Hobart, the first minister of Hingham, Massachusetts, who was settled there in 1635. On his mother's side he was grandson of the late Jonathan Blood, of Groton.

He was born in Boston, December 15, 1841, and was a young man of rare beauty of character, modest, conscientious and faithful in business and home duties. He was educated in the Boston public schools, the teachers of which testify to his excellent traits of character and the high moral influence which he exercised over his companions. At the age of sixteen he left school and entered mercantile life. His abilities as an accountant were great, his judgment good, and his employers placed unlimited confidence in him.

Mr. Hobart was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was deeply interested in mission and Sunday-

schools, in both of which he was an efficient teacher. From a sudden cold he contracted disease of the lungs, for which he went to the west, where, receiving only temporary benefit, he died after several years of declining health.

He was admitted a resident member of this Society in 1866.

WILLIAM OTIS JOHNSON

William Otis Johnson died in Boston, August 17, 1873, at the age of forty-eight years, leaving a widow without children. He was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, January 14, 1825. His father, Otis Johnson, born in Lynn, January 26, 1802, married, March 18, 1824, Miss Virginia Taylor, of Savannah, Georgia, whose father, a relative of President Zachary Taylor, removed to Georgia from Virginia, and, in the War of 1812, was captain of a cavalry company; and whose mother, Miss Polly Stafford, was daughter of Colonel Stafford, of North Carolina, a soldier of the Revolution. Dr. Johnson was a descendant in the eighth generation from Richard Johnson, who settled in Lynn in 1637, and died in 1666; through Lieut. Samuel, born 1640, died November, 1723; Dea. Richard, born November 8, 1674, died September 22, 1754, by wife Elizabeth Newhall; Samuel, born March 17, 1709; Richard, born September 25, 1732, died 1767, by wife Lydia Batchelder; Enoch, born January 16, 1761, died March 17, 1815, by wife Elizabeth Newhall; and Otis, his father above named.

William O. Johnson was fitted for Harvard University at the Lynn Academy, and entering the freshman class at the age of sixteen, graduated in 1845. In the autumn of this year, he began the study of medicine, entered the Massachusetts Medical School, and was a member of it during the entire course of three years. After receiving his degree of M.D., he made application and was chosen one of four resident physicians

and surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital, living in the hospital one year.

January 24, 1850, he married, in Cambridge, Mary Upham Wood, and entered upon the practice of medicine in Lynn. During the winter and spring of 1851 he went abroad and studied medicine in London and Paris. Returning to Lynn, he lived there, pursuing his profession, three years, when the climate proving too severe, he took up his residence in Cambridge. In March, 1861, a requisition came to the State House, to the surgeon-general, to send to Washington four Massachusetts surgeons, and Dr. Johnson was appointed one of them. After spending a year in charge of hospitals in Virginia, he returned to Cambridge, and finding his professional connections much broken by a year's absence, he settled in Boston and remained there until his death.

He was always much engrossed with literary pursuits. Besides being a close student in his own profession, he was a diligent general reader, being especially fond of history. Having a most retentive memory, he was never at a loss for a date or fact. He was gifted with a peculiar power of concentration of thought, often spending hours in thinking upon some subject which interested him, quite oblivious to everything around him. The result often found expression with his pen, so that after his death hundreds of pages of manuscript were found which must have been written for his own pleasure exclusively. His love of historical research induced him to write several essays, which were published in the *North American Review*, at different times, covering a period of five or six years. These, with various papers upon medical subjects, were Dr. Johnson's only contributions to literature.

He was admitted a resident member of this Society in 1868.

REV. THOMAS SMYTH, D.D.

Rev. Thomas Smyth, D.D., died in Charleston, South Carolina, August 20, 1873, aged sixty-five years. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, July 14, 1808, of Scotch and English ancestry. His father participated in what is called "the Rebellion of 1798," and suffered a long and painful imprisonment therefor. His mother, whose maiden name was Magee, was a woman of superior attainments. He always spoke of her with the greatest affection and reverential love.

Reading was his great delight, the possession of books his ardent desire. His thirst for books, to use his own language, "became rapacious, and he frequently overspent his supplies in procuring them, and had to deny himself for two or three months, in the dead of winter, almost the necessaries of life. In all his travels in America and Europe, he was in quest of books, often spending whole days in stores and antiquarian stalls, and for years consuming the greater part of his salary in the purchase of books."

He was the youngest of six sons. His constitution was so frail, "that no one expected him to live beyond the period of childhood," but he had an indomitable will and an earnest desire to become a scholar, seconded by his heroic mother, who had a desire that he should be a minister. Notwithstanding his feebleness he entered the first Institute at Belfast, at the age of nineteen where he won prizes in every branch of study. "His superior scholarship was acknowledged by his entire class of nearly a hundred students, who, by their unanimous suffrage, awarded to him the highest prize." He had for his private instructor there, the famous tragedian, Sheridan Knowles, and there "he began to develop those powers of

elocution, which afterward gave him a place among the princes of pulpit oratory."

His father was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church of which Dr. Samuel Hanna was pastor, and in this church he was brought up. His theological studies were prosecuted at Highbury College, in London. At this time his parents were preparing to remove to America, where the most of their children had preceded them. He sailed with them for New York in August, 1830, and soon after his arrival joined his eldest brother in Patterson, New Jersey. Here he connected himself with the Presbyterian church and entered the senior class at Princeton Seminary. Before graduating he received an invitation to the second Presbyterian church in Charleston, South Carolina, and in November, 1831, he entered upon his labors there. He was installed by the Charleston Union Presbytery, December 29, 1834.

In 1832 he married the eldest daughter of James Adgar, of Charleston, by whom he had nine children, six of whom — three sons and three daughters — survived their father. After ministering to his flock for thirty-nine years, his increasing infirmities caused him to ask a dismission in 1870, which was reluctantly given, and he was by unanimous vote made Pastor Emeritus. The life, character, and labors of Dr. Smyth are recorded in a memorial volume, a copy of which is in the Library of this Society. He was a well-known author, having published as he says, "some seventy" works. The names of twenty appear in Allibone's Dictionary.

He was made a corresponding member of this Society in 1855, and from 1856 to 1863 held the office of honorary vice-president for South Carolina.

RANDOLPH MARSHALL CLARK

Captain Randolph Marshall Clark, of Boston, a resident member from 1867, was born in Boston, August 6, 1835, and died in Dedham, Massachusetts, September 11, 1873.

EDWARD EMERSON BOURNE

Edward Emerson Bourne was born March 19, 1797, in that part of the town of Wells which was afterward incorporated by the name of Kennebunk. Here, with inconsiderable exceptions, his life was passed, and here he died, full of years and of honors, September 23, 1873. He was the second son of John and Elizabeth Bourne. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Perkins, and, at the time she became the third wife of John Bourne, she was the widow of Israel Wildes. There had been issue of each of these former alliances, so that nine children were brought together by the union of this couple, and six more were the result of their intermarriage.

After exhausting the advantages of the local schools he was sent, in 1811, to the academy at South Berwick, where he pursued his preparatory studies. He was admitted to the freshman class of Bowdoin College in 1812, and was graduated in due course in 1816. Immediately after graduation he commenced to study law in the office of George W. Wallingford, in Kennebunk. He prosecuted his studies there and in the office of Thomas Bigelow, of Philadelphia, till 1819, when he was admitted to the Bar.

Mr. Bourne was married October 31, 1822, to Miss Mary H. Gilpatrick, born November 1, 1799, daughter of Richard Gilpatrick, of Kennebunk. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bourne: Julia Maria, 1825–1851; Edward Emerson, born 1831; Lizzie Green, 1833–1855; and Mary Olivia, 1842–1843. Mr. Bourne was married again, February 16, 1853, to Mrs. Susan (Hatch) Lord of Kennebunk, who survived him.

From 1828 to 1833 he was one of the selectmen; and from 1826 to 1831 he represented his town in the State legislature. He was judge of probate from 1857 to 1872. The true foundation of Judge Bourne's successful administration is found in the general conviction that in his decisions he was guided solely by a sincere desire to do right, regardless of all other considerations, and that he acted in the fear of God, and under a constant sense of his responsibility to Him. In 1829, he became a communicant of the First Parish (Unitarian) Society in Kennebunk, of which he was an active and zealous member ever after. He had become a teacher in the Sunday-school of that society in 1819, and was connected with it for fifty years, nearly all that time as its superintendent.

He wrote at the request of the Maine Historical Society, a full and elaborate history of the old town of Wells down to 1820, when Kennebunk was taken from it. This was printed in 1875, after his decease. "He was an occasional contributor to the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, and to the Historical Magazine. He kept pace with the progress of historical investigation and discovery in all directions." In 1834 he joined the Maine Historical Society, and upon the retirement of Hon. William Willis from the presidency of that society, he was elected his successor. He was one of the trustees of Bowdoin College. He became a resident member of this Society in 1866.

A fuller memoir of Judge Bourne may be found in the Register, vol. xxviii, pp. 1-12.

OLIVER BRASTOW DORRANCE

Oliver Brastow Dorrance, of Boston, a resident member admitted in 1860, was born in Kennebunk, York County, Maine, January 22, 1804. He died in Boston, October 23, 1873. He was the son of Dr. James Dorrance, a native of Sterling, Windham County, Connecticut (James,[3] Samuel,[2] James[1]), and his wife Nancy Brastow (Beriah,[3] Thomas,[2] Thomas[1]), a native of Medfield, Massachusetts.

The Dorrance family in America derive issue from the Presbyterian Scotch stock, settled in the extreme north of Ireland where James Dorrance was born in 1702. About 1720 he emigrated to America and cast in his lot with a settlement of his countrymen and co-religionists at Voluntown, Windham County, Connecticut. Over these people, his kinsman, Rev. Samuel Dorrance, was pastor.

Oliver B. Dorrance enjoyed the common educational privileges of the district school till he was fifteen years, when he commenced to fit for college. His preparatory course was finished at the Gorham Academy. He matriculated at Bowdoin College, in 1821, but sickness intervened and he never joined the class. On the re-establishment of his health, he selected a mercantile life, in the city of Portland, upon which he entered with George W. Smith, English and Dry Goods, on Federal Street, near Exchange Street. Mr. Dorrance succeeded to the business, Mr. Smith retiring; the fortunes of the firm were strengthened by Mr. Brooks, and ultimately by Mr. Ross, Mr. Brooks having died. Mr. Dorrance came to Boston about 1844 and became a member of the firms of Richardson, Burrage and Company, Milk Street, and Dorrance, Newton, and Eaton, Pearl Street. He was also land agent for the Norfolk County Railroad, and a director in the Manu-

facturing Companies at Lewiston, Maine. He early perceived the industrial value of the falls on the Androscoggin River at Lewiston, and sought in vain to develop them as a Portland enterprise. On his removal to Boston, he urged his views upon the attention of merchants there, until they were adopted.

Mr. Dorrance married September 10, 1832, Jane M. Cutter, daughter of Hon. Levi Cutter, mayor of Portland, where they chiefly resided till Mrs. Dorrance's death. Afterwards he became a citizen of Boston, marrying August 20, 1850, for a second wife, Sarah Greeley, daughter of Philip Greeley, Esq., of Portland, and sister of Philip Greeley, Jr., collector of the port of Boston. She survived him. By his first marriage he had no children. By his second, he had two daughters: Sarah Ann Dorrance, born June 22, 1852, married June 17, 1879, John B. Baker; and Mary Oliver Dorrance, born November 3, 1856.

Mr. Dorrance cultivated a generous public spirit, and throughout his early life was an earnest supporter of the whig party. He served in the common council of Portland, in the legislature of Maine, and in the Portland Custom House. In Boston he was a member of the common council, and for twelve years the United States general appraiser at the port. In the early movements of the abolitionists, his influence was sought to strengthen that faction in Maine, and printed ballots are still preserved bearing his name as their candidate for the governorship.

SAMUEL BRAZER BABCOCK

Samuel Brazer Babcock was born in Boston, September 14, 1807, and died October 25, 1873. He was the son of Samuel H. Babcock, a merchant of Boston. He graduated at Harvard College in 1830, and studied divinity with the late Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., at that time rector of St. Paul's church, Boston. He received priest's orders in 1833, and became rector of St. Paul's church in Dedham in 1834, which charge he retained at the time of his death. This long and unbroken pastorate was marked by the most cordial and tender relations between him and his people. His labors in their behalf were faithful and untiring.

He was for four years secretary of the Diocesan Board of Missions, for nineteen years treasurer of the diocese, and president of the standing committee from 1868 to 1873. He was actively interested in the benevolent agencies of the diocese, and especially in the society for the relief of aged and indigent clergymen. He spared no effort and lost no opportunity of enforcing the claims of this prime charity. As a preacher, Dr. Babcock was simple, natural and effective, and in the discharge of his pastoral duties faithful and affectionate. He was a man of warm heart and generous sympathies, and his hospitality was unbounded.

He was admitted as a corresponding member in 1847.

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS

John Gough Nichols was born in London, May 22, 1806, and died at Holmwood Park, near Dorking in Surrey, England, November 14, 1873. He was the representative of a family which, while carrying on successfully the business of printing, has for three generations, more or less, distinguished itself in the sphere of literature and archæological research. His grandfather, John Nichols, F.S.A., was for forty-eight years the editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. His father, John Bowyer Nichols, F.S.A., was from an early age the coadjutor of his father in editing the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

In 1811 the subject of this notice was placed at a school at Islington, where Benjamin Disraeli was his schoolfellow. In 1814 he was sent to Lewisham, where he remained until 1816, and in 1817 was placed at Merchant Taylor's, from which, in the summer of 1824, he left school to join in the business and literary labors of his father and grandfather. He took an active part in the editorial management of the *Gentleman's Magazine* until 1856, contributing to its pages many essays of considerable historical value. In 1829 he published his first separate work, a collection of "Autographs of Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Personages," accompanied by Biographical Memoirs, which show extensive research and historical knowledge in its young author.

In 1833 the Messrs. Nichols commenced the publication of the "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica." Of this work, which was completed in eight volumes in 1843, Mr. John Gough Nichols was one of the original editors, and latterly the sole editor. In 1838 he published "A Description of the Frescoes discovered in 1804, in the Guild Chapel, at Stratford-on-Avon, and of the Records relating thereto." In the same year he

suggested, and in conjunction with other friends, established the Camden Society, the objects of which were announced to be "to perpetrate and render accessible whatever is valuable, but at present little known, amongst the materials for the Civil, Ecclesiastical, or Literary History of the United Kingdom." This society rapidly achieved a triumph beyond the hopes of its projectors. He edited many of the volumes issued by that society. In 1844, he became an original member of the Archæological Association. Mr. Nichols joined the London and Middlesex Archæological Association on its first establishment in 1855, and was elected a member of its council in 1857, and a vice-president in 1865, which office he retained until his death.

John Gough Nichols married, July 22, 1843, Lucy, eldest daughter of Frederick Lewis, Esq., Commander R.N., by whom he had one son: John Bruce Nichols, born November 18, 1848, whose name was joined, in 1873, to those of his father and uncle as "Printers of the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons." He also had two daughters. The summer before his death, he prepared for this Society biographical sketches of his friends, Sir Thomas Phillipps, baronet, and Sir Frederick Madden, members of the Society, who had been associated with him in establishing the "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica"; which were published in the Register, xxvii, 428–30. He was admitted a corresponding member in 1864.

A fuller memoir of Mr. Nichols may be found in the Register, vol. xxx, pp. 118, 119.

NATHANIEL CURTIS

Nathaniel Curtis of Boston, a resident member from 1863, life member 1870, met his death at sea, November 22, 1873.

At a meeting of the Society, December 3, following, Col. Albert H. Hoyt — (Register, 28: 100) — made some remarks and offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That this society has heard with deep regret of the death of one of its benefactors and associate members, Nathaniel Curtis of this city, who, with about two hundred and twenty-five of his fellow passengers, several of whom were residents of this city and vicinity, found a watery grave by the sinking of the steamer Ville du Havre in mid-ocean, on the morning of the 22nd of November, last.

Resolved, That while we gratefully appreciate the practical and generous interest which our associate manifested in the work and prosperity of this Society, we also desire to place on record our estimate of those excellent qualities of character, which as a merchant, as a citizen, and as a man, he illustrated during a long life of activity and usefulness in this community.

He was the son of Nathaniel Curtis, — Register, vol. xxii, pp. 1–9, and was born in Boston, May 5, 1798. He belonged to the Roxbury family of Curtis (William,[1] Isaac,[2] Nathaniel,[3] Nathaniel,[4] Nathaniel [5]).

CHARLES WHITLOCK MOORE

Charles Whitlock Moore, the distinguished advocate of freemasonry, was the son of John Moore, and was born in Boston, March 29, 1801. His father was a native of London, England, and at one time held a position in the household of King George III. In 1799 he came to this country and opened a music store in Boston. He is spoken of as a genial gentleman, courtly in manner and with fine tastes. He died here, March 24, 1803, aged fifty-four years, leaving a widow and two children, a son and a daughter, with slender means for their support. Mrs. Moore had excellent mental qualities which her children inherited. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Corey, and she was one of several daughters of a farmer of moderate circumstances in the town of Groton, Massachusetts.

Charles showed a marked capacity and force of character, and eventually won, by his own exertions, a conspicuous position in life. He was apprenticed to Young and Minns of the *Boston Palladium* in 1818–19. On leaving the *Palladium* office, he went to Haverhill, in November, 1820, and worked on the *Essex Patriot*, published by Nathaniel Greene. He came to Boston with Mr. Greene in 1821, and worked on the *American Statesman*, a semiweekly democratic paper, edited by Judge Orne and Nathaniel Greene. He continued in the *Statesman* office until April, 1822, when he went to Hallowell, Maine. He returned to Boston within a brief period, and on the 10th of October, in the same year, became a member of St. Andrew's Lodge.

In 1822 he began business in Boston with Daniel Prowse, and for a time printed the *Independent Bostonian*. Three years later he commenced the publication of the *Masonic Mirror*. In 1834 he became connected with the *Bunker Hill Aurora*,

published in Charlestown. During his connection with that paper he went to Charlestown to reside, and was several times elected a member of the school committee, and was also, under the city charter, chosen president of the common council. In 1841 Mr. Moore established the *Freemason's Monthly Magazine*, which he continued for thirty-two years, until the day of his death. He died at his residence in Boston, December 12, 1873.

Mr. Moore was twice married: first, to Miss Charlotte Tolman, of Dorchester (Reg. xiv, 256), by whom he had seven children, two sons and five daughters; the eldest son and one daughter died before their father. His second marriage was to Miss Catharine Hews, of Cambridge, daughter of the late John Hews, by whom he had three daughters. The widow, with one son and six daughters survived him. Mr. Moore was a resident member of this Society, admitted in 1861.

A much fuller memoir of Mr. Moore may be found in the Register, vol. xxx, pp. 399–406.

ANSON PARKER HOOKER, M.D.

Anson Parker Hooker, M.D., was born in East Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 29, 1829, and died in that place, December 31, 1873. He was the son of Dr. Anson Hooker, who was the son of Dr. William Hooker of Westhampton, Massachusetts. The family descended from Rev. Thomas Hooker, the first minister of Hartford, Connecticut. Anson P. Hooker's mother was Elizabeth Parker, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Crocker Parker, of East Cambridge.

Dr. Hooker received his early education in the schools of Cambridge, was graduated at Harvard College in 1851, and at the Harvard Medical School in 1855. He practiced his profession in East Cambridge and in the adjoining towns. In 1861 he was commissioned surgeon of the 26th Massachusetts Regi-

ment, and served with that regiment in the Department of the Gulf till June, 1862, when ill health compelled him to resign, and in 1863 was appointed by Governor Andrew assistant surgeon-general of Massachusetts. He continued in that office until the time of his death. He also held several civil offices in the city government of Cambridge, and for two years he was a representative in the legislature of the commonwealth.

He was married in September, 1861, to Miss Rebecca Pitman Boies, youngest daughter of Hon. Patrick Boies, of Westfield, Massachusetts. Dr. Hooker had three children, of whom one, a daughter, survived him. He was admitted a resident member of the Society in 1868.

JAMES PARKER

James Parker died in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 2, 1874, aged fifty-eight years. He was a native of Hollis, New Hampshire, and in 1833 he "mounted the box" as a stage driver. In 1836 he became agent for Burt and Billings' stage line between Worcester and Springfield, and continued in that capacity till the Western Railroad was opened, when he was taken into the new service of transporting passengers. He had charge of the first train of cars between Boston and Springfield. His pleasant countenance and his never failing urbanity will long be remembered by the thousands who had occasion to pass over that road during the earlier years of its existence.

When Mr. Parker resigned his position as conductor, he was appointed superintendent of the sleeping cars between Boston and New York, and in April, 1872, he was made superintendent of all the passenger cars on the trains between the two cities. Upon his retirement from office, an elegant gold watch was presented to him by his friends of the traveling public and the employees of the road gave him a valuable horse and carriage.

In 1871 and in 1873 Mr. Parker was elected to the house of representatives of the commonwealth. As an antiquary he was quite distinguished. His house was filled with curiosities, old books, rare papers, drawings, and other relics.

He was admitted to resident membership in the Society in 1862.

PHILO MALLORY TROWBRIDGE

Philo Mallory Trowbridge, of Woodbury, Connecticut, was born in Roxbury, Connecticut, August 4, 1810; died in Woodbury, January 11, 1874.

The death of this good man, so well and favorably known in all the region where he lived, filled the hearts of every class and condition in the community with feelings of sadness. He was the sincere friend of the poor, the erring, the distressed; the indefatigable and successful laborer in every good work; the firm, consistent, and prudent Christian gentleman. He was singularly modest and unobtrusive in all his ways, and thoroughly understanding the varied phases of human nature, he was able to speak the acceptable word at the right time, and to carry conviction of the right to the most reluctant mind.

He was an ardent lover of music. For many years he gave instruction in singing schools, and was the leader of church choirs and musical societies. As a teacher, visitor and superintendent in district and Sunday-schools, he was largely useful. As an antiquary he greatly aided the authors in the histories of Woodbury and of Waterbury, particularly on the genealogical portions. The earlier years of his active life were spent in Roxbury, but in 1849 he removed to Woodbury, where he was for several years a deacon in the Congregational Church.

He was admitted a corresponding member in 1853.

CAPTAIN DAVID PERKINS PAGE

David Perkins Page, a resident member, admitted in 1872, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, August 13, 1836, and died there January 23, 1874, at the age of thirty-seven years. He descended in the paternal line from John Page, who was born in Dedham, England, in 1586, came to New England with Gov. Winthrop in 1630, and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts. For further particulars of his descent in that line, reference is made to a sketch of the Page family, published in the Register for January, 1872.

In the maternal line, he was descended from Henry Lunt, who came to New England in 1633 in the "Mary and John," and settled in Newbury; through Daniel, who married Hannah Coker; Henry; Abner, born 1706, married Hannah Stickney; Abner, born 1732, married Miriam Coffin; Micajah, born 1764, married Sarah Giddings; and Susan Maria, his mother, born June 5, 1811, married December 16, 1832, David P. Page, born Epping, New Hampshire, July 4, 1810, died January 1, 1848, in Albany, New York, being then principal of the State Normal School there.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools and in the Putnam free school of Newburyport, and completed his studies in the Thetford Academy in Vermont. In the summer of 1852 he commenced a seafaring life, and attained the position of shipmaster in 1857, which position he continued to hold until the commencement of the Civil War. During the war he entered the naval service of the United States, and for two years was acting master of the gunboat "Wateree," being chiefly engaged in cruising along the Pacific coast. A sketch of this voyage was published soon after in *Harper's Magazine*, for which the illustrations were

furnished by his pencil. At the close of the war he again entered the merchant service, and took command of the ship "Sacramento," of Boston.

December 5, 1867, he was married to Emily C. Wills, daughter of Rufus Wills of Newburyport, and sailed at once for England. After a few months travel he joined the ship "Josiah L. Hale" and took charge of her for a trip to Calcutta, returning to Boston in 1869. His wife accompanied him on this voyage, and a son was born to them during the homeward trip, who lived only a few hours. This voyage terminated his seafaring life.

He commenced the ship brokerage business in Boston in 1869, in company with Charles H. Coffin, but continued to reside in Newburyport. This partnership after three years expired by limitation. He then formed a partnership with Mr. E. L. Reed of Boston, in the same business, which continued until his death. The only public office which he ever held was vestryman in St. Paul's Episcopal church, Newburyport. While in the merchant and naval service he furnished occasional letters to the *Newburyport Herald*, over the signature of "Folium." His surviving children were David Perkins Page, born August 12, 1870; and Rufus Wills Page, born July 13, 1872.

The death of Captain Page made a profound impression upon the large circle of his acquaintance. He enjoyed the deep respect and the hearty good will of all who knew him. His disposition was genial, his manners were easy, his conversation was intelligent, and his honesty was conspicuous.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS RANLETT, JR.

Charles Augustus Ranlett, Jr. was the son of Charles Augustus Ranlett, a member of this Society, and Esther M. (Dodge) Ranlett. He was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, September 21, 1836, and died in Brooklyn, New York, February 6, 1874, at the age of thirty-seven. His early life was not particularly eventful. A vigorous constitution carried him through the ordinary ills incident to childhood, and he attended the public schools with little interruption, until he launched out on his career as a mariner. A natural, perhaps inherited taste for a nautical life was encouraged, no doubt, by a voyage to New Orleans and Europe, at an early age, with his parents and a younger brother.

In 1851 his father was about to proceed to England, to take command of the clipper ship "Surprise," and it was arranged that Charles should sail as boy on board the ship "Samuel Russell," then loading at New York for China, under Captain Limeburner, who afterwards commanded the "Great Republic." So our sailor boy bade farewell to home, and joyfully embarked upon the element he ever after loved so well. Captain Limeburner always spoke of him as a good boy, faithful to his duty, anxious to learn navigation, and was sorry to lose him, when in China he joined his father, and was made third mate of the "Surprise," a position for which Captain Limeburner considered him competent, despite his brief experience.

And now he took up his home on board the ship with which, save for one passage, he was ever after identified. His later career as a sailor was as mate and master of the ship "Surprise," in the employ of A. A. Lowe and Brothers, of New York. Long service as mate of the ship well fitted him for the command which he received in 1860, when his father gave way for him,

and took another ship. From that time, he trod the quarter-deck of the "Surprise" during a period of thirteen years, sailing her skilfully and successfully, having the confidence of his owners, and the respect of all with whom he came in contact; making invariably the shortest passages to or from China, until the ship became world-renowned for her speed, and was admitted to be the queen of the China fleet.

Captain Ranlett married, August 4, 1870, Miss Isabella, daughter of Luther Faulkner, Esq., of Billerica, who survived him. He was admitted to this Society as a resident member in 1866. He was also a member of the New York Marine Society, and of the Clinton Commandery of the Knights Templars of that city.

A somewhat fuller sketch of Captain Ranlett may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxx, pp. 116, 117.

JONATHAN TOWNE

JONATHAN TOWNE was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, in that part of the town now included in Milford, August 6, 1784, and died in the house in which he was born, February 10, 1874, at the age of eighty-nine years. At the time of his death he was the oldest citizen of Milford.

The family is quite noted for longevity. Mr. Towne's father, Jonathan Towne (No. 241 in the Towne Genealogy, REGISTER xxi, 222) died in 1842 at the age of eighty-nine. He had a brother who lived to be more than ninety years of age. Jonathan Towne senior had three children, namely: Jonathan, who died as stated, February 10, 1874; David, a resident of Claremont, New Hampshire, who died in his eighty-eighth year, and Mary, who reached an advanced age.

The subject of this memoir in early life resided with his uncle, Mr. William Blanchard, a trader in Wilmington, Massa-

chusetts. Afterward he bought a farm in Bow, New Hampshire, working on his farm in the summer and teaching school in the winter. He was often called "Master Towne." In 1830 he removed to Milford, and remained there during the residue of his life. He was an active member of the Baptist church in Milford for forty-four years. He was an honorable man, a wise counsellor, and a highly respected citizen. He was a great reader, and voted at every election. He was first a federalist, then a whig, then a republican. He was also a strong temperance man. A few days before his death his physician prescribed some stimulant. He took the prescription once, but the second time he said, "I had rather not take it, I have been a temperance man for ninety years."

Mr. Towne married Miss Clarissa Hoyt, daughter of Captain John Hoyt of Concord, New Hampshire. She was born February 12, 1790, and outlived her husband. They had ten children, two of whom were William Blanchard Towne, A.M., of Milford, New Hampshire, long connected with this Society and one of its vice-presidents, and John P. Towne, Esq., a lawyer in Wisconsin.

Mr. Towne was a resident member, admitted in 1871.

EDWARD ARMSTRONG

Edward Armstrong, born in Philadelphia, June 11, 1817, died February 25, 1874, was the son of Thomas and Henrietta J. (Marache) Armstrong. He studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to practice in September, 1838.

In 1846 he made important investigations on the ground in regard to the battle of the Brandywine. The names now given to the fords of the Brandywine did not tally with those mentioned in all preceding accounts. Mr. Armstrong brought order out of chaos by ascertaining that what was Buffington's Ford in 1777, is now called Brinton's Ford, and that the ford formerly known as Brinton's is the third ford south of Buffington's Ford. The result of these investigations was printed in the "Bulletin" of the Pennsylvania Historical Society for September and December, 1846. In 1850 he was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. For some years he was a member of the board of controllers of the public schools.

Mr. Armstrong was married May 29, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Gulick, of Kingston, New Jersey, who died several years before him. They had five daughters, of whom four survived him. He was admitted a corresponding member of this Society in 1850.

A fuller sketch of Mr. Armstrong may be found in the Register, vol. xxix, p. 113, and a more extended memoir in the American Historical Record, August, 1874.

IRA PERLEY

Ira Perley was born in Boxford, Massachusetts, November 9, 1799, the son of Samuel and Phebe (Dresser) Perley. He was a descendant from Allen Perley, a native of Wales, who immigrated to New England, settled first at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1630, and at Ipswich in 1635; married, in 1635, Mrs. Susanna Bokeson.

The death of Ira Perley's father, who was a farmer in moderate circumstances, left the son at the age of seven years under the care of his mother, a superior woman. She encouraged his taste for reading, and stimulated his ambition for a liberal education and a professional life. He entered college at the top of his class, and always stayed there, and is said to have been one of the very few Dartmouth graduates who throughout their college course were perfect in deportment and scholarship. He found time to read a good deal, also. He graduated in 1822 and a year later was complimented with the appointment of tutor, and filled the position two years.

He studied law with Benjamin J. Gilbert, of Hanover, and with Daniel M. Christie, of Dover, and established himself as a practitioner in Hanover, being also chosen the treasurer of the college. From Hanover he was twice sent as representative to the State legislature. In 1836 he removed to Concord, New Hampshire, a wider field of practice. In 1850 he was appointed an associate justice of the superior court, but gave up the office two years afterwards. When the courts were reorganized in 1855, he became the chief justice of the same (then supreme judicial) court, till his resignation in 1859. Again appointed chief justice in 1864, he served until he reached the age of seventy.

The essential qualities of a great magistrate were happily

combined in Judge Perley, — quickness and clearness of perception, a memory with the grip of a vise, a powerful, logical understanding, and a conscientious sense of justice. And to these he added immense learning, general and professional. By the common consent of the profession, Judge Perley takes rank with the great jurists of the land, — the Marshalls, the Kents, and the Parsonses.

It was as a scholar that he is entitled to admiration only second, if second, to that which he merits as a lawyer and judge. Throughout life he maintained his familiarity with the ancient classics in the originals. He read the French and Italian authors in their own tongues. Shakespeare, Milton, and the best English writers were familiar to him, and he kept up with all desirable contemporary literature with a scholar's interest. He wrote not much for the press beyond his judicial opinions.

Judge Perley was exemplary in his private life as a husband, father, friend and neighbor. He was scrupulous in observing every civic obligation. His honesty and perfect uprightness were beyond the reach of question. In June, 1840, he was united in marriage with Mary S., daughter of John Nelson of Haverhill. They had a son and two daughters. He died in Concord, February 26, 1874.

He was a resident member of this Society, admitted in 1869.

MILLARD FILLMORE

Millard Fillmore came from a sound English stock. His grandfather settled in Bennington, Vermont, and was a lieutenant under Gen. Stark in the battle of Bennington. His father, Nathaniel Fillmore, was born in Bennington, and his early years were passed in that outpost of New England life. When of age about 1795, he started for what then was the far west. He went into the wilderness in central New York, and at a spot now called Summer Hill in Cayuga County, he made a stand, cut down trees, built a log cabin, and got one harvest, perhaps, and then returned to Bennington, married a wife, and came again to his new home.

Of these parents Millard Fillmore was the second child. He was born in the forest home in Cayuga County, January 7, 1800. Millard was at home there in the new country until he was fourteen years old, when he was placed with a clothier to learn to card wool and dye and dress the cloth made in the farmers' houses. He had such schooling as there was. The New England school-house has always gone along with New England emigrants, or followed very close after them; but the schools must have been very poor, and probably his father helped him more than the teachers.

When about nineteen years old he determined to study law, and bought his time, till he should be of age, of the clothier, for pay giving his note; and then began to study with a kind old friend who had a few law books, teaching school a part of the year for support. About 1820 he went to Buffalo, where he continued his legal studies, making his way by assisting in the postoffice. In 1823 Mr. Fillmore was admitted as attorney-at-law, and opened an office at Aurora, where his father now resided. In 1826 he married Miss Abigail, daughter of Rev.

Lemuel Powers, a most judicious and estimable woman. In 1828, and for three years, he was representative of Erie County in the State legislature, and was especially efficient in abolishing imprisonment for debt. In 1830 he established himself in Buffalo. He practiced law there seventeen years with marked success. His firm was Fillmore and Hall; and later Fillmore, Hall and Haven.

In 1832 Mr. Fillmore was chosen representative to congress. In 1836 he was placed there again, and remained a member of the house seven years. In 1849 he was elected vice-president; and by the death of Gen. Taylor in 1850, he became president of the United States. He had scarcely closed his term of service, when Mrs. Fillmore, who had long been ill, died at Washington, leaving a son and a daughter. In 1855 and 1856 Mr. Fillmore visited Europe.

In 1858 he married Mrs. Caroline McIntosh, of Albany, New York, a lady of fortune and much artistic culture; and his fine house was filled with pictures and things of beauty, and a modest equipage appeared. Mr. Fillmore was useful in society in Buffalo. Sometimes he gave a lecture. He did much to organize a historical society in Buffalo, and for many years was its president. In 1845 he was elected a corresponding member of this Society, and in 1854 an honorary member. He was an honorary vice-president of the Society from 1855 till his death. He died in Buffalo, March 8, 1874.

ABIJAH WELD DRAPER

Abijah Weld Draper died in West Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 19, 1874, at the age of sixty-six years. He was born January 25, 1808, in that town. He and his father were the only physicians in the old first parish (formerly second of Roxbury) for a period of more than seventy years. He was one of the few in the parish who were connecting links between the present generation and the past. He was baptized in infancy in the First Church, and for almost thirty consecutive years was a parish officer.

He was greatly interested in the history of the town, and particularly in that of the first parish. The old families, their ancestors and descendants, their homesteads and acres, and the changes time had wrought in society around him, he had gathered from records and the memories of aged people, and they were woven together in his mind into one continuous narrative. Whatever interested him he prosecuted with earnestness and ardor. To the care of his patients, and to the old church of his parents and of his own childhood and life, he was eminently devoted. He was truly generous, and his sympathies were deep and strong for the sick and suffering. In a practice of thirty years he was faithful to all who sought his care. He saw valuable life and brothers and sisters in his patients, not wealth or distinction. By day and night, in cold and weariness, he obeyed the summons of the poorest, when he knew he would receive no compensation, as readily as that of the wealthy.

He was a public-spirited man, and was deeply interested in schools and in whatever pertained to the welfare and good order of society. He was especially anxious to preserve the ancient standard of virtue, which his family name had long

represented. He was an earnest Unitarian, but willing to consider new ideas, and accepted, as much as would be expected of a man of his years, the more liberal views of that denomination.

He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature in the years 1857 and 1858, and was admitted a resident member of this Society in 1856.

JASPER HAZEN YORK, M.D.

Jasper Hazen York, M.D., of Dover, New Hampshire, was born in Lee, New Hampshire, February 27, 1816; died in Dover, April 7, 1874, aged fifty-eight years.

He was the son of John and Rebecca Stevens (Durgin) York. About two years after his birth his father removed to Rochester, New Hampshire. His early educational advantages were limited to the district school for three months in the year. As a boy he manifested a taste for study, and as he grew older, feeling he should not be content to spend his life on a farm, he decided, if possible, to fit himself for the medical profession. A part of his preliminary studies were at Phillips Academy, Exeter. He studied medicine with Dr. Calvin Cutter, in Dover, New Hampshire, and later with Dr. John C. Warren, and at the Harvard Medical School, Boston. He was a graduate of that school in 1843.

In October of the same year he commenced the practice of medicine in South Boston. His success was soon assured, and from that time his practice rapidly increased. He at once became distinguished as a surgeon, and was noted for his clear insight and excellent judgment in diagnosis.

In 1854 his professional calls had become so numerous and his labors so exhausting as to impair his general health. From the prostration he never fully recovered. In 1856 he gave up

his practice in South Boston, and returned to his old home in Rochester. Two years later his health had so far improved that he returned to South Boston to resume his practice, but found that the rest of two years had not given him power to endure the exhaustive labor of his city work. His business increased but his health failed, so that in 1863 he again left Boston and removed to Dover.

In May, 1864, he entered the service of the United States as acting assistant surgeon. He was stationed at Fairfax Seminary and Judiciary Square hospitals for about six months. Upon leaving the service he returned to Boston, and then to Dover, where he resided until his death.

Dr. York was marked by a strong intellect and fine literary and scientific tastes. He was a great reader and deep thinker. His influence was positive. He was a man of decided opinions, who had his enemies as well as friends. Of a warm hearted, genial temperament, he was a favorite with his associates. He was a thorough anti-slavery man, and used his money and his influence for the rel ef of the down trodden and oppressed. He manifested his interest in education by serving on the school committees in Boston and Dover, where his useful services were so marked as to inspire confidence and earnestness among his associates.

He married, July 5, 1860, Mary Elsie Watts, of South Boston, who with a daughter, born about 1868, survived him.

He was a life member of this Society, admitted in 1857.

JOSHUA WINSLOW PEIRCE

Joshua Winslow Peirce, the son of John Peirce, was born on the 14th of May, 1791. He passed his childhood under the paternal roof until 1803, when he was entered at the Phillips Academy in Exeter, where he remained until December, 1807, taking a deep interest and bearing an active part in a military company made up of the students of the academy.

On his removal from Exeter he was placed in the counting-house of Hon. James Sheafe, representative and senator in the federal congress from New Hampshire. Here he was soon promoted to the charge of the books, and to the oversight of the shipping, in which Mr. Sheafe was an owner. While yet with Mr. Sheafe he became a member of "the Gilman Blues," a military company of considerable distinction, under the command of Joshua Haven. He received his commission as captain from Gov. John Taylor Gilman, in 1813; was promoted to be major of the first regiment of State militia in 1816; lieutenant-colonel in 1819, and colonel in 1820. He resigned his commission in 1823.

In 1816 he made a voyage to the Mediterranean as supercargo for Mr. Sheafe, and was absent from home a year. Having disposed of the cargo, he parted from the ship at Leghorn, and visited the principal countries and cities of Europe. Upon his return he continued his business and residence in Portsmouth to January, 1825, when he accepted an appointment as agent of the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company at Salmon Falls, removing thither the next month and remaining till the destruction of the mill by fire in 1834. He devoted himself with his wonted energy and enthusiasm to his new pursuit, making many journeys of observation to distant places in order to study improvements in machinery and manufacture. After

the burning of the mill Colonel Peirce returned to Portsmouth and employed himself in improving the estate in Greenland. In December, 1836, he yielded to the solicitations of the company, and returned to Salmon Falls, where he remained for nearly two years longer, superintending the erection of a new mill and the purchase of its machinery. In August, 1838, he removed to the farm in Greenland.

Here he passed the next twenty-eight years of his life, and "here he was able to gratify his tastes and indulge his passion for independent country life. Here he brought up his family, and dispensed those liberal and elegant hospitalities which made his house the cherished resort for a large circle of devoted friends. Those who have seen his large estate in Greenland and Newington, lying along the southerly shore of the Great Bay, with its broad acres of inexhaustible soil in meadow, upland, and orchard; its quaint houses and spacious barns; its fruit and shade trees; its herds of pure blood stock; its constant aspect of skilful husbandry, need not be told that Colonel Peirce was a model farmer." In November, 1866, he removed to his town house in Portsmouth, and resided there until his death, April 10, 1874.

He was a resident member of this Society, elected in 1869.

NEWELL ALDRICH THOMPSON

Newell Aldrich Thompson was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, December 2, 1808, and died in Boston, April 10, 1874. He was the son of Willis Alder and Armille (Aldrich) Thompson, and of the sixth generation in descent from John Thompson of Mendon, Massachusetts, through David, born in Mendon, May 24, 1687, by wife Mercy Thayer; David, born December 2, 1711, died 1757, by wife Lydia Darling; David, born July 1, 1750, died April 10, 1815; and Willis Alder, his father, born Mendon, February 19, 1779, died Springfield, October 13, 1864. Willis A. Thompson was a millwright, extensively engaged in erecting mills and placing machinery. He married in 1802, Armille, daughter of Israel Aldrich, a lineal descendant of George Aldrich, one of the first settlers of Mendon.

Colonel Thompson received his education in the common schools of New England. In 1829 he came to Boston, and was for seven years in the office of Messrs. Heard and Aylwin, enjoying their unlimited confidence, and by their advice commencing the study of the law. In 1836 he associated himself with Francis J. Oliver as assistant agent of a London banking house, but after three years they were thrown out of employment by the withdrawal of the agency from Boston. Colonel Thompson then resumed the law, and was employed in the management of several trust estates. In 1840 he commenced business as an auctioneer with Charles A. Coolidge, constituting the firm of N. A. Thompson and Company. In 1846 the firm was dissolved and Mr. Thompson continued the business on his own account in the Old State House, where he remained for more than a quarter of a century. In 1833 he was married to Miss Susan Sanderson Wyman, youngest daughter of William Wyman, Esq., of Boston.

Colonel Thompson held many official positions, civil, military and charitable. He was for eight years a member of the common council of Boston. In 1852 he was elected a representative of Boston in the Massachusetts legislature, and was re-elected in 1853, '54, '66, '67 and '68. In 1857 he was elected a member of the executive council of the State. He was often chief marshal of the various civic processions inaugurated by the city of Boston. In 1839 he was commissioned major and inspector-general of the First Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Militia. In 1840 he was elected and commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment of Infantry. In 1854 he was made aid-de-camp, with the rank of major, on the staff of Major-General Edwards, and in 1860 on the staff of his excellency, Governor Banks. In 1843 he was elected commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

In 1842 Colonel Thompson became a member of the Suffolk Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and afterwards received all the degrees known to the order. In 1843 he became a Mason in Columbian Lodge, Boston, and later received all the lineal degrees known to that order from the first to the thirty-third. He was a warm friend of these orders, and contributed to their support and dignity.

As a member of the city government, as an executive councillor, and a representative in the legislature, Colonel Thompson faithfully performed his duties. He was earnest and conscientious in all his acts, a pleasant and forcible speaker, and remarkable for his accuracy and clearness of statement. He was a life member and a benefactor of this Society, to which he was admitted in 1868.

A somewhat fuller sketch of Colonel Thompson may be found in the Register, vol. xxxiii, pp. 113, 114.

REV. THOMAS DeWITT, D.D.

Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D.D., was born in Kingston, Ulster County, New York, September 13, 1791, and died May 18, 1874, in New York city. He was the son of Thomas DeWitt, born May 3, 1741, died September 9, 1809, a Revolutionary officer and lineally descended from one of the early settlers from Holland in 1654; and of Elsie (Hasbrouck) DeWitt, born March, 1750, died June 28, 1833. She was descended from one of a band of French Huguenot refugees, who for a short time resided in Holland, then came to America and settled in Ulster County. He was graduated from the Theological Seminary, New Brunswick, New Jersey, and in 1812 was ordained at Poughkeepsie a minister of the Dutch Reformed church. In 1827 he was called to the Collegiate Reformed church in New York, and remained their pastor until his death.

Dr. DeWitt was one of the most active and learned of the ministers of his church, and was the promoter of every good object for the advancement of religion and learning. He was one of the founders of the board of education of his church; a trustee of Rutgers College and of Columbia College; one of the superintendents of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick; and president of the New York Historical Society. His kindly deportment and unpretentious yet dignified intercourse with his fellow men caused him to be universally beloved.

He was admitted a corresponding member of this Society in 1858.

ISAAC SMITH HOMANS

Isaac Smith Homans, of New York City, a corresponding member from 1859, died May 27, 1874.

DANIEL KIMBALL

Daniel Kimball, of Boston, a resident member from 1870, was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, October 31, 1794, and died in Hingham, Massachusetts, June 21, 1874. He was the eldest child of Leonard and Patty (Baird) Kimball, and a grandson of Captain Aaron Kimball of Grafton, who was of the fifth generation from Richard Kimball, who came from England in 1634. He married, September 28, 1825, Louisa, the second child of Royal and Deborah (Adams) Keith of Grafton. They had eight children — four sons and four daughters.

His youth was spent on his father's farms in Sutton and Greenwich. He had the usual education that farmers of that period were able to give their children, which was generally very limited. He left his home at the age of sixteen years — walking to Worcester, thirty-two miles, where he was employed on a farm owned by his uncle, who also kept a tavern. At the end of the year, for which he had agreed to work, his father came to visit him and receive payment for his services; money being scarce, in lieu thereof a yoke of oxen was accepted.

He continued farming in Grafton until 1815, when he began his mercantile life in a country store kept by his cousin, Samuel Wood. After several months, the novelty of selling codfish, snuff, and other articles wore away. From some acquaintances

who had been in the Southern States, he learned the kind of goods adapted for that market, and tried his fortune at Charleston, South Carolina. He purchased on credit from his Grafton friends a small stock of butter and shoes, and had them carted to Boston and shipped for Charleston. He took passage himself on the same vessel, October 16, 1816.

On arrival at Charleston he stored his goods in Mr. Joseph Leland's storehouse, to which he brought his customers. He was soon able to close out his stock at a small profit. He obtained employment in the grocery and ship-chandlery business, and also in selling shoes consigned from his Grafton friends. He continued his business in Charleston until 1821, and formed a partnership with Tristram Tupper, and with him continued for eight years. In 1829 they dissolved the firm, and Mr. Kimball located permanently in Boston. On the 1st of January, 1830, he began business with Paul Farnum, and when Mr. Farnum retired, Peter Farnum, a brother of Paul, continued the dry-goods commission business with Mr. Kimball, until 1838, when Mr. Farnum withdrawing, Mr. Kimball continued alone until 1844, when he admitted Mr. Albert Day to partnership. The firm of Daniel Kimball and Company, which was further enlarged by the admission of Mr. Kimball's eldest son Daniel, was successfully continued until July, 1855, when owing to ill health, the senior Mr. Kimball withdrew from the firm. His former partners then admitted Rufus S. Frost, who finally succeeded to the business.

Although Mr. Kimball did not take an active part in woolen manufacturing, he was for about thirty years one of the owners of the Fitchburg Woolen Mill, of Fitchburg.

While residing in Ward 10, in 1840–41, he was a member of the city council. For many years he was a director in the North Bank and in the old National Insurance Company. He was a representative to the legislature in 1857, and declined a renomination for a second term.

When in active business he was most industrious. He acquired a competence by his own unaided efforts. He resided

for many years at the old West End, where he was justly respected. He was a man of retiring habits, doing good unostentatiously, and seeking no other reward than is to be found in the consciousness of being a faithful steward.

HON. CHARLES HENRY WARREN, A.M.

Hon. Charles Henry Warren, A. M., an honorary member, admitted in 1847, died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, June 29, 1874. He was born in Plymouth, September 29, 1798, and was a son of Henry and Mary (Winslow) Warren, and grandson of Gen. James Warren, the third president of the Massachusetts provincial congress, and his wife Mercy (Otis) Warren, a sister of James Otis, the patriot. He was a descendant from Richard Warren, one of the pilgrims of the "Mayflower," by wife Elizabeth, through Nathaniel by wife Sarah Walker, James by wife Sarah Doty, James by wife Penelope Winslow, and Gen. James, his grandfather.

In his boyhood he attended the common schools and fitted for college at the Sandwich Academy. He graduated from Harvard College in 1817, and after studying law with Judge Thomas, of Plymouth, and Levi Lincoln, of Worcester, was admitted to the Bar. He practiced in Plymouth a year, and then removed to New Bedford. In 1832 he was appointed district attorney for the southern district of Massachusetts. In 1839 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas. He remained on the bench till 1844, and then removing to Boston, resumed the practice of his profession; but again quitted it in 1846, to become president of the Boston and Providence Railroad. He resigned this position in 1867, and in 1871 removed to Plymouth, where he passed the rest of his life.

JOHN STRATTON WRIGHT

JOHN STRATTON WRIGHT was born in Plainfield, New Hampshire, June 30, 1788, and died in Brookline, Massachusetts, June 29, 1874, after a short illness. He was son of Dr. Eben Wright, an eminent physician, born 1755, died 1798, and Martha Wellman. His grandfather, Samuel Wright, was descended from one of the earliest settlers of New England, Deacon Samuel Wright, of Springfield, 1639. (See REGISTER, iv, 355–8).

Mr. Wright, when quite young, started in business at Thetford, Vermont, being associated with the late George Peabody, the philanthropic banker. In 1824 he came to Boston, where he was engaged several years in the management of one of the city banks. In 1832 he commenced business in the dry goods line, and for more than half a century occupied a high position among the merchants of Boston. He possessed the highest qualifications for success in business, with the finest sense of integrity and honorable dealing. He always desired to die "in the harness," and his wish was gratified.

He married Mary Russell, daughter of Dr. Samuel Wellman, of Piermont, New Hampshire. Their children were Charles, who died young, Dr. John H., Joseph B., Eben and Mary E. Mr. Wright was a life member of this Society, admitted in 1871.

HON. GEORGE BRUCE UPTON

Hon. George Bruce Upton of Boston, a life member from 1847, was born in Eastport, Maine, on October 11, 1804, and died in Boston, July 1, 1874.

He was in the sixth generation from John Upton, who came to this country about the middle of the seventeenth century. Both he and his wife were probably Scotch people, and settled in Reading, Massachusetts. The line from John [1] was Samuel,[2] and Amos,[3] Benjamin,[4] Daniel Putnam,[5] George Bruce.[6] *

Without the advantage of a collegiate education, Mr. Upton, when fourteen, was well advanced in preparation for Harvard College, and declining the privilege offered by his uncle, chose to enter upon a business career in Boston, with Thomas Trott Robinson. In 1819 his employer was John Fox, linen draper, in Washington Street. In October, 1821, he left Boston to go to Nantucket as clerk to Baker and Barrett, in the dry goods trade. Mr. Baker retired a few years later, and Mr. Barrett formed a partnership with Mr. Upton, which continued for twenty years. The firm built ships, and among them some of the finest then afloat. They engaged also in the sperm-whale fishery, and manufacture of oils and candles.

Twice he represented the town in the general court, and was for three years senator from the island district. He was an ardent whig, and in 1844 a delegate to the convention that nominated Henry Clay for the presidency.

From Nantucket Mr. Upton went to Manchester, New Hampshire, as agent for the Manchester Print Works. He

* The father of George Bruce Upton was a graduate of Harvard in 1797. His mother was Hannah Bruce of Mendon, Massachusetts. His great-grandmother, Sarah (Bickford) Upton, died in 1818, having lived within four months of one hundred years. She remembered having seen and talked with people who were living previously to 1650.

next removed to Boston, and in 1846 he was established in business there. He was chosen treasurer of the Michigan Central Railroad, a position he held for eight years. He again engaged in commerce and built several famous clippers for the California trade. He was president of the Boston Board of Trade for two years, and a director in several banks and insurance companies. During the Civil War he was among the staunchest and most active supporters of the national cause. He made a vigorous protest against the ratification of the Clarendon-Johnson treaty. In the Boston fire of 1872 he suffered heavy losses.

A special trait of his character was his sincere and constant humanity. He was interested in the welfare of seamen, and was among the first to advocate a watch aloft to discover ships in distress. He was one of the trustees and the first president of the Sailor's Home.

At the time of his death he was vice-president of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

He was married May 2, 1826, to Ann Coffin Hussey, of Nantucket, by whom he had eight children.

The above sketch is condensed from a memoir of Mr. Upton in the REGISTER, vol. xxix, pp. 1–12.

DAY OTIS KELLOGG

Day Otis Kellogg was born in Galway, Saratoga County, New York, August 7, 1796, and died August 9, 1874, in Fairfield, Connecticut. In 1797, the spring after his birth, his parents set out to seek a pioneer's home in what was then considered the "far west." After twice changing their location, each time pitching their tent in the unsubdued wilderness, they, in 1799, found themselves in possession of a farm perfectly wild, but of sufficient size to satisfy their ambition. The location was Sempronius (now Niles), New York, where they resided forty years.

Day Otis Kellogg obtained such schooling as the new country afforded, together with eighteen months instruction in Saratoga village. Otherwise his time was given to work on his father's farm and as clerk in his store until he was nineteen. One of his younger companions during these years was Millard Fillmore. These two comrades were smitten with a thirst for learning and early adopted habits of reading which neither ever abandoned.

The most active and successful years of Mr. Kellogg's life were passed in Troy, New York. In the years 1836 and '37 he resided in the Island of Santa Cruz for the benefit of his health. He prepared for publication works valuable to the traveler, the invalid, and the public, relating to the soil, productions, and climate of the island. On his return he was elected to the assembly of the State of New York and took his seat in the lower house in 1839. In 1849 the city of Troy organized its board of education, of which he was made a member by the common council of the city, and first president by the action of the board itself.

Mr. Kellogg was chosen mayor of Troy in 1850, but did not

complete his term of office, for on the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the presidency he was appointed to the consulship at Glasgow, Scotland. In 1853 he returned to New York, where his business connections were then established, and took up a permanent residence in Brooklyn. For some years he engaged in mercantile pursuits, but gave up active life some years before his decease. In his religious life Mr. Kellogg was connected from early manhood to his death with the Protestant Episcopal church. He was ever ready to engage in religious enterprises for his fellowmen.

He married in 1825, Ann Eliza, daughter of David and Ann Dickenson Smith, of Lansingburg, New York. She died August 11, 1829, leaving two sons, Burr T. and Charles D. In 1831 Mr. Kellogg married Mary Ann, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary S. Hinman Dimon of Fairfield, Connecticut. She died May 7, 1840, leaving three sons, George D., Theodore D., and Day Otis, Jr. Mr. Kellogg married in September 1841, Harriet Walter, daughter of John and Harriet Walter Odin, of Boston, who with their adopted daughter, Lula Desbrisay Kellogg, survived him. Mr. Kellogg published a history of Troy and its resources, a pamphlet of forty-eight pages; and a genealogical account of the Kellogg family, two numbers, 1858 and 1860, eight pages each.

He was admitted a resident member of this Society in 1856.

A fuller sketch of Mr. Kellogg may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxx, pp. 114–116.

FRANCIS BUSH

Francis Bush, Jr., of Boston, a resident member from 1866, died August 16, 1874.

SOLOMON ROBINSON SPAULDING

Solomon Robinson Spaulding was born May 31, 1805, in Putney, Vermont, and died August 31, 1874, at Saratoga Springs, New York. He was the son of Benaiah[5] (Joseph,[4] Joseph,[3] Joseph,[2] Edward[1]), born July 5, 1766, died September 16, 1832, and Hannah Robinson, born August 9, 1770, died November 29, 1850. His early education was limited, owing to pecuniary embarrassments of his father, who had intended to give him a collegiate education.

When sixteen years of age he conceived the idea of seeking his fortune in Boston, and gaining his parents' consent, although it seemed to them extreme folly, he started for Boston with twelve dollars and a half in his purse. He obtained a situation, and soon won the confidence of his employers by his fidelity and integrity. After three years he was thrown out of employment by the failure of his employer, and he obtained a situation as bookkeeper and salesman with a firm in the hide and leather business. From this time the circumstances date which often gave him the name of the father of the hide and leather trade of Boston.

In 1847 Mr. Spaulding went to Europe, and was the first in his trade to import hides, leather, and skins to any large extent. The same year he obtained the charter of the Exchange Bank,

now the National Exchange Bank of Boston, and was a director in that institution from its organization. In 1853 he started a line of steamships between Boston, Norfolk, and Baltimore, which proved a success. The company named one of its steamships the "S. R. Spaulding." He was one of the vice-presidents of the Boston Board of Trade for several years.

He married Ann Maria Kingsbury, May 23, 1833, and had four children: Edward, merchant, of Boston; Francis E., died 1866 Anna; Emma F. Mr. Spaulding was a life member of this Society, admitted in 1870.

RALPH DUNNING SMITH

Ralph Dunning Smith, son of Richard and Lovine (Hebert) Smith, was born in Southbury, Connecticut, October 28, 1804. On the father's side he was a descendant of John Smith, who with his wife Grace came to Milford about 1640. His mother was a daughter of Ebenezer Hebert, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, during the flight of her mother from the great massacre at Wyoming.

He was fitted for college at the Weston (now Easton) Academy, and graduated at Yale in 1827, in a class of which the Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell, Nathaniel P. Willis, Judge Henry Hogeboom and the Rev. Dr. William Adams were honored members. After the completion of his collegiate course he adopted the profession of the law, and was admitted to the Bar at New Haven in 1831, and in November of the same year located in Guilford, Connecticut, where he spent the remainder of his life. During the probationary period, through which every young professional man must pass, he occupied himself for some years in teaching a select school in Guilford, at which some of the most prominent men of the State were prepared for college.

He married, October 13, 1837, Rachel Stone Seward, daughter of Amos Seward, of Guilford, who survived him. They had four children: Sarah Spencer, who married Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, of Frederick City, Maryland; Mary D., who died young; Walter Hebert (Y. C. 1863), died November 27, 1863; and Richard Edward (Y. C. 1866), died December 18, 1868. In January, 1844, Mr. Smith was appointed judge of the probate court, which office he held until July 4, 1850, filling the duties of the office with great skill, care and judgment. In 1859 he was elected a representative of the town of Guilford in the general assembly of Connecticut, and during its sessions acted as chairman of the committee of judiciary.

Shortly after his location at Guilford, Judge Smith was attracted by the rich materials for study furnished by its early history, and beginning with a careful study of its early records from 1639, he found the field of his investigations becoming wider and wider as his untiring spirit zealously pursued its labors. Old records, old tombstones and monuments were favorite subjects for study, indeed everything that could elucidate its history became of special interest to the enthusiastic student.

Judge Smith died September 11. 1874 He was admitted a corresponding member in 1846.

For a fuller sketch of Judge Smith see REGISTER, vol. xxix, pp. 326–8.

FRANCOIS PIERRE GUILLAUME GUIZOT

Francois Pierre Guillaume Guizot was born at Nismes, France, October 4, 1787, and died at Val Richer, in Normandy, September 13, 1874, so that had he lived nearly one month longer he would have been eighty-seven years of age. He was an honorary member of this Society, and his departure is a great loss to the republic of letters. His father was a lawyer in the South of France, and ascended the scaffold in the Reign of Terror, three days after the victory of Robespierre over Danton. He was born to be the representative and the exponent of constitutional monarchy. His father was a Protestant, and he was sent to Geneva to be educated. He was far enough, however, from being a democrat in the agrarian, levelling sense of that term, for he was not at all disposed to abandon human affairs to the control of the turbulent, unreasoning passions of the multitude. At the age of twelve he had not only mastered the ancient languages, but was thoroughly acquainted with the German, the English, and the Italian. At the age of eighteen he returned to France and took up his residence in Paris. He was educated for the law, but having little taste for that profession, he soon abandoned it for general literature. His sharp editorial warfare against the policy of Charles X. hastened the revolution of July, and placed Louis Philippe upon the throne of France. Louis made him minister of the interior but he held that portfolio only a few months. From 1832 to 1836 he was minister of public instruction, and from 1840 to 1848 he was prime minister. From 1820 to 1848 his history may be almost said to have been the history of France. With the overthrow of Louis Philippe, to which Guizot himself unwittingly contributed, his own ministry came to an end. Upon his fall from power he betook himself to his Norman home at

Val Richer, where he spent the remaining twenty-six years of his life in literary and historical pursuits. He literally revelled in the labors of an immense correspondence and of a most prolific authorship. His "History of Civilization" is perhaps the greatest historical work ever written by a Frenchman, unless we except his "History of France."

The above brief sketch is a partial condensation of a memoir of Guizot by the Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., published in the REGISTER, vol. xxix, pp. 129-37. He was elected an honorary member of this Society in 1864.

EDWARD BUCKNAM MOORE, M.D.

EDWARD BUCKNAM MOORE, M.D., of Chelsea, Massachusetts, was born in Lancaster, New Hampshire, June 12, 1801; died in Chelsea, September 16, 1874, aged seventy-three years. Dr. Moore traced his descent on his father's side to Col. Jonathan[1] Moore, a British officer, said to have been of Scotch ancestry, through William,[2] William,[3] Coffin,[4] born in Stratham, New Hampshire, February 25, 1739, and Coffin,[2] his father, born in Georgetown, Massachusetts, April 30, 1768, and died in Lancaster, New Hampshire, August 22, 1842. He went to Lancaster about the year 1787, with Gen. E. Bucknam, and married Mary, General Bucknam's daughter, in 1789. They had eight sons and three daughters.

Until he was nineteen years old, Edward Bucknam Moore lived in his native town, working upon a farm, with the advantage of schooling during the three winter months. This privilege he must have well improved, as during the last two years he was employed as a teacher. In the spring of 1821 he left Lancaster with twenty dollars, saved from his wages as teacher the previous winter, and commenced an academic course at Pembroke, New Hampshire, where he fitted for college. Hav-

ing decided to enter upon the study and practice of medicine without a collegiate course, — which he ever after regretted,— he entered the office of Dr. Thomas Brown, then of Deerfield, New Hampshire, and devoted four years to study, except the winter months, which he spent in teaching to keep himself in funds. He attended medical lectures at Bowdoin College and in May, 1828, received his degree of M.D. from that institution.

In 1830, April 29, Dr. Moore married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Lawrence, of Epping, New Hampshire. By her he had one daughter, Mary E., and two sons, Samuel L. and Edward N. B., all born in Epping. After his removal to Massachusetts he joined the Masonic order and received the highest degrees. He was for some years on the Boston School Committee, and was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

One who knew him well says: "Dr. Moore was a true man, too true to seem what he did not feel, to say what he did not think, or to do what was only good policy. In his friendships he was eminently true and firm. As a physician he was successful. He won and deserved success, because he sought it by the noblest means. His life was such that those who knew him will mourn for him as for an honest man and a true friend."

He was admitted to resident membership in 1858.

RT. REV. HENRY WASHINGTON LEE

The Rt. Rev. Henry Washington Lee, D.D., LL.D., was born in Hamden, Connecticut, July 29, 1815, and died in Davenport, Iowa, September 26, 1874, aged fifty-nine years. He was the son of Col. Roswell Lee, and his ancestors, of English extraction, resided in New England for several generations.

In the infancy of Bishop Lee his father removed from Hamden to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was superintendent of the United States Armory. The education of the son commenced in the common school, and was continued at the Westfield Academy. After leaving the academy he became a teacher at New Bedford, also pursuing his studies for the ministry, and in 1838 he was ordained to the diaconate in the Episcopal church. His first parish was in the home of his youth, organizing Christ Church, Springfield, and remaining its rector during nine years of successful labor, when he accepted a call to St. Luke's, Rochester, New York, which under his efficient care became the largest of the Episcopal parishes in the diocese outside the city of New York.

After seven years at Rochester, he was in 1854 chosen the first bishop of the diocese of Iowa. In 1855 he removed to Davenport, and began his earnest, judicious, and persevering labors, which under the blessing of God resulted in the prosperous increase in the membership and resources of this branch of the church in Iowa. At the time of his removal to Iowa the great body of the people were poor in worldly goods. At the convention which elected him as bishop only six clergymen — missionaries — and nine laymen, representing nine feeble parishes, were present. At his decease the number of clergy reported was thirty-seven, of parishes fifty-six.

Bishop Vail, of Kansas, in speaking of Bishop Lee's relation

to the questions which have always divided opinion in the Episcopal church, says: "He started in life with Bishop Griswold as his model after Christ his master. He was devoted, and he never varied in his devotion, to the views of Christian doctrine which are known as the Evangelical, while his attachment to the order and liturgy of the church was as strong and fervent as that of any. He was always tolerant and never an extremist as a partizan."

Bishop Lee married Lydia, daughter of the Hon. Marcus Morton, of Taunton, Massachusetts, governor of the commonwealth in 1840 and 1843. She survived him, with two sons, Henry M. and William, and a daughter, Caroline. Bishop Lee was a corresponding member, admitted in 1855, and he was an honorary vice-president from 1856 to 1874.

JAMES GREGORY

James Gregory, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, was born in Marblehead, October 27, 1796, and died in that town, with whose history and interests all his life had been connected, October 7, 1874, aged about seventy-eight years. He was of English descent, his ancestors settling in Beverly, Massachusetts. His mother was the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Ellis) Hooper. Mr. Gregory married in June, 1824, Mrs. Gregory (widow of his brother Joseph), who died in 1851. In July, 1859, he married Mrs. Mary Brown, of Salem, widow of Captain Robert Brown. By his first wife he had nine children, seven of whom survived him.

In briefly tracing the successful and useful life of Mr. Gregory, we find that in his youth he supplemented the common school education of that day by special efforts for self-culture. To this end, while serving an old fashioned apprenticeship at the boot and shoe trade, he connected himself with various literary

societies, including the Columbian Society of Marblehead and the Charitable Mechanic Association of Salem. In his early manhood he was one of the pioneers of the shoe business in his native town, and such was the scrupulous honesty, the characteristic energy, and exceeding care with which he conducted the business, that those able to judge considered it the pecuniary misfortune of his life that he withdrew from it prior to the prosperous times that came with later days.

During these years he was a member of the board of selectmen, and held various offices of trust in town affairs. For two terms he was collector of the customs for Marblehead and Lynn. Subsequently he represented Marblehead in the house of representatives, and afterwards Essex County in the senate of Massachusetts. For forty years he held a commission as notary public, and justice of the peace; his impartiality and integrity, tempered with kindness, being distinguishing characteristics. During these years he also acted as agent for claims, his business being largely extended, and involving a vast amount of correspondence. To this may be added a large proportion of the probate business of the town, the drawing of deeds, and of wills.

His intercourse with his fellow citizens was characterized by probity above suspicion, great industry, a remarkable intellectual activity, and rare conversational powers. They knew him as one who, to his pecuniary loss, strove with men as the patient peacemaker, whom the Saviour of men pronounced "blessed." They knew him as the tender friend of the many poor widows and fatherless ones in their affliction. In his family and social relations, he was a most tender and affectionate husband, father and friend, attending to the minutest wants of each and all. Surrounded by a sorrowing family, as the end of life's labors drew nigh, slowly, painlessly, and fearlessly he passed into and through the dark valley, declaring his trust in the redeeming work of Jesus, his Saviour — thus entering into rest.

He was a resident member of this Society, admitted in 1860.

CURTIS CUTLER

Curtis Cutler was born January 1, 1806, the son of Nathaniel and Anna (Child) Cutler of Lexington, Massachusetts. He was a descendant of James[1] Cutler, who was born in England in 1606, and was in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634, through James,[2] Thomas,[3] David,[4] Thomas[5] and Nathaniel,[6] his father. Thomas[5] was in Captain Parker's Company in the battle of Lexington, 1775. Curtis Cutler graduated at Harvard College in 1829, studied theology and settled as pastor of a church in Gardner, Massachusetts, October 30, 1833. He married, May 19, 1835, Clarissa W. Morell, daughter of Ambrose Morell of Lexington. He left Gardner in 1839, and on the 30th of January, 1840, was installed colleague pastor with Abial Abbot, D.D., at Peterborough, New Hampshire.

In 1848 he left Peterborough in consequence of a bronchial affection and removed to Lexington. Two years later he engaged in mercantile pursuits in the counting house of William Underwood and Company of Boston. In 1855 he represented Lexington in the general court of Massachusetts, and in the autumn of the same year he removed to Cambridge where he resided till his death, October 13, 1874.

Mr. Cutler greatly assisted Rev. Abner Morse in his researches respecting the Cutlers of Lexington, and also gave much time and thought to the compilation of the history of his own branch of the family. He was a resident member, admitted in 1858.

NATHANIEL BRADSTREET SHURTLEFF

Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff was born in Boston, June 29, 1810; and died in that city, October 17, 1874, aged sixty-four years. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from William Shurtleff, of Plymouth and Marshfield, who was killed by lightning, June 23, 1666; through Abiel, by wife Lydia Barnes; Benjamin, by wife Susannah Cushman; Benjamin, by wife Abigail Atwood; and Benjamin, M.D., of Boston, his father. His mother's maiden name was Sally Shaw.

His early education was obtained at the public schools of Boston, after which he spent two years at the Round Hill school in Northampton, Massachusetts, under the care of the late Joseph G. Cogswell, LL.D., the first librarian of the Astor Library, and Hon. George Bancroft, the historian. He entered Harvard College in 1827, and graduated in 1831. He then entered the medical school of that college, from which he graduated in 1834 with the degree of M.D. He commenced the practice of his profession in Boston, and on the death of his father in 1847, succeeded to his extensive practice. On the reorganization of the board of overseers of Harvard University in 1852, he was chosen a member of that board, and in February, 1854, he was chosen its secretary, holding the office until his death. In 1853 he was appointed by the secretary of the commonwealth to take charge of printing the Massachusetts Colony Records, and in 1855 of the New Plymouth Colony Records. This position he held till 1858, when David Pulsifer, A.M., was appointed to succeed him. He was mayor of Boston for three years, 1868, '69 and '70.

In February, 1845, he was admitted a resident member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, in which he

held the office of corresponding secretary for the year 1850, and that of vice-president for 1851 and 1852. He also served on the publishing committee three years, and edited the second, third, and fourth numbers of the fourth volume of the REGISTER. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Antiquarian Society, the American Statistical Association, and other historical, literary and scientific bodies.

In 1848 he issued the first edition of his "Perpetual Calendar," a valuable aid for antiquaries, the second edition of which was printed in 1851. In 1850 appeared his "Thunder and Lightning and Deaths in Marshfield"; in 1856 his "Decimal System for Libraries"; and, in 1871, his "Historical and Topographical Description of Boston." (REGISTER, xxv, 304.) Two of his articles in the REGISTER were reprinted in pamphlet form, viz., "Passengers of the Mayflower," 1849, and "Genealogical Memoir of the Family of Thomas Leverett," 1850.

Dr. Shurtleff married, July 18, 1836, Sarah Eliza, daughter of Hiram Smith, of Boston, who survived him. They had six children, three of whom died in infancy. The eldest son, Capt. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, was killed August 9, 1862, at the battle of Cedar Mountain (REGISTER, xvii, 80).

REV. ALBERT CLARKE PATTERSON, A.M.

REV. ALBERT CLARKE PATTERSON, A.M., of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, became a resident member of the Society in 1865, and made himself a life member in 1871. He prepared "A History of American Unitarian Missions," which was published by James Munroe and Company, Boston, 1838.

Mr. Patterson died in Buffalo, New York, October 21, 1874.

HON. TIMOTHY FARRAR, JR.

Hon. Timothy Farrar, Jr., was born in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, March 17, 1788. At the early age of twelve years he became a member of Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts. He entered Dartmouth College in 1803, and was graduated in 1807. He studied his profession with Daniel Webster in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and was admitted in the year 1810 to the Rockingham Bar. He commenced the practice of law in his native town; but in 1813 accepted an invitation from Mr. Webster to become his law partner in Portsmouth, — a relation he sustained till Mr. Webster removed to Boston in 1816. He continued the practice of law in Portsmouth till 1822; afterward in Hanover, where he was also secretary, treasurer, and librarian of Dartmouth College till 1826.

In 1824 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas in New Hampshire, and continued in this office till a change in the politics of the State was followed by the dissolution of the court in 1833. He then returned to the practice of the law in Portsmouth, where his ripened character and eminent abilities as a lawyer gave to him a large practice in his profession and won for him the confidence and respect of the community. In 1836 he accepted the office of cashier of a bank in Exeter, where he remained till the expiration of the charter in 1844. He then removed to Boston, and united the practice of his profession with business relations, being engaged in public and private trusts in various forms, till disqualified by the infirmities of age.

In 1817 he married Sarah Adams, daughter of William Adams, of Portsmouth. She survived him eight months and died in Boston at the residence of his son-in-law Edward Crane,

Esq., June 30, 1875, aged eighty-six years. In 1854 he was a representative from the city of Boston to the general court of Massachusetts. He was admitted a resident member of this Society in 1850 and in 1859 was elected an honorary member. From 1853 to 1858 he was a vice-president and a director, and for several years was a member of the publishing committee. He edited one number of the HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, namely that for July, 1852.

It was for the bench that the qualifications of Judge Farrar pre-eminently fitted him. His exact knowledge on all subjects, and especially in the departments of jurisprudence, combined with his unimpassioned candor, rendered him the man to whom might safely be confided the great power of that responsible office. The scales of justice were held in untrembling steadiness.

In his religion Judge Farrar was not a sectarian, but a Christian. Subjectively his religion was not an "experience" of the emotional, procured by some mysterious cause. It was a deep and practical principle of obedience to God, that gave free play to the natural sentiments of love and confidence and sympathy towards God, — a "fellowship with the Father and with his Son Jesus Christ." His religion had its commencement in early life, and thus by a normal development of this, in connection with all the other elements of character, attained to rare symmetry and completeness. He united with the Congregational church when a member of Dartmouth College, and retained his membership in that denomination during life, yet with a heart that knew only and everywhere the bond of Christian brotherhood. He died in Boston, October 27, 1874, leaving two daughters.

DANIEL NOYES HASKELL

Daniel Noyes Haskell of Boston, a resident member from 1854, died November 14, 1874.

The following notice of Mr. Haskell is furnished from material taken from a series of resolutions reported to the Society by Delano A. Goddard, on January 6, 1875.

He was a valued member of the Society, and an estimable and useful citizen. In his profession Mr. Haskell was a discriminating and shrewd observer of men and events, quick to form opinions and abrupt in expressing them, but on account of his strong common sense and prevailing uprightness of purpose, seldom going wrong; of a temperament naturally sympathetic and disposed to take up heartily whatever objects enlisted his feelings or were commended to his judgment; always ready and more than ready, to do his part for the interests and welfare of the community in which he lived. In presenting his own views, or in shaping the views of those around him, his mental honesty, his truthfulness, frankness and directness of character gave to his work a peculiar quality which was sure to attract attention.

Mr. Haskell was always interested in the annals of Boston and its neighborhood, and especially in the personal and family traditions which make up its unwritten history. In the investigations of this Society he also had a lively interest, and took especial pleasure in promoting its objects by every means in his power.

As a citizen he was universally respected; and among those who knew him well, he was beloved for many fine qualities of mind and heart. Of a character open as the day, generous alike to friend and foe, manly, honorable, straightforward in all his dealings, of great tenderness of nature, especially toward

children and those who were advanced in age, interested in young men, and always free with needed counsel and sympathy, giving to all expressions of genuine affection a more lavish return; all this we wish to put on record as testimony of respect and gratitude for a life adorned with so many virtues and exemplifying in so many ways the graces of a truly Christian character.

Mr. Haskell was the editor-in-chief of the *Boston Evening Transcript*. The editors and proprietors of the Boston press met and took appropriate action on his death.

He was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, January 1, 1818, came to Boston in early life, and for seventeen years was connected with E. V. Ashton, dealer in fancy goods. At this time his inclinations were towards the press. He was a member of the city council, 1849-50, and was to some extent in the lecture field. He became editor of the *Transcript* in 1853.

JAMES WALKER, D.D., LL.D.

James Walker, D.D., LL.D., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, an honorary member elected in 1859, was born in Burlington, Massachusetts, August 16, 1794, and died in Cambridge, December 24, 1874. His parents were John [6] and Lucy (Johnson) Walker, of Woburn. His birthplace is still standing, but the generation that knew him in the small town of his birth has long since departed. There is nothing left besides the house and the inscription on his father's monument in the ancient burying-ground near by, to commemorate the fact that he ever existed. His Woburn ancestry in the Walker line began with Samuel,[1] Deacon Samuel,[2] John,[3] Edward,[4] Captain Joshua,[5] Gen. John,[6] Rev. James [7] Walker. His Woburn ancestry in the Johnson line began with Captain

Edward,[1] Major William,[2] Captain Edward,[3] Deacon Edward,[4] Jonathan,[5] Lucy[6] Johnson, married Gen. John Walker, parents of Rev. James[7] Walker. His father was a soldier in the Continental Army before he was twenty-one; brigadier-general of militia in 1796; major of the fourteenth United States regiment of the Provisional army stationed at Oxford and Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1798; and presidential elector in 1813. He died June 8, 1814, in his fifty-third year.

When Dr. Walker was born the town of Burlington was a part of Woburn.

He was graduated at Harvard in 1814, and at the divinity school in 1817. He was pastor of the Unitarian church in Charlestown, 1818–39, and was an editor of the *Christian Examiner*, 1831–39. He was Alford professor of natural religion, moral philosophy and civil polity at Harvard, 1838–53; an overseer of Harvard College, 1825–36; a fellow, 1834–53; acting president, 1845–46; and president from February 10, 1853, to January 26, 1860. He received from Harvard the honorary degrees D.D., 1835, and LL.D., 1860, and from Yale that of LL.D., 1853. He was the author of "Sermons Preached in the Chapel of Harvard College" (1861); "Memorial of Daniel Appleton White" (1863); and "Memoir of Josiah Quincy" (1867).

The following words are taken from an address by his successor Charles William Eliot.

Like most men of mark, he had an admirable body, tough, healthy, and serviceable. His head and face were noble in size, proportion, and expression. His sermons weighty in substance, often argumentative in form, eminently intellectual as distinguished from emotional; but impressive and effective, as he delivered them. His was a natural strength of mind and character which had never been reinforced or altered much by education, travel, or contact with a variety of men and things. He was a pure product of rural New England; his education we should now think elementary and meagre; he never saw foreign countries, or much of his own; and his

life was passed in the seclusion of his parish and Harvard College; to his profession and to the college he was unreservedly devoted; but he was a perfect stranger to whole realms of busy life. He had no children, and he left behind no considerable piece of literary work. By the power of his public speech, by private counsel, by the example of his simple and cheerful life, and by the unconscious influence of his character, he made men and women abstain from evil and do good.

A memorial address upon Dr. Walker is printed in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, vol. xiii, pp. 395–403. Other memorials are found in the "History of the Harvard Church in Charlestown," 1879, and "Services at the Dedication of a Mural Monument to James Walker," 1884.

ALVAH CROCKER

Alvah Crocker, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, was born in Leominster, Massachusetts, October 14, 1801, and died in Fitchburg, December 26, 1874. His father was employed in paper mills in Leominster, and there at the age of eight years the son was put to work. He had a strong desire for knowledge which was met in part by the perusal of books from the library of his employer. At the age of sixteen, with fifty dollars which he had saved, he entered Groton Academy and remained till his money was exhausted. He had to give up the idea of obtaining a college education, but made the most of his opportunities, studying outside of his regular hours of labor.

In 1823 he went to work in a paper mill in Franklin, New Hampshire, and in 1825 came to Fitchburg in the employ of Gen. Leonard Burbank. In 1826 he borrowed capital and built a small paper mill in West Fitchburg. He had a hard struggle to pay up the borrowed money. Often after working all day in the mill he would take his paper to Boston in the night to deliver it to consumers. As the years went on, his

business increased, he connected himself with partners and at length accumulated a handsome fortune. He was largely instrumental in securing the building of the Fitchburg Railroad (to Boston), and rode into Fitchburg on the first locomotive, March 5, 1845. He was the first president of the road, and also first president of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad. He took great interest in the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel and gave hundreds of lectures throughout the State in its behalf. The building of the dam at Turner's Falls and the establishment of manufacturing interests there were in large measure the outgrowth of Mr. Crocker's foresight and enterprise.

He was three times a member of the house and twice a senator in the Massachusetts legislature. In January, 1872, he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Forty-second Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, but he declined a nomination to the Forty-fourth.

"Mr. Crocker," said the Hon. Henry L. Dawes, in his eulogy before the United States House of Representatives, "was a remarkable man in all the variety of pursuits in life into which his tireless spirit and iron will led him to embark. A larger measure of success and a more wide-spread influence and abiding impression were attendant upon his career in life than mark the path of most of his contemporaries. The tendency of his whole life-work was for good. He was a generous giver and especially delighted in aiding young men of limited means. The needy were never turned empty from his door. No portion of that vast concourse of people who crowded the funeral procession, testified their bereavement more sincerely than the humble and dependent who had been the recipient of his bounty. He was a religious man, and died in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he was an officer at the time of his death."

He was a life member of this Society, admitted in 1868.

JOSEPH BRADLEY VARNUM

Joseph Bradley Varnum, a corresponding member from 1858, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, April 4, 1818, and died at Astoria, Long Island, December 31, 1874.

He was graduated at Yale in 1838, studied law in the office of Judge Taney at Baltimore, where he was admitted to the Bar and practiced for several years. He removed then to New York, and practiced law until his death. He became prominent in professional, social, and artistic circles, and in politics; was elected to the legislature in 1850, '51, and '57; was a candidate for congress in 1852, and '57, and declined a candidacy in 1858; was elected an alderman in 1868, and for ten years served as one of the city fathers of New York. He was prominent in the movement to overthrow the Tweed ring; was one of the original members of the Century and Union League Clubs; the author of two books relating to Washington:— "The Seat of Government of the United States," and "The Washington Sketch Book"; and a contributor to newspapers and magazines of the day. He was a forcible speaker, not eloquent, but argumentative and convincing.

He was twice married: first, in 1843, to Susan M. Graham, daughter of Nathan B. Graham; she died in 1857 leaving one child; second, in 1863, to Helen M. Taylor, daughter of Robert L. Taylor; she died in 1873, leaving four children.

Mr. Varnum was a large property owner in Washington, and contributed much towards beautifying the city by erecting large and good looking buildings on his lands.

He was survived by five children: James M. (Yale College, 1868), Susan Graham, Robert Tylor, Helen Louise, and Amy Lenox.

His father was James Mitchell Varnum, a son of Gen. Joseph Bradley Varnum. His ancestor, Samuel[1] Varnum, who came from England, settled in Essex County, Massachusetts.

HON. NATHAN SARGENT

Hon. Nathan Sargent died in Washington, District of Columbia, February 2, 1875, aged eighty years. He was born in Putney, Vermont, May 5, 1794. He married, February 14, 1821, Mrs. Rosina (Hodgkinson) Lewis, born in Boston, October 15, 1798, by whom he had four children. His widow, and a daughter, the widow of Rev. Dr. Olds, formerly of Christ Protestant Episcopal church, Washington, survived him.

Mr. Sargent was a descendant in the sixth generation from William and Sarah Sargent of Malden, Massachusetts, through John who married Lydia Chipman; Jonathan, born in Malden, April 17, 1677, and Mary Sprague; Nathan, born in Malden, August 27, 1718, married Mary Denny, removed to Leicester, Massachusetts, in 1741; Samuel, born in Leicester, January 7, 1754. He married Mary Washburn, daughter of Seth Washburn, of Leicester, October 11, 1781, and had eleven children, of whom Nathan, the subject of our notice, was the seventh. Five children were born in Leicester. In 1792 the family removed to Putney.

After an academic education Mr. Sargent studied law with Judge White of Putney, and in his twenty-third year removed to Cahawba, Alabama, where be began the practice of his profession. Afterward he was appointed judge of the county court, also of the probate court, offices which he held for many years with dignity and honor. About the year 1826, finding a change of climate necessary for the health of himself and his family, he removed to Buffalo, New York, where he continued the practice of his profession until 1830; when he removed

to Philadelphia and started a paper in the interests of the whig party. As a politician Mr. Sargent was an ardent whig during the existence of that party. On the organization of the republican party he espoused its cause with ardor. He was a warm supporter of the administration of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Sargent was well known as the Washington correspondent of the *United States Gazette*, of Philadelphia, under the *nom de plume* of Oliver Oldschool. He also wrote for other papers in the north. His ready pen and gentlemanly bearing gained for him a wide reputation. His knowledge of men and things at Washington caused his letters to be read with avidity. In 1849 he was elected sergeant at arms of the house of representatives at Washington. Subsequently he was appointed register of the treasury and filled the position for a number of years. In 1861 he was appointed to the office of commissioner of customs and held it till the summer of 1871, when he resigned. He took great interest in the Reform School at Washington, and was its president for many years, up to the time of his death.

Judge Sargent occupied the last years of his life in writing a history of public men and events from 1825 to 1850, including notices of Webster, Clay, Calhoun and others. It was published by the Lippincotts, of Philadelphia. He was a corresponding member admitted in 1851.

WILLIAM ALFRED BUCKINGHAM

William Alfred Buckingham was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, May 28, 1804. His father, Samuel, was born in Saybrook, and was a descendant in the direct line from the Rev. Thomas Buckingham, the minister of Saybrook (1665-1709), one of the ten founders of Yale College, and one of the moderators of the synod which framed the Saybrook platform.

Mr. Buckingham had the best advantages of the public schools and academy at Lebanon, and of the Bacon Academy at Colchester. He taught a district school at Lyme a single winter, when eighteen years old, with great success. When twenty years of age he entered a dry goods house in Norwich, Connecticut, as a clerk. After two years' experience there and a few months in a wholesale house in New York, he opened a dry goods store in Norwich. In 1830 he engaged in the manufacture of ingrain carpets, which he continued for eighteen years. In 1848 he relinquished both these occupations and embarked in the manufacture of India rubber goods, and was made the treasurer of the Hayward Rubber Company. Subsequently he became interested in several important manufacturing enterprises. As a man of business he was distinguished for industry, integrity, and promptness.

In 1830, September 27, he was married to Miss Eliza Ripley, daughter of Dr. Dwight Ripley of Norwich, who was eminently fitted to make his life cheerful and public spirited, and whose hospitality was as cordial and liberal as his own. Mrs. Buckingham died April 19, 1868. His only son, William Ripley, died in early childhood, and his surviving daughter, Eliza Coit, born December 7, 1838, was married August 28, 1862, to William A. Aiken, who served upon his staff as quartermaster-general during the war.

In 1830 Mr. Buckingham became a communicant in the Second Congregational church of Norwich, and was prominent in the organization of a new church in 1842, of which he was a deacon, and a conspicuous and most zealous friend and benefactor. He was a Sunday-school teacher for the last thirty-seven years of his life, excepting four years during the war. He was principal chairman of the National Congregational Council in Boston in 1865. He was always in public and private pronounced in the avowal of his Christian faith, and always fervent and decided in the expression of Christian feeling.

In 1849, '50, '56, and '57, he was mayor of Norwich. In 1858 he was elected governor of Connecticut, not so much on the ground of his eminent political services or any special gifts of statesmanship, as on account of the universal confidence which was reposed in his good sense, his integrity, his courtesy, and his eminent moral worth. After he resigned his office in 1866, he was elected in May, 1868, to fill the first vacancy which occurred in the senate of the United States. In this office he continued till his death, which occurred one month before his term expired. His home in Washington was elegant and hospitable, and it was hallowed by domestic worship; and in his public duties he never overlooked nor lightly esteemed his duties to God or to his Christian profession. He died February 4, 1875.

He was a life member of this Society, elected in 1868.

A fuller memoir of Governor Buckingham may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxx, pp. 9–15.

HON. SAMUEL HOOPER

Hon. Samuel Hooper, a life member and benefactor of this Society, and at his death a member of congress from the Fourth Congressional District in Massachusetts, died at his residence in Washington, District of Columbia, February 14, 1875, aged sixty-seven years. He was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, February 3, 1808. His father, John Hooper, born February, 1776, died December 14, 1854, was a descendant in the fourth generation from Henry Hooper of Marblehead, who married March 11, 1691, Mary Norman, through Nathaniel, and Robert who married Mary Ingalls (Register, xxii, 283).

In the twofold aspect of merchant and legislator, Mr. Hooper left a conspicuous record among the prominent men of his time. As a merchant and financier his course was eminently successful. His educational advantages in early life were not large, but he improved them. He spent four years in a counting room in Boston, and then represented the interests of his father in voyages to Russia, Spain, and the West Indies. In 1832, the year of his marriage, he took up his residence in Boston, engaging in the China trade with the well-known firm of Bryant, Sturgis and Company, with whom he became junior partner. Ten years later he united with the house of William Appleton and Company, and upon the death of Mr. Appleton became the head of the firm, continuing its large and varied interests under the title of Samuel Hooper and Company. As a director of the Merchants' Bank, and as interested in the development of railroad enterprises, Mr. Hooper s name was also prominent.

In 1851 Mr. Hooper represented the city of Boston in the legislature of Massachusetts, declining a re-election. In 1858 he served a single term in the State senate. His business engagements prevented his acceptance of a renomination.

In 1861 he was elected a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress and by successive re-elections continued in the house of representatives till his death. For ten years he was a useful and active member of the committee of ways and means.

He married Anne, daughter of William Sturgis of Boston, June 14, 1832. His wife, two daughters and several grandchildren survived him. He was admitted a member in 1856.

HON. HERMAN FOSTER

Hon. Herman Foster died at his residence in Manchester, New Hampshire, February 17, 1875, aged seventy-four years. He was of the seventh generation in descent from Reginald Foster, of Ipswich, through William, William, John, Obadiah, and John. For the particulars of his genealogy we refer to "The Foster Family," by Perley Derby, printed at Boston, in 1872. John Foster, the father of Herman, was born in Andover, March 3, 1770. He married Mary Danforth, by whom he had two children. Herman was born in Andover, October 31, 1800.

In early life he fitted for college, but a disease of the eyes compelled him to abandon his cherished intention. He acquired his education at the common schools, and at the Atkinson Academy. Dartmouth College, however, in 1861, conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. For several years he was engaged in teaching school. He then established himself in a mercantile business in Boston. This pursuit he followed for some years, and then, abandoning it, went to Warner, New Hampshire, where his father was living, and began the study of law in the office of Hon. Henry B. Chase and was admitted to the Bar in 1839.

He married November 8, 1826, Harriet Mary Ann Whittemore, of West Cambridge, now Arlington, Massachusetts, who

survived him and by whom he had two children, who died in infancy. In November, 1840, Mr. Foster went to Manchester, and began the practice of his profession. Growing in influence with the growth of the city he maintained for a generation a high position as a citizen, a financier and a legislator, as well as an attorney and counsellor.

To him, by the citizens of Manchester, before and since its organization as a city, were committed many offices of honor and of responsibility. He was one of its prominent men, and impressed his character on many of the institutions of the city while in the process of formation, and in a manner to merit a cherished remembrance. He was treasurer of the town of Manchester in 1842 and 1843. He was sent to represent the city in the house of representatives in New Hampshire in 1845 and 1846; and again in 1868 and 1869. He was State senator in 1860 and 1861, being president of the senate in 1861. He was solicitor of the city in 1857. In August, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln assessor of internal revenue for the second district of New Hampshire, resigning in February of the next year.

As a financier, the good judgment and ability of Mr. Foster were evidenced in his connection as a trustee, and one of the investing committee of the Manchester Savings Bank, from its organization in 1846, to his death; as treasurer and clerk of the Manchester Gas Light Company from its organization in 1850; as a director for many years in the old Amoskeag Bank and in its successor, the Amoskeag National Bank; and as one of the first directors and clerk of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad. In all these trusts he was diligent, thoughtful and honest.

He was a life member of this Society, admitted in 1871.

HON. THOMAS HICKS WYNNE

Hon. Thomas Hicks Wynne, a corresponding member, admitted in 1860, died in Richmond, Virginia, February 24, 1875, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was the son of Williamson and Agnes Margaret (Hardy) Wynne, of Richmond, where he was born January 22, 1820. On his father's side he was descended from an old Virginia family; on the maternal side from a well-known family, the Hardys, of North Carolina.

When he was in his thirteenth year his father died, leaving his family in straightened circumstances, and mainly dependent upon this son for their support. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a firm of iron-founders and machinists in Richmond, with whom he remained until he reached his majority. During these years of apprenticeship and hard toil he devoted much of his leisure to study and reading. By his exemplary conduct and application to business, he acquired the reputation of being a young man of more than ordinary industry, fidelity, and ability. He was selected, soon after he completed his apprenticeship, for superintendent of a large establishment in Richmond engaged in manufacturing machinery. Here he remained till the year 1859.

He held the office of superintendent of the city gas works, and then the joint offices of president and superintendent of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, for several years. He was also president of the Westham Iron Works, treasurer of the Southern Telegraph Company, and superintendent of the southern division of the Pullman Palace Car Company.

He served repeatedly as a member of the city council, and was actively interested in promoting useful local improvements. He was frequently elected to the lower branch of the

legislature, between the years 1861 and 1872. In the latter year he was chosen to a seat in the State senate and held this office at the time of his death.

Amid all these urgent and wearisome duties, Colonel Wynne found time to prosecute his favorite studies and avocations. He was a frequent contributor to the *Southern Literary Messenger* in its most prosperous days; an active member of the Virginia Literary and Philosophical Society, and for some years before his death had been the corresponding secretary and librarian of the Virginia Historical Society, — to whose revival after the war he successfully devoted much time, labor, and money. He became thoroughly acquainted with the history of his native State, and of the contiguous States, and of their ancient families. Upon these subjects he was recognized as a high authority. He was a frequent contributor to the daily press.

Among his contributions to historical literature was his "History of Mason and Dixon's Line," which appeared in 1859. He also printed in book form, at his own cost, a series of volumes known as "Wynne's Historical Documents, from the Old Dominion," consisting of the Williamsburg Orderly Book, the Westover Manuscripts, a Memorial of the Bolling Family, illustrated, and the Vestry Book of Henrico Parish, with an account of St. John church (Richmond). In testimony of his attainments and of his labors in the field of historical investigation, Colonel Wynne received an election to membership in several historical, antiquarian, and numismatical societies of the United States. To these he contributed generously. To this Society he made frequent and valuable donations of books and pamphlets.

A somewhat fuller sketch of Colonel Wynne may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxxi, pp. 128, 129.

THOMAS WATERMAN

Thomas Waterman died in Boston, February 26, 1875. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from Robert[1] Waterman, of Marshfield, through Thomas,[2] Thomas,[3] Thomas,[4] Silas,[5] and Thomas[6] his father. Mr. Waterman contributed to the Register for April, 1869, an article on "The Descendants of Robert Waterman of Marshfield," in which further particulars of his ancestors will be found. He was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, September 14, 1791. His mother was Susannah (Cleveland) Waterman.

He remained at the old homestead with his parents until he was eighteen years of age, working on the farm in the summer, and attending the village school in the winter. He then left his home and engaged in the service of Peter R. Field, at his store in West Lebanon, where he remained till he was twenty-one years of age. The following year he taught in one of the district schools of his native town. In 1812 he went to Hartford, Vermont, (now White River Junction) occupying a situation in the store of Justin and Elias Lyman. In December, 1817, he left the Lymans, came to Boston, and obtained employment as a clerk in the store of Stearns and Danforth, on India Street. In September, 1819, Mr. Waterman commenced business in Concord, New Hampshire, with Sampson Bullard, under the name of Bullard and Waterman. In five years' time he relinquished the business to the senior partner, and returned to Boston, where he engaged in the West India goods trade, until the month of January, 1829. The September following found him occupying the position of discount clerk in the Bank of the United States in Boston, where he remained until the charter expired in 1836.

The State of Pennsylvania having granted a charter for a

bank of the same name, an agency was established in Boston. Samuel Frothingham, Esq., former cashier of the old bank, was appointed agent, and Mr. Waterman his confidential clerk. He remained in this position until April, 1841, when the agency was discontinued. A branch of the treasury department of the United States was subsequently formed in Boston. Mr. Frothingham was made its treasurer, and he again selected Mr. Waterman for his clerk. In the summer of 1841, congress repealed the act authorizing the subtreasury, as it was called, and the Boston business closed. In December, 1841, Mr. Waterman was chosen bookkeeper in the Trader's Bank of Boston, where he remained until the infirmities of age precluded him from any active service.

Mr. Waterman married Joanna Towle, a native of North Hampton, New Hampshire, January 12, 1832. She died April 22, 1864. They had five children, three daughters and two sons, of whom a daughter and a son survived their father. In 1859, Mr. Waterman published biographical sketches of distinguished members of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, Boston, a volume of one hundred and thirty pages. A second and enlarged edition was published in 1866.

Mr. Waterman was one of the most honest, conscientious, and faithful of men. He had the entire confidence, love and respect of every one who knew him. He was a gentleman of true antiquarian tastes, and had collected a valuable library of historical and miscellaneous books. He was made a resident member of this Society in 1852.

NATHAN COOLEY KEEP

Nathan Cooley Keep, of Boston, a resident member from 1870, was born in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, December 23, 1800. His ancestors had lived in that town for more than a hundred and fifty years. His father, Samuel Keep, had great mechanical skill. His mother, Anne Bliss, possessed sagacity in the treatment of disease. The qualities of the parents in these respects were inherited by the son, and Dr. Keep's own knowledge of disease and skill in the use of tools affected the choice of his profession in after life. In youth his inclination led him to select the trade of a jeweller. In 1815 he left his home for Newark, New Jersey, where he was apprenticed to a jeweller. After five years' absence from the farm, on his return he determined to seek his livelihood elsewhere, and he went to Boston to devote himself to dentistry. This was in 1821. Dr. Keep was obliged to a great extent to make his own tools, and to discover for himself the best way of performing many of the delicate and difficult operations which continually presented themselves. He had gained a manual dexterity and a practical experience in working with metals in Newark, and he early recognized the truth that the highest eminence in dentistry involved an acquaintance with medical science, and, without interrupting the active practice of his profession, he attended the course of lectures at the medical school of Harvard College, where he took his degree in 1827.

He received practical training for his professional work from Dr. John Randall of Boston, who united some practice of dentistry with the general practice of a physician.

Dr. Keep was the first man in this part of the country, who, after acquiring a medical education, made dentistry a distinct

branch. He soon became eminent, and his success tended much to build up the profession.

In the celebrated trial of Prof. John W. Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman in 1850, he was the leading witness, and on his single testimony the fate of the unhappy man was seen to depend. He was sensible of this, but his duty was plain. Webster had been among the first to speak a cordial word to him when he came a stranger to Boston, and with him he had been always on friendly terms. He well knew his words must consign to an ignominious death an eminent member of a kindred profession. Overcome by his emotions he became, in the course of his testimony, unable to proceed, and all present were visibly moved. Sorely must the sensitive heart of the witness have been wrung, when at the stern call of justice he was compelled to utter the testimony which caused the sentence of death to be passed upon the wretched culprit.

In 1865 he delivered an address before the Massachusetts Dental Society on "The Aims and Duties of the Dental Profession." This address was published, and three years afterwards, in 1868, the dental school of Harvard University was established, due, in large part, to the suggestions contained in Dr. Keep's address. Dr. Keep was the dean of the faculty. In 1870 he received from Harvard the honorary degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine.

His wife, Susan Haskell, died in 1868, after a wedded life of thirty-eight years. A son died previously to the death of the parents. Dr. Keep closed his life on March 11, 1875, attended by the ministrations of a sister and his two daughters.

The above sketch is condensed from a memoir in the REGISTER, vol. xxxii, pp. 125–130.

ENOCH CARTER ROLFE, M.D.

Enoch Carter Rolfe, M.D., of Boston, was born in Rumford, Maine, April 16, 1812; died in Boston, March 27, 1875. He was a descendant in the ninth generation from Henry Rolfe of Newbury, who died March 1, 1643, through John, Benjamin, Benjamin, Henry, who removed to Concord, New Hampshire, Nathaniel, born in Newbury, 1712, died at Concord, 1808; Benjamin, born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, May 31, 1752, died at Rumford, Maine, October 1, 1828; and John (his father), born in Concord, March 7, 1785, died at Rumford, April 23, 1854. His mother, Betsy (Abbot) Rolfe, was born in Andover, July 29, 1788.

Dr. Rolfe was a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1838. He settled at Farmington, Maine, where he practiced medicine until his removal to Boston in 1850. For about ten years he followed his profession in that city, and then began the practice of dentistry which he continued until his death. He was a member of the school committee in Boston for sixteen years. In 1859 he was a representative from Boston in the Massachusetts legislature.

Dr. Rolfe married at Farmington, Maine, in 1839, Emeline Small, who survived him. Their children were: George, born 1842, died 1865; Harry and Emma, born July 30, 1844. Harry removed to Virginia City, Nevada. Emma married George P. Eustis, in 1866. Dr. Rolfe was admitted a resident member in 1857.

WALTER COOPER GREEN

Walter Cooper Green, the youngest of thirteen children of Dr. Ezra and Susannah Hayes Green, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, July 1, 1799, and died in Boston, April 25, 1875, at the age of seventy-five years. The record of his ancestry may be found in the Register, vol. xxix, pp. 179–81.

It is believed that his father, Dr. Ezra Green, intended to give Walter a collegiate education, and, for that purpose, sent him to Exeter Academy, where he was in 1815, and where he remained two or three years; when, that intention having been relinquished for the practice of the law, we find him in the office of one of the members of the New Hampshire Bar, in his native town. Here he prosecuted his studies with most commendable diligence, for two or three years. From Dover he came to Boston, and entered the office of Judge Prescott, where he continued about two years, and then, in 1823, opened an office. The prospect, however, seemed not encouraging, nor was the idea he entertained of the practice of the profession one congenial to his feelings; and he readily embraced an opportunity that soon presented of joining his brother Charles, who was now established as a commission merchant in New York. This was about the year 1825; and, for a period of years, they prospered in their business; but misfortunes overtook them, and failure was the consequence. Walter then went into business on his own account, as a metal broker, and with more than common success.

In the meantime he had married Miss Almira Hammond, youngest daughter of Samuel and Sarah Hammond, of Boston. This was in September, 1838. She died in 1847, leaving two children named respectively Sarah and Walter Hammond. The

former married Henry Blake, son of George Baty Blake. Walter Hammond died in 1857.

The life of Walter Cooper Green was comparatively uneventful. It included a leisurely tour of England and the Continent. His residence in his later years was in Boston. He was an upright, sincere, honest and honorable man; without a stain on his reputation from his youth up; not ambitious of distinction; firm and decided in his opinions political and religious; strong in his domestic attachments, and finding his greatest satisfaction in the company of his intimate friends, enjoying with them his *otium cum dignitate*, and showing the rich treasures of Italian art, and especially the many magnificent paintings with which his apartments were adorned.

Mr. Green was a resident member, admitted in 1869.

A somewhat fuller memoir may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxx, pp. 123, 124.

HAMPDEN CUTTS

HAMPDEN CUTTS of North Hartland, Vermont, a resident member and vice-president of the Society, admitted in 1866, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 3, 1802, and died in North Hartland, April 28, 1875.

He was a descendant in the sixth generation of Robert[1] Cutts, of Kittery, through Richard,[2] Major Richard,[3] Samuel,[4] and Edward[5] Cutts, his father, a merchant of Portsmouth, who married Mary, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Carter of Newburyport, Massachusetts.

He entered the Latin grammar school in 1809, Phillips Exeter Academy in 1818, Harvard College in 1819, and graduated at Harvard in 1823. He was distinguished while in College for his skill in elocution, and his taste for military tactics. He was invited by the citizens of Portsmouth to

deliver the Fourth of Ju'y oration in 1824, and his effort was a complete success. This was a great compliment for so young a man. He studied law with the celebrated Jeremiah Mason, and practiced in the office of Ichabod Bartlett until the year 1828, when he opened an office for himself. He was noted for his forensic eloquence, his voice being specially adapted by its clear and musical qualities to please his auditors; in fact as an orator he was a great favorite with the public. He was well-known during his life as a literary man, a public reader, and as a lecturer.

Among the various offices he held was that of colonel of the First New Hampshire Regiment of Militia, and military aid to the governor, representative in the Vermont legislature, senator, judge of the Windsor County court, first commissioner of the insane, vice-president of the Windsor County Agricultural Society, and, from 1867, vice-president of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, till the time of his death. He was an active member of the Vermont Historical Society. While a resident of Portsmouth he edited a political paper called *The Signs of the Times*. His last literary labor was the completion of a tale entitled, "Louisburg, or a Tale of the Olden Times."

He was induced to remove to North Hartland, to reside upon and improve a valuable estate given him by his father-in-law. About 1861 he removed to Brattleborough.

He married, in 1829, Mary Pepperrell Sparhawk, eldest daughter of the Hon. William Jarvis of Weathersfield, Vermont, for many years consul and chargé d'affaires at Lisbon. Their children were four sons and five daughters.

HON. ALBERT FEARING

Hon. Albert Fearing died at his residence in Hingham, Massachusetts, May 24, 1875, aged seventy-seven years. He was born in Hingham on the 12th of March, 1798, of highly respectable parentage, being the son of Hawks and Leah Fearing. His mother was a daughter of Enoch Lincoln.

Mr. Fearing was educated at the public school of his native town. In his minority he removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, and was in the employ of his uncle, Abraham Lincoln, a noted apothecary in that town. On attaining his majority he returned to Hingham, and entered into business with his older brother David, under the firm of D. and A. Fearing. At about the age of thirty-five he came to Boston, and established himself as a ship-chandler with David Whiton under the style of Albert Fearing and Company. In 1850 the firm was changed to Fearing, Thatcher, and Whiton, continuing under this style until 1857, when it became Fearing, Thatcher, and Company, This partnership was dissolved January 1, 1868, and Mr. Fearing retired.

As a business man Mr. Fearing held a high position. Possessing superior business talents, his mercantile operations were successful. As his means and business increased, he became identified with the Hingham Cordage Company, the Lawrence Duck Company, and the factory at Plymouth, gaining in the progress of years much wealth, and a high reputation as an upright man and honorable merchant.

As a politician Mr. Fearing was well known. He was a Clay and Webster whig. He was a member of the city and county committees in the celebrated and exciting Harrison campaign of 1840. He was one of the electors for president in 1848, on the election of Zachary Taylor. He was elected to the

senate of Massachusetts in 1841. He was president of the Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society, president of the Children's Mission, and also president of the Home for Aged Men.

In his native town his memory will be cherished. He was one of the principal founders of the Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society. He gave six thousand dollars towards the building occupied by that society, and contributed additional sums to defray its expenses. He was also the founder of the Hingham Public Library, having given more than thirty thousand dollars to the building fund and for the purchase of books. He made large donations to other benevolent objects. Thus, in larger measure than is common with men of large means, he was his own almoner. He enjoyed the luxury of doing good with a portion of that with which God had prospered him.

Mr. Fearing left no family. He married Miss Catherine Cushing Andrews, daughter of Mr. Thomas Andrews, who died before him. He was a life member, admitted in 1847.

HON. FRANCIS BASSETT

Hon. Francis Bassett, of Boston, died at his winter residence on Boylston street, May 25, 1875. He was born in that part of Yarmouth which is now Dennis, September 9, 1786, and had reached the ripe age of eighty-eight years. He was descended from William Bassett, who came from England in 1621 in the ship "Fortune," and settled first in Plymouth, then removed to Duxbury, and finally settled in Bridgewater, where he left numerous descendants. Francis Bassett was descended from the eldest son William, who settled in Sandwich, Massachusetts. Francis was left an orphan at the age of three years, his father, William Bassett, who was born June 22, 1750, having

died in September, 1789, and his mother, Betsey Howes, having died while he was yet an infant. His uncle, Elisha Bassett, took charge of him, educated him, and subsequently sent him to Harvard College. After leaving college he studied law with Timothy Bigelow, at his office in Boston, and was admitted to the Bar in 1814.

Mr. Bassett was a man of good presence, of a genial, happy temperament, possessed of a well-cultivated mind, and having the prestige of a Cape Cod name and origin, soon drew around him a very respectable clientage. He was in the Massachusetts legislature in 1818, '19, and '20, and again in 1824, '28, and '29. He had the satisfaction of serving his *alma mater* eleven years on the board of overseers of Harvard College. In 1830 he was appointed clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the second circuit, and of the United States District Court of Massachusetts under Judges Story and Sprague. In 1845, having acquired a competence, he resigned and went to Europe. After that time he was a man of leisure, fond of books, interested in history and genealogy. He took a commendable interest in the preparation and publication of Mr. Freeman's History of Cape Cod.

In 1858 he married Frances Cutter Langdon, daughter of Jacob Cutter of Portsmouth, and widow of Woodbury Langdon. She survived him. Mr. Bassett was the contemporary at the Boston Bar of Mr. Webster, Judges Shaw, Wildes, Putnam, Hubbard, Story and Sprague, and of Harrison Gray Otis, Richard Fletcher, Benjamin Rand, and Henry H. Fuller. He took a lively interest in his early associates at the Bar, and contributed an interesting article of reminiscences concerning some of them to the Register for October, 1871.

Mr. Bassett owned at his death the estate on which he was born, at Dennis, which had been in the Bassett family about two hundred years. He was a life member of this Society admitted in 1869.

JOHN WELLS PARKER

John Wells Parker, of Boston, the son of Samuel and Eusebia (Moore) Parker, was born April 21, 1809, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he died June 3, 1875, aged sixty-six years.

He was a descendant in the seventh generation from Samuel Parker of Dedham, and wife Sarah Holman; through Nathaniel and wife Margaret Wiswell; Noah and wife Sarah Cummings; Thomas and wife Eunice Hammond; Joseph and wife Eunice Carver; and Samuel (his father), born June 3, 1777, died June 9, 1831. John Wells Parker was married to Caroline Augusta Durant, at Roxbury, July 20, 1854, by Rev. George Putnam, and had four children: Frank Wells, Abbie Durant, Jane Augusta, and Alice Moore. The two last named died in infancy. Mr. Parker had brothers: Benjamin F., born November 21, 1810, died 1844; Joseph C., born February 7, 1813.

Mr. Parker received a good practical education at the schools in Roxbury, including the Latin school. He then entered the service of Mr. William Davis, who carried on a mercantile business in Boston. In 1853 he was with Mr. Enoch Train as bookkeeper, and remained with him until he gave up business. Subsequently he held an office as assistant in the city treasury department of Roxbury, which he retained until the annexation of Roxbury to Boston. He then took the place of assistant treasurer and secretary in the Roxbury Institution for Savings, and held those offices until a few weeks before his death.

Mr. Parker was one of the founders of the Prince Society, and its treasurer for five years, from its organization in 1858 to 1863. He was a member of the old Norfolk Guards and was clerk of the company under Captains Spooner and Gibbs. Of the Roxbury Athenæum he was treasurer, and was also a devoted officer of the Roxbury Charitable Society.

He was a life member of the Society, admitted in 1851.

JOSHUA GREEN, M.D.

Joshua Green, M.D., of Groton, Massachusetts, died June 5, 1875, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Charles Y. Swan, in Morristown, New Jersey, aged seventy-seven years. He was a son of Joshua and Mary (Mosley) Green, and was born in Wendell, Massachusetts, October 8, 1797. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from Percival Green of Cambridge, through John, Joseph, Joseph, Joshua, and Joshua, his father. A genealogical account of this family in the Register for April, 1861, gives further particulars of his ancestors.

He fitted for college at New Salem, Westfield, and Milton Academies, and was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1818. He studied medicine with Dr. John C. Warren, and immediately after taking his medical degree, in 1821, was appointed apothecary at the Massachusetts General Hospital, the first year that it was opened for the reception of patients. At that time the apothecary, in addition to his ordinary duties, performed those of house physician and house surgeon. He began the practice of medicine in Sunderland, Massachusetts, in 1823, and remained there till 1825, when he removed to Groton. He retired from the active practice of his profession about the year 1835.

In 1836 and 1837 he represented the town of Groton in the Massachusetts legislature. For many years he was a trustee of the Lawrence Academy and secretary or president of the board. In the summer of 1832 he had an attack of pulmonary hemorrhage, which rendered it necessary for him to pass the succeeding winter in Cuba. The trip seemed to restore him to perfect health.

He married, January 5, 1824, Eliza Lawrence, daughter of Major Samuel and Susannah Lawrence, of Groton. See her

obituary, REGISTER xxviii, 486, and tabular pedigree of Lawrence, x, 297. They had six children, namely: William Lawrence, died young; William Lawrence, merchant; Henry Atkinson, merchant, of Boston; Samuel Abbott, M.D., at that time city physician of Boston, later librarian, publicist, educator, mayor, author, etc., etc.; Elizabeth Lawrence, married first, John Kendall (Dart. Coll. 1853), married second, Charles Young Swan, M.D.; Joshua, died young.

Dr. Green was admitted to this Society as a corresponding member in 1849. He was much interested in antiquarian and genealogical studies, and was a diligent collector of books and manuscripts illustrating them.

SAMUEL GARDNER DRAKE

SAMUEL GARDNER DRAKE, one of the five founders of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, was born in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, October 11, 1798. He was the son of Simeon Drake, a farmer. When Samuel was seven years old, his father removed to Northwood, where he opened a country store. The schools were not of a high order, and the schoolmaster with the bundle of rods behind his chair was something of a terror to the delicate boy. In 1816 Samuel became a clerk for his uncle, an importer of paints and oils in Boston, and when the uncle transferred his business to Baltimore, the lad went with him. There he became acquainted with a French family and gained considerable knowledge of the French language. He had become anxious for improvement and devoted all his leisure moments to study.

At the end of six months he returned to Northwood and pursued studies in various branches under John Kelly, Esq. In 1818 he taught school in Loudon, New Hampshire, at eight dollars per month, and continued to teach in different parts

of the country the most of the next five years. In 1824 he turned his attention to bookselling and publishing in a small way, issuing two editions of Church's "History of King Philip's War." In 1830 he opened an antiquarian bookstore on Cornhill, in Boston, and continued in that business for the most of his life. In 1845, he, with four other gentlemen, founded the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of which he was the first corresponding secretary, and, in 1858, the president. In 1847 he was chiefly responsible for starting the NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, and for several years was both editor and publisher of that quarterly. In 1858 he went to England to pursue his historical investigations, returning in May, 1860.

Mr. Drake was twice married. Besides two daughters who died in infancy, he had four sons: Francis Samuel, born 1828; John Robert, born 1830; Samuel Adams, born 1833; and George Bernard, born 1838.

Mr. S. G. Drake received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Union College. He was a member of the Society of Northern Antiquities of Copenhagen and of several historical societies. His principal publications were "The Book of the Indians," 1833; "Indian Captivities," 1839; "The History of Boston," 1856; "The Result of Researches among the British Archives," 1860; and "The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," 1862.

CHARLES WENTWORTH UPHAM

Charles Wentworth Upham was born in St. John, New Brunswick, May 4, 1802, and died in Salem, Massachusetts, June 15, 1875. He was a son of Hon. Joshua and Mary (Chandler) Upham, and a descendant of John Upham of Malden (a genealogy of whose descendants is printed in the Register, xxiii, 33–38, 130–135), through Phinehas, and wife Ruth Wood; Phinehas, and wife, Mary Mellins; Phinehas, and wife Tamzen Hill; Jabez, and wife, Kathron; and Joshua, above, his father.

The earliest years of Mr. Upham were passed in the extreme outsettlements of the province of New Brunswick. At about eight years of age he was placed in the Latin school at St. John. When between ten and twelve years of age he went into an apothecary's shop, and then upon a farm in Nova Scotia in the valley of Annapolis. In June, 1816, he left that country for Boston. Under the tuition of Dea. Samuel Greele he fitted for Harvard College, which he entered in 1817, taking his first degree in 1821. After spending the usual time in studies at the Cambridge Theological school, he was ordained as colleague pastor with Rev. John Prince, LL.D., over the First Church in Salem, December 8, 1824. On the 8th of December, 1844, he resigned the pastoral office on account of a severe bronchial affection.

Mr. Upham married, March 24, 1826, Ann Susan, daughter of Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D., of Cambridge, and sister of Oliver Wendell Holmes. His principal publications were, — "Letters on the Logos," 1828; "Lectures on Witchcraft," 1832, which reached a second edition; "Life of Sir Henry Vane," 1835; "Salem Witchcraft," 2 volumes, 1867; "Memoir of Francis Peabody," 1869. In 1873 he completed the "Life of Timothy

Pickering," begun by Octavius Pickering, by the issue of three additional volumes.

In 1852 Mr. Upham was mayor of Salem. He was a member of the house of representatives of Massachusetts in 1849, 1859, and 1860, and of the senate in 1850, 1857, and 1858. He was unanimously chosen president of the senate in 1857 and 1858. In the Thirty-third Congress of the United States, Mr. Upham represented the Sixth District of Massachusetts, from 1853 to 1855. He was admitted a corresponding member of this Society in 1847.

A somewhat fuller sketch of Mr. Upham will be found in the REGISTER vol. xxxi, 124, 125.

ISAAC EMERY

ISAAC EMERY died at his residence in Boston, July 3, 1875, aged eighty-two years. He was the son of Thomas Emery of Buxton, Maine, and was born in that town, March 31, 1793.

About 1817 he removed to Biddeford, and there began business at what was known as Smith's Corner. In addition to the usual business of a country store, he was interested in the coasting trade. He continued in business at Biddeford until 1837. In 1824 he was appointed, together with Hon. Robert P. Dunlap, aid to Gov. Albion K. Parris. It was in that year General Lafayette visited the State of Maine. Messrs. Emery and Dunlap were then in the prime of life, of marked personal appearance, and did the honors at the welcome of the distinguished guest most creditably to themselves and with honor to the State.

In 1828 Colonel Emery was a senator from the County of York in the Maine legislature, then holding its sessions in Portland. He removed to Boston in 1838, where he afterwards resided, taking an active part in business, politics and charitable enter-

prises. The only elective office he held was that of councillor for Suffolk in 1851. In establishing the John Hancock Insurance Company he was the leading mind, and he was also associated in the organization of the Boylston Bank. Among his other business connections, was that of director of the Boston and Worcester Railroad for sixteen years, until its consolidation with the Western Railroad. He was a prominent member of the Provident Association. He was a thorough business man, vigorous in intellect, energetic, honorable, and of the loftiest integrity, and leaves the example of a life of more than ordinary usefulness and of distinguished success.

Colonel Emery was twice married. His first wife was Miss Faith Bigelow of Weston, Massachusetts. There were three children from this marriage — two sons and a daughter who died young. The sons, George F. and William H., survived the father. He married for a second wife, who survived him, Miss Sarah Spring, of Biddeford, daughter of Col. Seth Spring, of Saco. There were no children by the second marriage. He was a life member of the Society, admitted in 1862.

FRANCIS DANE

Francis Dane, of Boston, was born in Hamilton, Massachusetts, August 6, 1819; died in Hamilton, July 30, 1875, aged fifty-five years. He was the son of John and Fanny (Quarles) Dane. His father was born January 12, 1782; died June 16, 1829, leaving a family of eleven children.

At the time of his father's death Francis was between nine and ten years of age. He worked for one or two seasons on a farm; he tried the trade of a mason, but he did not find in these pursuits the proper opening for his abilities. In the year 1834, when about fifteen years of age, he began his career as a manufacturer of shoes, on the small capital of twenty dollars which

his mother gave him. His first effort was successful, and encouraged by his mother he went on in the business.

In the spring of 1840 he removed to South Danvers, the facilities for the shoe business being better there than at Hamilton. By his sterling business qualities he established a reputation as a successful manufacturer. In 1857 he began business on Kilby Street, Boston, and in 1860 became a resident of the city. On his removal to Boston his resources were so ample he was able greatly to extend his business, and, by his wise management, his means increased rapidly. Those who knew him well bear testimony, "that as a merchant he was energetic, prompt, honorable, sagacious, persistent, successful; that as a financier he was almost unequalled."

Mr. Dane was endowed with qualities which gave promise of success. To a retentive memory were joined great clearness of perception, prompt decision and energetic action. He adapted himself to his necessities, not entering upon risks he could not measure, or obligations he could not meet. He was a man of strict integrity. He was generous in his charities, answering readily to the calls made upon him as a merchant; in the parish to which he belonged in Boston; the church in Hamilton; and to those in his large circle of kindred who needed aid.

October 10, 1842, Mr. Dane married Miss Zerviah Brown, of Hamilton, born February 1, 1819, who survived him. He was a life member of this Society, admitted in 1873.

DR. WINSLOW LEWIS

Dr. Winslow Lewis was born in Boston, July 8, 1799, the son of Captain Winslow and Elizabeth (Greenough) Lewis. He was fitted for college under the tuition of Mr. David Staniford who kept a private school of high repute in Boston, graduated at Harvard University in 1819, studied medicine under the late eminent Dr. John C. Warren, and took his degree of M.D. in 1822.

To perfect his studies he went immediately to Europe and attended the lectures of Dupuytren in Paris and Abernethy in London. On his return he commenced practice in Boston. February 22, 1828, he married Miss Emeline Richards, daughter of Captain Benjamin Richards of New London, Connecticut. In 1849 he was in Europe for a few months and in 1850 he went again for a longer stay accompanied by Mrs. Lewis and their three daughters. He returned in 1853 and resumed the practice of his profession.

Dr. Lewis's favorite studies were anatomy and surgery in which he is acknowledged to have had few if any superiors in this country. To these he united a love of antiquarian researches, while he retained a love for the Latin classics. But his great object was his profession, and the number of his private pupils exceeded four hundred. He translated from the French, Gall, "On the Structure and Functions of the Brain," which was published in six volumes; edited "Paxton's Anatomy," and also a work on practical anatomy.

He was a representative from Boston in the general court in 1835, '52, and '53, one of the overseers of Harvard University, from 1856 to 1868, Councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, member of the American Medical Society of Paris, and for three years Grand Master of Masons in Massa-

chusetts. He was elected to this Society in 1857, and made himself a life member in 1863. He was president of the Society from 1861 to 1866. He made large and valuable donations to its library — several hundred volumes, some of them very rare and costly.

He died August 3, 1875.

A much fuller memoir of Dr. Lewis may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xvii, pp. 1–13.

GEORGE BATY BLAKE

GEORGE BATY BLAKE, of Boston, a life member and benefactor, was born in Brattleboro', Vermont, May 19, 1808, and died at his summer residence in Brookline, Massachusetts, August 6, 1875, aged sixty-seven years.

Mr. Blake was long and favorably known as a successful merchant, first in the importation and jobbing of dry goods in Boston, and subsequently in the banking business. On coming to Boston at an early age, he entered the dry goods store of Edward Dickerman, where he gained his first knowledge of a business which he afterwards pursued with great assiduity. In early manhood he became a partner in the firm of Edward Clarke and Company. In 1833–34 he dissolved his connection with Mr. Clarke and formed a partnership with William Almy and Joseph W. Patterson, under the name of Almy, Blake, and Company, doing business at No. 9 Liberty Square. They removed about 1835 to new and more commodious stores in Milk Street. About 1837–38, Mr. Blake left Mr. Almy and formed a new connection with David Nevins, and for several years they conducted an extensive and lucrative trade.

Leaving the dry goods business, Mr. Blake, about 1853, united himself with Messrs. Gilmore and Ward, under the firm of Gilmore, Blake, and Ward, as bankers. Mr. Gilmore dying

soon after, the firm was changed to Blake, Howe, and Company, and at a later period to Blake Brothers and Company, Mr. George B. Blake being the senior member and controlling mind.

Mr. Blake had great business talent, which enabled him to pursue a successful career as a merchant and a banker. He was a man of prudence and forecast in his engagements. He exercised a close supervision of the details of his business, and demanded of his employees a portion at least of his own careful attention. His judgment of men was discriminating and his gains were sure. Mr. Blake married the daughter of the late Captain Joshua Blake of Boston, who died a few years before him. He left several children. He was admitted to the Society in 1863.

HORACE BINNEY

Horace Binney of Philadelphia, an honorary member from 1866, was born there January 4, 1780, and died August 12, 1875. He was the son of Dr. Barnabas and Mary (Woodrow) Binney, and was of Scotch and English descent. His first American ancestor, John Binney, emigrated from Hull, England, to Hull, Massachusetts. The grandfather of Horace was Barnabas, a shipmaster and merchant of Boston, and his father was one of the first thirty graduates of Brown University, and later a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army, attached to the Massachusetts line, whence he was transferred to the Pennsylvania line, and settled in Philadelphia.

He was graduated at Harvard in 1797, and became a lawyer. He was admitted to the Bar in 1800; elected a member of the State legislature in 1806; had a large private practice and declined all political honors; prepared six volumes of reports, — a work which greatly enhanced his reputation; was chosen a

director of the first United States bank; was twice offered a seat on the bench of the supreme court of the State, and was tendered a judgeship in the United States Supreme Court,—honors which he declined; was a representative in the Twenty-third Congress; was matched against Mr. Webster in the Girard will case; and in 1850 withdrew entirely from professional labor.

The above sketch is condensed from one in Lamb's Biographical Dictionary. A volume entitled, "The Life of Horace Binney," by Charles Chauncey Binney was published in 1903.

JOHN KIMBALL WIGGIN

John Kimball Wiggin, of Boston, was born in Wakefield, New Hampshire, August 5, 1825, and died in Boston, August 20, 1875. He was the son of Porter Kimball and Elizabeth Gerrish (Piper) Wiggin. He was married July 5, 1851, to Mary J. Perry, of Beverly, Massachusetts, who survived him with one daughter.

His early opportunities of education were limited to the common school. He was bereft of his father at the age of fifteen, and was thrown upon the world to provide for himself, favored with the blessing of a pious ancestry, and especially with the benediction of a godly mother. His high sense of duty towards God and toward all with whom he had to do, won him valuable friends as he struggled through many adverse circumstances to a position of high respectability among his associates in the business world and in the church of Christ.

About the year 1853 he became a dealer on Tremont street in engravings of the old masters. He was afterwards engaged in the book business on Summer Street, School Street, and Washington Street, successively, latterly as a member of the firm of Wiggin and Lunt. He made a specialty of republishing early historical works. As an antiquary he became an

expert. For several years he was a member of the Essex Institute. Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D.D., who edited three quarto volumes of early New England history for Mr. Wiggin's publishing, says of him; "a more considerate, tasteful, or patient co-worker in such an enterprise, one need never desire."

Mr. Wiggin was for almost thirty years a member of the Congregational church, uniting in 1847 with what was then known as the Church of the Pilgrims, in Boston. When that church was disbanded he joined the Bowdoin Street church, and thence was transferred to Park Street church in 1862.

He was admitted a resident member in 1859.

FREDERICK WILLIAM SAWYER

Frederick William Sawyer, of Boston, a resident member, admitted in 1864, was born in Saco, Maine, April 22, 1810, and died in Boston, September 6, 1875. He was the son of William Sawyer, and his wife Margery Scammon, daughter of Samuel, of Saco. His grandfather, William Sawyer, married Mary Warren. The father was a mariner, and having sailed to the West Indies in 1812, in command of a brig, reached there safely, but after leaving was never heard from.

Mr. Sawyer as a child lived on a farm. In 1825 he became a clerk in an uncle's store at Damariscotta, and thence went to Portland, Maine, and entered a dry-goods store, where he remained for about a year. He was then in the dry-goods business in Saco, as an employee, and on his own account, until 1837. He went to Bangor to care for some timber land that belonged to him, and while cutting and selling his timber, began the study of law with Blake and McCrellis. In 1838 he came to Boston, and became a law student with Fletcher and Sewall, at 14 State Street. He finished his law studies with Hubbard and Watts, 20 Court Street, and was admitted to the

Bar on August 1, 1840. He occupied as his office Room 1, Tudor's Building, 20 Court Street, from 1840 to 1871, — thirty-one years. He had a large admiralty practice.

He wrote and published the "Merchants and Ship Masters' Guide," which passed through six editions, and issued in 1847 his "Plea for Amusements," and in 1860 his "Hits and Hints." Under the signatures of "Canty Carl" and "Carl" he contributed much to the *Transcript*. He had a pleasant and witty way of putting things, and smilingly endeavored, in a zealous but modest way, to make the world, or the circle in which he directly moved, the better for his hopeful views of life.

Mr. Sawyer was the first president of the Pawner's Bank, and librarian of the American Statistical Association from 1849 to 1854.

He was married, September 18, 1849, to Caroline Beal, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Swift) Burgess of Sandwich, Massachusetts. His widow and two sons, Frederic C. and Rufus F., survived him.

He left an autobiography in charge of the Society, which contained many facts relating to his early life and surroundings. From this the following facts are quoted: His grandfather, when he settled on the estate in Saco, where the subject of this sketch was born, said there was no house north of him, between it and Canada. Bears, wolves, and catamounts were plenty in the woods, especially in the "Great Heath," a quagmire which extended for miles north and east of the Heath road. The farm was situated on the Buxton road where it united with the Heath road, about four miles from Saco village. The outlying neighborhoods of the Buxton road were then inhabited by an ignorant and outlandish lot of people of Yankee descent, whose peculiarities he described.

INCREASE ALLEN LAPHAM

Increase Allen Lapham, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a corresponding member and honorary vice-president for that State, died at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, September 14, 1875. He was born in Palmyra, Ontario (now Wayne) County, New York, March 7, 1811, the son of Seneca and Rachel (Allen) Lapham; and was descended from John [1] Lapham, of Providence, Rhode Island, born about 1635, through John,[2] John,[3] Benjamin,[4] Pazzi,[5] and Seneca,[6] his father.

Dr. Lapham was educated in the common schools. In order to fit himself for a civil engineer he began his apprenticeship as a "rodman" on the Erie Canal at Lockport, New York, in 1824. In August, 1826, he commenced work, still as a "rodman," in the engineer service on the Miami Canal between Hamilton and Middletown. In December, 1827, he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he attended for a short time the Jefferson Seminary, then kept by Mann Butler. He remained at Louisville about two years, still as rodman, on the Louisville and Portland Canal. But while here he made observations on the climate, geology, botany, etc., of the country, for which subject he had a natural taste.

It was while at Louisville he wrote, at the early age of seventeen years, a scientific paper, being an account of the Louisville Canal and of the geology of the vicinity, with plans, a map, and a lecture; his first published contribution to science; to be found in Silliman's "American Journal of Science," vol. xiv, first series, 1828. In 1831 and 1832, he was assistant engineer on the Ohio Canal, at Portsmouth, Scioto County. From 1833 to 1836 he was secretary of the Ohio State Board of Canal Commissioners at Columbus. In 1836 he left Columbus, and the office just named, to settle in the then newly laid out city

of Milwaukee, which contained, on his arrival July 3, about a dozen houses. In 1873, under a law providing for a geological survey of the State and the appointment of "a chief geologist, who shall be a person of known integrity, thorough practical and scientific knowledge of the science of geology and mineralogy," Dr. Lapham was tendered the position, which he honorably filled.

For ten years Dr. Lapham was president of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and contributed largely to its success and growth.

As a citizen he was faithful and true, acting well his part in all laudable enterprises. His counsel was valuable, and always found on the side of right and justice. Although he has stood in the front ranks of literary and scientific men, he was retiring in his habits, but most agreeable in manner, and interesting in conversation. "In fine, in all the walks of life, Wisconsin contained no purer or better man — no more disinterested and capable citizen — no truer patriot and scholar, than was Increase Allen Lapham."

Dr. Lapham married, October 24, 1838, Ann M. Alcott, of Rochester, New York. She died February 25, 1863. They had four children: Mary Jane, Julia Alcott, Seneca George and Charles. He was admitted to the Society in 1861.

JAMES EDWARD ROOT

James Edward Root of Boston, a resident member from 1871, died September 20, 1875.

[According to the Root Genealogy, p. 241, James Edward Root was born at Milton, Saratoga County, New York, August 18, 1817. He was the son of Samuel and Philothela (Ives) Root. (James Edward,[8] Samuel,[7] Moses,[6] Samuel,[5] Samuel,[4] John,[3] Joseph,[2] Thomas[1] Root of Hartford, Connecticut.) James Edward Root married Addie Wier of Bridgeport, Connecticut. (Arthur Greene Loring.)

ISAAC CHAPMAN BATES

Isaac Chapman Bates was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, October 22, 1817; the sixth child and youngest son of the Hon. Isaac Chapman and Martha (Henshaw) Bates. His father was a leading member of the Bar and at the time of his death one of the United States Senators for Massachusetts; his wife was the daughter of Hon. Samuel Henshaw of Northampton; she died November 9, 1874, in her ninety-second year.

The ancestry of Isaac C. Bates, Jr., was through Isaac Chapman,[7] his father, Col. Jacob,[6] of Durham, Connecticut, and his wife Ruth (Robinson) Chapman, widow of Isaac Chapman; John[5] Bates of Durham, James[4] Bates of Saybrook, son of Samuel[3] Bate, son of James[2] Bate, baptized in Lydd, County of Kent, England, son of James[1] Bate of Lydd. The Henshaw line was Martha,[5] Hon. Samuel,[4] Samuel,[3] Samuel,[2] Joshua[1]; the last named being a native of Liverpool, England.

Isaac C. Bates, the subject of this sketch, received the usual academic training at the Round Hill school, and when sixteen

years of age came to Boston, and entered the warehouse of Edwards and Stoddard, importers of silk goods. He was sent by them to France in his nineteenth year as their purchasing agent, and he remained abroad for several years. Returning to Boston he associated himself with R. A. Crafts, under the firm name of R. A. Crafts and Company. He was appointed in 1850 consul-general at Aix la Chapelle and held the office till 1854. He next became secretary of the Boston Board of Trade. He distinguished himself in this position by the ability shown in his reports. The aim of these was the improvement of the transportation facilities of the United States. In 1858 he was made president of the Boston Inland Mutual Insurance Company. This company was dissolved in 1861. In 1864 Mr. Bates again went to Europe to represent a valuable patent. After two or three years in this position he relinquished it, and his residence continued to be on the other side of the Atlantic until his death. He traveled extensively. Among other studies that interested him, genealogical investigations had a part, and he left some material which came into the possession of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, but not in the form he intended it should be, had he survived longer.

He was married in Boston, May 14, 1851, to Frances Sarah Attwill, daughter of John Daggett Attwill of New Orleans, Louisiana, and Ann Burroughs of Woodbridge, County Suffolk, England. Their only child, Arthur Edward Bates, born 1853, died in Paris, April 28, 1873. Mr. Bates died at Saratoga Springs, September 24, 1875.

He was a life member of the Society, admitted in 1873.

The above sketch is condensed from a memoir in the REGISTER, vol. xxxi, pp. 141–147.

REV. WILLIAM TYLER

Rev. William Tyler, the son of Ebenezer and Mary (French) Tyler, was born in Attleboro', Massachusetts, January 7, 1789, and died in Auburndale, Massachusetts, September 27, 1875, aged eighty-six years.

He was descended in the sixth generation from Job Tyler and wife Mary, of Andover, probably from England, through Samuel, born Andover, May 24, 1655, and wife Hannah; Ebenezer, born Mendon, April 28, 1685, married Catherine Bray; John, born Attleboro', January 18, 1724, married Anna Blackington; and Ebenezer, his father, born Attleboro,' September 8, 1760, married first, Mary French, married second, Rachel (Dean) Fobes, September 5, 1805.

Mr. Tyler was a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1809. After several years spent in business with his father, who was largely engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, in Pawtucket, then in Massachusetts, now in Rhode Island, he determined to give himself to the work of the ministry. He was a pupil of Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Emmons, and learned to imitate him in fearless utterance, and epigrammatic style. He was licensed to preach in 1818; was settled as colleague of Rev. Simeon Williams, over the Congregational church at South Weymouth, Massachusetts, where he remained as sole pastor about thirteen years.

In August, 1832, Mr. Tyler was installed as pastor of the Congregational church in South Hadley Falls. Here he remained for seven years. In 1839 he removed to Amherst. He ministered to the churches in this region for some time, under a commission from the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. He was instrumental in the erection of a new church edifice in Pelham, and in the establishment of a Congregational

church at New Salem. In 1847 he removed from Amherst to Northampton, where he was for two years proprietor and editor of the *Northampton Courier*. His sympathies and efforts were for the free soil party. In 1852 he removed to Pawtucket, Massachusetts, which town he represented in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853. In the autumn of 1863 he removed to Auburndale, "adding," says his pastor, "to the fruits of his active ministry, the honors of a good parishioner."

Mr. Tyler married, July 1, 1813, Betsey Balcom. They had one son, William Ebenezer, born April 20, 1822. November 29, 1825, Mr. Tyler married Nancy W. Newell. Their children were Elizabeth Balcom, born September 8, 1826; Annie Newell, born February 1, 1828; Henry Erastus, born November 29, 1829; Evarts Cornelius, born February 10, 1832; Edmund Whiting, born May 28, 1834; John Augustus, born April 21, 1837, died September 22, 1837; Arthur Frederick, born November 3, 1838, died September 15, 1846; Francis Maurice, born May 27, 1845. Mr. Tyler was admitted a corresponding member in 1845.

HON. GURDON TRUMBULL

Hon. Gurdon Trumbull, of Hartford, Connecticut, a corresponding member, admitted June 9, 1845, died in Hartford, October 8, 1875, aged eighty-five. He was born in Norwich, January 21, 1790. His father, John Trumbull, came to Norwich from Boston in the summer of 1773, on the invitation of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, a kinsman, to establish a weekly newspaper as the organ of the Sons of Liberty in the eastern counties of Connecticut. He published the *Norwich Packet* from 1773 until his decease, August 14, 1802. He married, December 25, 1776, Lucy Springer, of New London. After his death his son Gurdon went, with an elder brother, to Stonington, Connecticut, where he made his home for nearly fifty

years. He was one of the band of volunteers who in August, 1814, defended Stonington against a British squadron, commanded by Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy. At the end of the war of 1812–14, he was established in business as a merchant, and began to take an active part in the development of the two branches of industry — the seal and whale fisheries — for which Stonington became distinguished, and from which her citizens for many years received large returns. He became a leader in town affairs, and an efficient promoter of every enterprise which promised local or public benefit. He represented Stonington in the general assembly in 1840, '48, and '51; was a bank commissioner, 1839–40; and Commissioner of the School Fund, 1849–51. In 1852 he removed with his family to Hartford. He was an alderman of that city, 1854, '55, in which years he served as one of the judges of the city court.

From early life Mr. Trumbull manifested an interest in historical and antiquarian studies. He read much, and until near the close of his life, his memory was remarkably tenacious. Of the history of his native county (New London), particularly, his knowledge was thorough, ready and exact. He was a member, and for several years one of the vice-presidents, of the Connecticut Historical Society, and a corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

He married at Stonington, May 1, 1816, Sarah A. Swan, only daughter of Captain Thomas and Fanny (Palmer) Swan, who survived him, but died February 21, 1879, aged eighty. They had ten children, of whom three died in infancy; one son, Charles E. Trumbull (grad. Yale, 1854), died March 17, 1856; another, Col. Thomas E. Trumbull, after nearly four years' service in the war of the rebellion, died at Washington, March 30, 1865; and the eldest daughter, Mrs. Mary T. Prime, wife of William C. Prime, LL.D., of New York, died April 3, 1872. The survivors were : J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford; the Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull, editor of the *Sunday-school Times;* Gurdon Trumbull, artist; and a daughter, Annie T., wife of Henry Slosson, Esq., of New York.

HON. WILLIAM DOWNING BRUCE

Hon. William Downing Bruce, district judge in Jamaica, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, F.S.A., etc., and of Clackmannanshire, Scotland, was a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1850, and took a warm interest in this and other kindred associations of which he was a member.

He was born August 14, 1824. He was the eldest surviving son of Samuel Barwick Bruce, M.D., who served as a military doctor in the West Indies, America, the Peninsular, at Waterloo, and afterwards retired and practiced at Ripon, being the friend, as well as the physician, of Earl de Grey, prime minister of England. His mother was Jane, daughter of William Downing, of Studley, Yorks.

Mr. Bruce was educated at Ripon grammar school. In 1841 he entered the West York Militia and served with the staff during the Chartist riots in Yorkshire, and had charge of Chester Castle when Fergus O'Connor, M.P., and other political prisoners, were confined there. He was afterwards attached for some time to the Coldstream Guards, and was then appointed to the Highland Borderers Light Infantry. In January, 1846, he was elected F.S.A. In 1847 he issued an address as a candidate for the borough of Hastings, but retired to avoid a division in the party ranks. In 1850 he entered as a student at the Middle Temple, and was also a member of Lincoln's Inn, and was called by both societies to the Bar on the same day, April 30, 1853. When a student for the Bar he became acquainted with Charles Dickens, through having written a pamphlet on parochial registration. They were at that time both students at the Middle Temple. Mr. Bruce contributed to *Household Words* numerous articles on law reform registration, old wills and other kindred subjects. These articles were written

jointly by Messrs. Dickens, Wills, and Bruce. He tried to imbue Dickens with some of his antiquarian tastes, but with little success.

In 1847 he married at the British Embassy, Paris, Louisa Emily, daughter of William Plomer, J.P.D.L., of Snaresbrook, Essex and Linburn Midlothian.

Mr. Bruce contributed articles to various periodicals and to the proceedings of the societies of antiquaries. In 1852 he established the *Civil Service Gazette.* In 1855 he was appointed editor of the *Caledonian Mercury* (established 1660) and he introduced law reporting to the Scotch papers.

He later returned to London and joined the *London Daily Telegraph.* At the same time he renewed practice at the Chancery Bar, which he continued with much success till struck down with illness. He was engaged in many important cases. He was retained in the celebrated Titchborne case, but was appointed a judge in Jamaica before the case came on. He appeared also in many peerage cases, for which his antiquarian tastes peculiarly fitted him. He was also engaged in the celebrated *Yelverton* case.

Mr. Bruce arrived in Jamaica in 1869, and returned to England on leave in 1873, visiting the United States by the way. He returned to Jamaica the same year and died October 13, 1875. He left a widow and nine children.

WILLIAM CUSHING

William Cushing, of Newburyport, where he was born, August 10, 1823, and where he died October 15, 1875, was the youngest son of John N. Cushing, an eminent merchant in that place, and Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Johnson, also a leading and successful merchant there. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from Matthew Cushing, of Hingham, Massachusetts (whose English ancestry will be found in the Register, vol. xix, p. 39), through John by wife Sarah Hawk; Rev. Caleb, of Salisbury, by wife Elizabeth Cotton (Reg. i, 165); Caleb, by wife Mary Newmarch, and John Newmarch, his father, above named.

Mr. Cushing was educated at the Latin grammar school in Newburyport and entered Harvard University in 1839. He graduated in 1843. After graduating he took a voyage to Oregon, where he remained for about three years attending to mercantile business for his father. On his return, in 1846, he engaged with his father in the shipping business, which he continued with perseverance and success to the end of his life. In 1856, being strongly urged by his friends, he consented to stand as a candidate for the office of mayor in Newburyport, to which he was elected, serving for three years with singular fidelity and success.

In 1871 he was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and though a new member, soon acquired respect and influence with his associates by his business talent, and the quickness and fidelity with which he dealt with matters of legislation. The last twenty years of his life were marked by constant activity and industry, and by a superior executive ability.

Mr. Cushing was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Moody, daughter of Ebenezer Stone, a merchant of Newbury-

port, by whom he had four children, three of whom, one son and two daughters, survived him. His second wife, who survived him, was Ellen M. Holbrook, of Jamaica Plain. He was admitted a resident member in 1872.

HON. WILLIAM PRESCOTT, M.D.

Hon. William Prescott, M.D., was born in Sanbornton, New Hampshire, December 29, 1788, and died at his home in Concord, New Hampshire, October 18, 1875, aged eighty-six years. He was a descendant in the sixth generation of James Prescott, an emigrant from England, who settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1665. Dr. Prescott made record of the leading events of his life, and his family connections, in the "Prescott Memorial," a volume of more than six hundred pages, to the preparation of which he devoted some thirty years.

The parents of Dr. Prescott were respectable, but poor. At the age of sixteen he was indentured to serve the residue of his minority with a farmer. Up to this time no attention had been paid to his education. During his five years of apprenticeship he was allowed two months each winter to attend the district school. The few books he used were purchased by the proceeds of chestnuts, gathered by him during hours usually devoted to rest. Thus he struggled on during his five years. Arriving at his majority, he placed himself under the instruction of a clergyman in a neighboring town, who, in a short time, gave him a certificate authorizing him to instruct in a common school. Under another clergyman he studied mathematics, including the theory of navigation and land surveying; and this was the only assistance he received, until in 1811, he commenced the study of his profession with Dr. George Kittredge of Epping.

He graduated at the Dartmouth Medical School in 1815,

and commenced the practice of his profession at Gilmanton, where he remained eighteen years. In December, 1832, he removed to Lynn, Massachusetts, where he soon found ample employment for his professional services. In September, 1845, he removed from Lynn to Concord, New Hampshire, where in 1853 he relinquished active professional labor for the purpose of devoting himself to literary, scientific, genealogical and antiquarian studies, for which he had a marked talent and a decided taste. While at Gilmanton, he represented that town in the New Hampshire Legislature in 1825, '26, '30 and '31, when he declined being longer a candidate. In 1827 he was elected senator for the sixth district.

He married, June 22, 1819, Cynthia Parish, who died December 20, 1856, aged sixty-two years. They had four children, of whom two lived to maturity, namely: William C., of New York, and Laura M., the wife of Amos Hadley, Esq., of Concord, New Hampshire.

Dr. Prescott was a corresponding member, admitted in 1847.

AMOS OTIS

Amos Otis died at his home in Yarmouth Port, Massachusetts, October 19, 1875. He was born in Barnstable, August 17, 1801.

His early life was spent on the farm of his father, Amos Otis. Being of a studious turn of mind, he early devoted his leisure to books. He fitted for college under the instruction of the late Dr. Danforth P. Wight, but the condition of his father's fortune and other causes compelled him to forego his desire for a liberal education.

For more than fifteen years he was engaged in teaching, and was a very successful instructor of youth. In May, 1836, he

became cashier of the Barnstable Bank, at Yarmouth Port, and continued in that position, as cashier of that institution and its successor, the First National Bank of Yarmouth, for nearly forty years.

He was the first secretary and treasurer of the Barnstable County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, incorporated in 1833, and continued to hold that position to the time of his last illness. He served for several years on the school committee of Yarmouth, and was frequently appointed on committees of the town, where familiarity with the ancient records and usages was required. He was for several years one of the directors of the Cape Cod Branch Railroad, and a trustee of the Yarmouth Public Library at the time of his decease. His fidelity and industry in these positions were remarkable. He investigated carefully every question presented, and was never satisfied unless he had given to them his personal attention and weighed their merits for himself.

Mr. Otis was a remarkably prolific writer as well as a diligent student. He contributed hundreds of columns to the Cape Cod newspapers, upon a great variety of subjects. The local history he had made his study for fifty years, and in that department his labors were invaluable. No other man, living or dead, has done so much to elucidate the character, motives, and acts of the men who settled on Cape Cod, and of their heroic successors; and no one ever had a more just appreciation of their character and achievements. He also contributed to the various historical periodicals of the country articles on his favorite subject. He married, August 15, 1830, Mary, daughter of Mr. Adino Hinckley, of Barnstable, who died in 1871. He left two sons, Henry and George.

Mr. Otis's memory will be kept alive in the hearts of his townsmen, so long as the noble elms which border their streets, many of which were planted by his own hands, remain to bear witness to his taste, foresight, and public spirit; and he will take his place in that long list of Cape Cod worthies, to the memory of whom he has been so tender and just, and whose

character he has done so much to rescue from oblivion and neglect.

He was elected a corresponding member in 1847, and became a resident member in 1855.

AMASA WALKER

Amasa Walker, a life member, elected 1851, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, May 4, 1799, and died in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, October 29, 1875. His parents were Walter Walker and Priscilla (Carpenter) Walker.

He was the eldest son of his parents, who, when he was an infant, moved to the North Parish of Brookfield, to the estate on which he subsequently lived and died. He was a feeble and delicate child. Naturally a good and even brillant scholar, he took the utmost advantage of the limited opportunities offered by the village school of those days, and acquired that thorough training in English, which, in later days, without the advantage of a college education, enabled him to discuss the most abstruse questions of political science clearly, effectively, and agreeably, and to address senates and universities with acceptance.

In 1814 he became a clerk in a store, and continued that occupation under different employers for several years. In 1817 he attempted to fit for college, but his health failing, he returned to business pursuits. He became very successful in business at an early age, and though his health was always delicate he took a prominent part in a great variety of political, social, and intellectual efforts.

In 1829 he helped to organize the Boston Lyceum, and was its first secretary. In the same year he entered actively into the movement against Masonry. In 1832 he became president of the lyceum and director of a bank. In 1833 he delivered a Fourth of July oration, which was published. In 1834 he was

married. In 1835 he wrote a series of articles in the *Daily Advertiser* calling attention to the necessity of a railroad to connect Boston with the West. In 1837 he was appointed one of the directors of the Western Railroad. In 1839 he visited St. Louis in behalf of this project.

He was active in the anti-slavery movement, and in this insisted upon constitutional methods, within the Union, and subject to the laws of the land.

In 1839 he became president of the Boston Temperance Society, the first total abstinence association in that city.

In 1840 he retired permanently from business, with a moderate competence. He was active in the Harrison campaign and advocated the establishment of the sub-treasury system, as it at present exists. The winter of 1840 and '41, he spent in Florida. In 1842 he went to Oberlin, Ohio, on account of his interest in the organization of a college in that town, and remained there ten months, giving lectures in political economy, a subject to which his mind had been previously drawn by his experiences in business. In 1843 he took up his residence again at North Brookfield, but went almost immediately to England to attend the First International Peace Congress, of which he was a vice-president.

In 1844 he again delivered a course of lectures at Oberlin College, and attended peace conventions in various parts of the country. In 1847 his attention was given largely to the peace cause.

In 1848 he took an active part in the formation of the free soil party, and was a member of the National Convention which nominated Van Buren for the presidency. He was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives and was candidate for speaker.

He again attended an international peace congress in Paris, and in 1850 took his seat in the State senate of Massachusetts. He brought forward his plan for a sealed ballot law and a bill providing that Webster's Dictionary should be introduced into the common schools of the State.

In 1851 he was elected secretary of State for Massachusetts, and was re-elected in 1852. He received the degree of M.A. from Middlebury College. In 1853 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts, and chairman of the committee on suffrage. He was also appointed an examiner in political economy at Harvard University.

In 1854 he was prominent in organizing the North Brookfield Savings Bank, of which he was the first president. He was appointed in that year lecturer on political economy in Amherst College. In 1856 he was president of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of North Brookfield.

In 1857 he began in *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine,* the publication of a series of articles on political economy. In the financial panic of 1857 his opinions carried great weight, and he was invited to write and lecture far beyond the limits of his time and strength. From this time till his death the subject of the currency remained the most absorbing of all which had previously engrossed his mind.

In 1857 he published a pamphlet on the "Nature and Uses of Money." He was again elected to the legislature in 1859, and was a member of the Electoral College of Massachusetts, of which he was secretary, in 1860.

He was chairman of the pleuro-pneumonia commission. In 1862 he was elected a representative in congress. In 1866 he published "The Science of Wealth." This passed through not less than eight American editions, and was translated into the Italian. Subsequently a student's edition was issued.

In 1867 he received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst College.

He was always a singularly cheerful and sanguine man. He was in figure slender and erect, and very quick and graceful in his movements, producing the effect of being much taller than he really was. In public speaking he had a singular faculty of holding closely the attention of his audience, however large or however unfriendly. He spoke with a fulness of know-

ledge, clearness of expression, and earnestness of purpose seldom surpassed.

The foregoing sketch is prepared from a memoir by his son, Gen. Francis A. Walker, LL.D., published in the REGISTER, vol. xlii, pp. 133–141.

Mr. Walker married first, July 6, 1826, Emeline Carleton, of Boston; she died July 24, 1828, and he married second, June 23, 1834, Hannah Ambrose of Concord, New Hampshire; she died July 9, 1875. He was descended from the Walker family of Woburn, through Samuel[1] Walker, John,[2] John,[3] Nathaniel,[4] Phineas,[5] Dea. Walter,[6] and Amasa.[7] (REGISTER 57: 353; Hist. Brookfield, 768.) Hannah Ambrose, second wife of Amasa Walker, was a daughter of Stephen Ambrose, Esquire, by his wife Hannah Eastman. His children were: Emeline, who died in infancy; Emeline, who married Alfred H. Batcheller; Robert Walter; and Gen. Francis Amasa Walker. — A. G. L.

JAMES MADISON BEEBE

JAMES MADISON BEEBE was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, March 18, 1809, and died in Boston, November 9, 1875. He was the son of Levi and Sarah (Pierson) Beebe, of Pittsfield. His father was a farmer. His early education was in the schools of his native town, and the academy at Stockbridge, of which Rev. Jared Curtis was the preceptor.

At the age of sixteen, in the year 1825, he came to Boston to seek employment. On reaching the city he began, where many of our most successful merchants begin, as the younger clerk, or boy, in a dry goods store. After three years of faithful service, in which he manifested great energy of character, and adaptation to the business, he was entrusted with the entire management of a branch of the store. In 1830, on his twenty-first birthday, he opened a retail store on Hanover Street. Soon after he formed a business connection with Mr. John Hathaway, his former employer, which continued five years. The firm was known as J. M. Beebe and Company.

From 1835 to 1850 Mr. Beebe had united with him several partners, the steady but large increase in his business demanding

the oversight of many minds, though his, as afterwards in his more extended engagements, was the leading mind. In 1850 the store in Hanover Street, where during twenty years Mr. Beebe had built up a large business, being inadequate to the wants of the firm, a removal was made into the granite store on Kilby Street, it being at that time unequalled in size by any in the city. After occupying the store on Kilby Street some ten years, the business was removed to Franklin Street; and in 1861 there was another removal to the magnificent warehouse erected by Mr. Beebe, on Winthrop Square, where the firm continued until 1866, when Mr. Beebe retired from active business, with a large fortune, and the firm was dissolved.

For many years Mr. Beebe was a director of the Boston and Albany Railroad, filling the position in the most efficient and satisfactory manner. He was also for a long period a director in the Webster Bank; and in 1853 a member of the State convention to revise the constitution of Massachusetts.

In early life he married Miss Esther Brown, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, by whom he had four sons and three daughters. She with three sons and three daughters survived him. He was a life member of the Society, admitted in 1863.

THERON METCALF

Theron Metcalf was born in Franklin, Massachusetts, October 16, 1784; he died in Boston, November 13, 1875, aged ninety-one years. His father, Hanan [6] Metcalf, was a son of Michael [5] (see Register, vi. 177), who married Hannah Adams, and was a descendant of Michael [1] Metcalf, of Dedham, through Michael,[2] who married Mary Fairbanks; Eleazar,[3] and Michael,[4] who married Abiel Colburn.

Theron Metcalf was a graduate of Brown University, in the class of 1805, and received its highest honors. After leaving college, he pursued the study of the law at the law school in Litchfield, Connecticut, and with James Richardson, at Dedham, Massachusetts. In 1809 he began practice in that town. Under circumstances unfavorable, owing to the aversion of the people of Norfolk County to the profession, he soon established a reputation as a persistent, able, and profound lawyer. In 1813 the *Dedham Gazette* was established by Jabez Chickering, and Mr. Metcalf was its editor until 1819. In 1831, '32, and '33, he was a representative from the town of Dedham in the legislature of Massachusetts; and in 1833 was chairman of the judiciary committee.

He was the author of a "Digest of Cases in the Massachusetts Supreme Court, 1816–23"; of "Courts of Common Law and Admiralty in the United States," and many other reports and legal works. He also edited the "General Laws of Massachusetts, to 1822," two volumes; and contributed a series of able articles on the Law of Contracts to the *American Jurist*, which were afterward published in a volume.

In 1832 he delivered an address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University. In 1844 he received from this, his *alma mater*, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and

a like honor from Harvard University in 1848. In 1839 he was appointed, by Governor Everett, reporter of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and took his seat at the March term, 1840. He published thirteen volumes, 1840–49, with signal ability. In 1848 he was appointed, by Governor Briggs, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, of which Lemuel Shaw was chief, and Wilde, Dewey, and Forbes were associates. He continued on the bench eighteen years, when he retired to private life, spending his time in a way most suited to his tastes.

It is the testimony of his professional associates on the bench and at the Bar, that he was a man of great simplicity and geniality of character, of courtesy and kindness of manner, of fidelity in the discharge of every public duty, of indefatigable labor, tenacious memory, and deep affection for all that concerned the learning or administration of jurisprudence. They express the opinion that other generations of lawyers will recognize and admire, as they do, the rectitude of his judgment, the clearness and directness of his intellectual processes, the unusual terseness and purity of his style, and the entire trustworthiness of his statements.

He was elected an honorary member in 1847.

CHARLES DOUGLAS CLEVELAND

Charles Douglas Cleveland, of Boston, was born in Royalton, Vermont, September 25, 1818, and died in Boston, November 20, 1875, aged fifty-seven years. He was the son of Jedediah and Harriet B. (Randall) Cleveland. A part of his education was at Dartmouth College. Subsequently he attended a course of medical lectures at Woodstock, Vermont. He began his professional life at Chester, Vermont, where he continued five years. He then removed to Boston, in May, 1846, and in this larger sphere was a successful practitioner in medicine until his death.

"Dr. Cleveland," writes a friend, "is mourned by all who knew him; for as a friend as well as a physician his place can never be filled in the hearts and homes where his kindly face was always sought for to soothe the sick and suffering, and never in vain."

He married Stella M. Deming, of Chester, in December, 1843. They had: Charles E., born in Chester, May 15, 1845, died in Boston, August 3, 1846; Frank D., born in Brandon, Vermont, February 3, 1854; Lizzie T., born in Brandon, August 25, 1862. They with their mother survived Dr. Cleveland.

He was a resident member admitted in 1858.

HENRY WILSON

Henry Wilson was born in Farmington, New Hampshire, February 16, 1812, the son of Winthrop and Abigail (Witham) Colbath, and was known until twenty-one years of age as Jeremiah Jones Colbath. The family were poor. At the age of ten, Jeremiah was "bound out" to a farmer, to labor till he was twenty-one, with the privilege of attending school one month every winter. Though held to unremitting toil he found time to read. A kind lady gave him access to her husband's well selected library, and when his term of service ended he had read nearly a thousand volumes of history, biography, travels and romance, together with all the volumes of the *North American Review*.

On reaching the age of twenty-one his first step was to have his name changed by act of legislature to Henry Wilson. He soon set out on foot for Natick, Massachusetts, going by way of Boston, in order to see, as he said, just two things: Bunker Hill Monument and the office of the *North American Review*. He arrived penniless in Natick, and at once began to learn the trade of making shoes. As soon as he had accumulated a little money, he studied at the academies in Strafford, Wolfboro', and Concord, New Hampshire. In 1837 he returned to Natick, taught for some time one of the public schools, and then with a very slender capital began business as a shoe manufacturer. This was in 1838. He carried on this business with more or less success for ten years.

October 28, 1840, he married Miss Harriet Malvina Howe, daughter of Amasa and Mary (Toombs) Howe. They had one son, Henry Hamilton Wilson, born November 11, 1846, died at Austin, Texas, December 24, 1866.

Mr. Wilson was elected to the Massachusetts legislature in

1840, and was a member of the State senate in 1844 and 1845. In 1848 he assisted in the organization of the free soil party and in support of this, edited *The Republican*, from 1848 to 1851. In 1851–2 he was sent again to the State senate, of which he was made president.

On the resignation of Edward Everett he was elected to the United States Senate, and took his seat in February, 1855. He soon became the acknowledged leader of the anti-slavery party in congress. During the war, 1861–65, as chairman of the military committee of the senate, he rendered important services to the government and to the country. In November, 1866, he became a member of the Congregational church in Natick. In November, 1872, he was elected vice-president of the United States, but did not live to complete his term of office. He died in Washington, November 22, 1875.

Mr. Wilson's most important publication was the "History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," three vols. He was a resident member, elected in 1859.

For a fuller sketch of Mr. Wilson, see REGISTER, vol. xxxii, pp. 261–268.

ANDREW TOWNSEND HALL

ANDREW TOWNSEND HALL, a life member and benefactor, was born in Boston, August 30, 1798. He died at his residence on Beacon Street, Boston, November 22, 1875, at the age of seventy-seven.

Mr. Hall received his early education at the Eliot grammar school. At his graduation he received the Franklin medal, which gives evidence of his youthful ability and industry, and which even in his later years he highly prized. He began his business life as clerk in the wholesale crockery store of Michael Mellen, on Merchants Rew. At the age of twenty-two he began business in his own name.

In February, 1846, he retired from the crockery trade, built several vessels, and purchased others, which were employed in the East India and South American business. Before the war of the rebellion a considerable number of his vessels were engaged in cotton transportation. For the last five years of his life, having disposed of his shipping interests, he was occupied as an officer of the different companies with which he was connected. In 1831 he was chosen a director in the Tremont Bank, and in 1844, its president, holding the office until his death. For forty years he very acceptably filled the office of treasurer of the New England Glass Company. He was president of two manufacturing companies, and a director in other manufacturing and insurance companies. He was also an active and strong friend of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, in which corporation he held the office of director.

Mr. Hall's success in the variety of business engagements through his long life, was due, if we rightly apprehend his characteristics, to his untiring industry, his methodical arrangement of time, his remarkable punctuality, his good judgment in planning and his energy in executing his engagements, and to his courteous and upright dealings with all men.

Mr. Hall left a widow, and one child, the wife of the late Mr. Munroe, of the firm of John Munroe and Company, bankers, Paris, France. He was admitted to the Society in 1871.

THOMAS PRESTON GENTLEE

Thomas Preston Gentlee, of Manchester, Massachusetts, a corresponding member, admitted April 14, 1848, died at Manchester, December 22, 1875, aged fifty-nine. He was a son of Downing and Elizabeth (Preston) Gentlee, and was born in Wenham, May 30, 1816. His grandparents on the paternal side were Thomas and Mary (Downing) Gentlee, and on the maternal side Nathan and Elizabeth (Lee) Preston.

Thomas, when about seventeen years old, was sent by his father, who was a shoe manufacturer as well as a farmer, into New Hampshire with a team to dispose of his goods, in which he was very successful. He continued in this business till he was twenty-one years old, when he became a clerk in the wholesale and retail store of Jonas Warren, at Danvers. In 1840 he went to Manchester, and in company with A. P. Burnham opened a dry goods and grocery store, and did a large business for so small a town, deriving much trade from the neighboring towns. In 1858 he gave up this business, and engaged in farming and in the wood and lumber business. He was engaged with others in sawing mahogany and other veneers, and was a proprietor in three saw mills. Mr. Gentlee also did much business as a real estate broker and insurance agent. He held the offices of selectman, assessor, and overseer of the poor in Manchester, and was a justice of the peace for Essex County. For several years he was a trustee of the Essex Agricultural Society, and was active in promoting the interest and growth of that institution. He was of a very active turn of mind, and of large business capacity, a ready friend in need for counsel or aid; and a very enterprising and useful man in and for the town. He attended to his various business up to within a few days of his death.

Mr. Gentlee married, in 1842, Abigail Mears, the daughter of John and Susanna (Story) Mears, of Essex, Massachusetts, and had three children, viz.: Mary Abby, born March 28, 1843, married Nathan P. Mildram; John Henry, born August 19, 1845, died March 15, 1847; Harriet Elizabeth, born October 18, 1856. His wife and the two daughters survived him.

PHILIP HENRY STANHOPE, D.C.L.

Philip Henry Stanhope, D.C.L., fifth Earl of Stanhope, an honorary member of the Society since 1864, was born in Walmer, Kent, England, January 30, 1805; died in London, December 24, 1875. He was a descendant in the fifth generation, from James, the first Earl of Stanhope, who was distinguished as a gallant British statesman and soldier in the early part of the eighteenth century.

Philip Henry Stanhope was a graduate of Oxford in 1827, and in 1830, being then known by his courtesy title of Lord Mahon, entered Parliament as member for Wootton Bassett, but was subsequently returned for Hertford. Being unseated on petition, he was re-elected in 1835, and continued to represent Hertford until 1852. In politics he was conservative, and held office during brief periods in the cabinets of the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Robert Peel. As a legislator he is favorably known by the copyright act of 1842, which he introduced and carried. As a writer of English history and biography, he occupies an important place.

In Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," and in Appleton's New American Cyclopedia, may be found lists of his somewhat voluminous writings. From 1846 he was president of the London Society of Antiquaries. He succeeded to his title in 1855, after which he took a less active part in public life. He was appointed by the Duke of Wellington his literary executor.

DAVID SNOW

David Snow, of Boston, a life member and benefactor, was born in Orleans, Massachusetts, November 30, 1799; died in Boston, January 12, 1876.

He was a descendant in direct line from Nicholas Snow, who came from England to Plymouth in 1623, married Constance Hopkins in 1627, and settled in Nausitt, now Eastham, Massachusetts, in 1644. His father was David Snow, born in Orleans, October, 1775. His mother's maiden name was Lutia Higgins. She was born in Orleans in 1774. From Nicholas Snow and Richard Higgins, who came in the same vessel from England and settled in Nausitt in 1644, have descended all who bear the name of Snow and Higgins in Barnstable county.

David Snow, the subject of this sketch, married Betsey Fish, of Barnstable, January 1, 1824. Their children were: Sarah H., born September 30, 1824; Elizabeth A., born March 25, 1826; David, born December 10, 1827; Addie, born August 31, 1832; Henry C., born January 20, 1835. Other children died in infancy. In 1799, when Mr. Snow was only three weeks old, his father, who was a sailor, was lost at sea, leaving his widowed mother very poor. His education was necessarily very limited. He went to the public school in Orleans, and one quarter to the Sandwich Academy. Speaking of his early life he says: "I was thrown upon the world a fatherless boy, exposed to all its vices and dangers, but by assiduity, economy, and perseverance I escaped the maelstrom where so many are lost, and remain to this present time, June 12, 1870, to praise God from whom all blessings come."

Having accumulated about six thousand dollars, the results of twelve years hard toil, he removed to Boston in 1833, and commenced the fish business on City Wharf. He was success-

ful from the beginning. He afterwards formed a partnership with Isaac Rich, and their firm became extensively known as very enterprising and fortunate. Their business increased so rapidly they were induced to go into navigation, and built some very fine ships. They owned a line of packet vessels running to New Orleans. After the opening of the war of the rebellion Mr. Snow disposed of his shipping, and turned his attention to real estate in Boston, of which, at the time of his death, he was a large owner. In 1855 he was chosen a director in the Bank of North America. In 1860 he was instrumental in organizing the Bank of the Republic, of which he was elected president, and filled that position until his death. Mr. Snow was well known in the Methodist denomination, having been a prominent and active member of that church for many years. He was admitted a member of this Society in 1870.

GEORGE WILLIAMS PRATT

George Williams Pratt, who died in Boston on the 13th of January, 1876, was born in Boston the 27th of May, 1802. He was the son of William and Mary (Williams) Pratt, his father a native of Derby, England, having come to America in 1783, and married his wife from Salem. William Pratt engaged in business in Boston, in the firm of Boott and Pratt.

George Williams Pratt began life with every advantage of birth, education, and fortune that could be desired in his day, to which was added the blessings of unimpaired health and vigor of body and mind through a long life. He graduated from Harvard in the class of 1821, with Josiah Quincy and Ralph Waldo Emerson. After leaving college he engaged in commerce, beginning with the unattractive duties which were supposed to be necessary to a mercantile education. From

that time, with the exception of a trip to Europe in 1825, including a visit to his uncle, Samuel Williams, an eminent London banker, there were few days when his manly figure and pleasant smile were not to be seen on the exchange. In later years, till retired from active business, he was a broker, having been one of the original founders of the Boston Stock Exchange.

Attentive and interested in all matters that concerned the welfare of his native city, it was in developing his taste for the beautiful in art and nature that the character of our deceased friend presented a most attractive side to public recognition. Always a devoted son, a tender and affectionate brother, of spotless purity in the domestic walks of life, peaceful, courteous, hospitable, kind, he found time and opportunity to illustrate and embellish its routine with what was useful, beautiful, and enduring. He was one of the founders of Mount Auburn Cemetery, an earnest member of the Horticultural Society, a member of the Natural History Society, and one of the founders of the Boston Numismatic Society. For many years he was a constant attendant and vestryman in King's Chapel, where he devoted himself with untiring pains and attention to the cultivation of church music, and the preservation and restoration of the antiquities of that venerable church.

Mr. Pratt married, the 3d of May, 1831, Mary White, daughter of Joseph White, Jr., Esq., of Salem, who survived him. Of their four sons, two survived their father. The eldest, George Williams Pratt, Jr., died in Florence, Italy, the 25th of May, 1865, from exposure and hardship endured in the army of Italian independence under Garibaldi. A touching tribute to his worth and services was printed in "La Nazione," of Florence. The second son, William, served in the twenty-fourth regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, and was promoted to a staff appointment under General Stevenson. A third son, Robert M., also survived his father, while the fourth, Joseph, died in infancy.

Mr. Pratt was admitted a resident member in 1870.

JOHN STEELE TYLER

John Steele Tyler, of Boston, a life member and benefactor, was born in Guilford, Vermont, September 29, 1796, and died in Boston, January 20, 1876.

He was among the oldest of the active citizens of Boston, where he resided from the time when, at the age of fourteen years, he entered upon his business life as a clerk in a dry goods store. His ancestors were identified with the early history of Boston. His paternal great-grandfather, William Tyler (1687–1758), whose portrait by Smibert was presented to this Society by General Tyler in 1874, was a prominent merchant; and his grandfather, Royal Tyler, was a member of the Provincial Council in the days of Governor Bernard, and was a firm supporter of colonial rights. Judge Royal Tyler, the father of our associate, was a gentleman of fine literary attainments. He was born in Boston in 1756, graduated at Harvard College in 1776, and died at Brattleboro', Vermont, in 1826. In 1794 he married Mary Hunt Palmer, granddaughter of Gen. Joseph Palmer of Revolutionary fame, and daughter of Joseph P. Palmer. She died July 8, 1866, at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

Gen. John S. Tyler, when about fifteen years old, entered the counting room of Abiel Winship, who was engaged in the Northwest Coast trade; and to his daughter, Mary Wheeler, he was married in 1820. She died in October, 1871, leaving one daughter, Mrs. Lucinda Baldwin Cutter, wife of George Henry Cutter, the faithful companion and support of her father to the end of his days. After Mr. Winship's death, General Tyler was clerk with Col. Amos Binney, and later was associated with his son, Amos Binney, Jr., under the firm of Tyler and Binney, on Long Wharf. In 1829 General Tyler engaged in the

adjustment of averages of losses by insurance companies, and continued in that business for many years.

He was for two generations prominently known from his connection with public bodies. He began his military career as a member of the Boston Light Infantry, in 1816. Through many subordinate offices he attained the rank of major-general of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. For four years he was commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He was for many years identified with the institution of Masonry. He was an active member of the DeMolay Encampment of Knights Templar. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853; of the common council three years; alderman three years; trustee of the public library two years; member of the legislature four years. His knowledge of military tactics, and his executive ability, often led to his selection as marshal of civic and other processions, and as presiding officer on public occasions. Inheriting from his father, and his uncle, Col. John S. Tyler, a love for the drama, he was at one time amateur manager of the Tremont Theatre, and for several years a director of the Boston Theatre. In politics he was an old whig, but, early in its history, identified himself with the republican party.

General Tyler was admitted to this Society in 1858.

BEAMISH MURDOCH

Beamish Murdoch of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was born in Halifax, August 1, 1800, and died in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, February 9, 1876. He was a descendant from the Rev. James Murdoch, a Presbyterian minister, from Donegal, Ireland, who married Abigail, daughter of Malachi Salter. His father, Andrew Murdoch, was born in Nova Scotia in 1777, and married Elizabeth Beamish, born in Halifax in the same year. She was the daughter of Thomas and Amelia (Mason) Beamish.

Mr. Murdoch received his early education as a pupil of the Halifax grammar school, from 1807 to 1814. He was admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1822. For several years he was a successful practitioner in his profession, but in the meridian of manhood he almost wholly relinquished his legal pursuits, and turned his attention more exclusively to literature. Although unmarried, his habits and tastes were in the direction of domestic quietude, and companionship with literature. In 1825 he published a pamphlet of forty-eight pages, descriptive of the Miramichi fire and the destructive disasters connected with that terrible occurrence, and in 1831, an essay concerning imprisonment for debt. In 1832–34, he published, in four small octavo volumes, an "Epitome of the Laws of Nova Scotia." When, in 1849, the centenary celebration of the settlement of Halifax took place, Mr. Murdoch was chosen to deliver an oration in reference to that event. In 1865–67, he published his last and most voluminous work, the "History of Nova Scotia, or Acadia," in three octavo volumes. In all these literary efforts, industry and deep research were manifest.

As a legislator he represented his native town in the assembly of Nova Scotia, from 1826 to 1830. Subsequently he was a member and secretary of the Provincial Board of Education

or some years. He was recorder of the city of Halifax from 1850 to 1860. In 1863 he was appointed Queen's counsel for Nova Scotia. He also held the offices of master in chancery and surrogate in the vice admiralty. He was a corresponding member of the Historical Society of Maine. He was made a corresponding member of this Society, in 1868.

WILLIAM BRADFORD REED

William Bradford Reed, of New York, was born in Philadelphia, June 30, 1806, and died in New York City, February 18, 1876. He was the grandson of Joseph Reed, a statesman and lawyer of revolutionary celebrity, a member of congress, who, in 1778, signed the articles of confederation. In reply to an offer of Governor Johnstone, one of the British peace commissioners, Reed is said to have answered, "I am not worth purchasing; but, such as I am, the king of Great Britain is not rich enough to do it."

William Bradford Reed was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania at the early age of sixteen. Having entered the legal profession, he became attorney-general of his native State. He also became prominent in literary labors, contributing valuable papers to periodical literature, and holding at one time the professorship of English literature and rhetoric in his *alma mater*. He published in 1847 the life and correspondence of his grandfather, Joseph Reed, and in 1853, the life of his grandmother, Esther Reed. In 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan, envoy extraordinary and minister to China, where he proved himself a successful diplomatist. A few years before his death he became a resident of New York. He left two sons and a daughter, the latter inheriting her father's literary ability.

He was admitted a corresponding member in 1855.

JOSHUA PERKINS CONVERSE

Joshua Perkins Converse, of Woburn, Massachusetts, was born in Woburn, December 16, 1814, and died there, March 16, 1876. He was a descendant in the fourth generation from Josiah and Sarah Evans Converse, through Josiah, who married Hephzibah Brooks, and Joshua, his father, who married Phebe Perkins, November, 1806, at Woburn.

Mr. Converse had been a life-long resident of the town of Woburn. He was a graduate of Brown University in 1844, and was a member of both the Middlesex and Suffolk Bars. He was of the firm of Messrs. Converse and Kelley, counsellors-at-law in the city of Boston. He filled many positions of trust and honor in Woburn, and was one of the most respected citizens of the town. His father died a few years before him, at the great age of one hundred and one years.

He was twice married: first, to Martha, daughter of Joseph Derby of Concord, Massachusetts, who died in 1857, leaving a child, whose death occurred in 1858; and second, Susan E. Taylor, of Somerville, Massachusetts. A widow and one child, a daughter, survived him.

Mr. Converse was admitted a resident member in 1859.

A fuller account of his ancestry is given in the Register, vol. 1, pp. 346-352;— Allen[1], Samuel[2], Josiah[3], Josiah[4], Joshua[5] Converse.

JOHN MERRILL BRADBURY

JOHN MERRILL BRADBURY, of Boston, a life member and benefactor, elected in 1853, died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, March 21, 1876.

He was the son of Hon. Ebenezer and Nancy (Merrill) Bradbury, and was born in Newburyport, October 29, 1818. His father was a silversmith, and gave his children a good education. The father was speaker of the house of representatives of Massachusetts, a member of the executive council, and at one time treasurer of the commonwealth.

Mr. Bradbury was the eighth in descent from Thomas,[1] of Salisbury, through Wymond,[2] Wymond,[3] Theophilus,[4] Jonathan,[5] Theophilus,[6] Ebenezer,[7] to John M.,[8] the subject of this article. His youth was spent in his native town, where he was educated at the public schools, and also at Dummer Academy. In Newburyport he was, at one time, a pupil of Albert Pike, the poet, afterwards distinguished in southern politics.

In 1835 he entered Dickinson College in Pennsylvania, where he remained three years. He went immediately to Philadelphia, intending to go into business, but after six months returned to Newburyport, where he assisted his father in his business. He also taught school. In 1843 he was married, and in 1849 went to Boston where he had obtained the second clerkship in the State treasury, and on the resignation of the chief clerk, in 1850, he was advanced to fill the vacancy. Very soon after this promotion he became accountant for Gilmore, Blake, and Ward, bankers, later Blake Brothers and Company, and held this position to the end of the year 1866, when he retired, having acquired a fortune. It was an occupation for which his tastes and attainments admirably fitted him. His

leisure hours, however, were largely employed with books, his favorite reading being history and general literature. In 1868, accompanied by his wife, he visited Europe, and spent much time in historical and genealogical research in London. He also visited the house of his ancestors in England.

He returned to America in 1871, and later purchased an estate in Ipswich, where he resided till his death.

He was an officer of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. In his will he left one thousand dollars to his native city for its library, and two thousand dollars and certain stock to this Society. The bequests in both instances were named: "The Bradbury Fund."

Mr. Bradbury made extensive collections for a genealogy of the Bradbury family, and some of his facts were published in the REGISTER.

He was married at Gloucester, Massachusetts, August 28, 1843, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Daniel and Abigail (Sargent) Hayes, who survived him. He left no children.

The above sketch is condensed from a memoir in the REGISTER, vol. xxxi, pp. 365–75.

MARK ANTONY LOWER

Mark Antony Lower, of Lewes, Sussex, England, a corresponding member from 1845, was born in the year 1813, in Chiddingly, Sussex, England, and died March 22, 1876.

He was an eminent antiquary; author of "English Surnames," "Curiosities of Heraldry," "Chronicle of Battel-Abbey," "Patronymica Britannica," and other lesser known works. He was a schoolmaster by profession, and one of the founders of the Sussex Archæological Society, and did much to illustrate local history. He was unwilling to take upon trust the statements of "popular historiographers," and ranged himself with those authors who went "to original sources of information." An aptitude for excellent composition, in his opinion, did not compare in value with the qualities of patient research and laborious investigation, so essential to a right appreciation of the motives which influenced the actors in history. (See the preface to his "Chronicle of Battel-Abbey.") He served the cause of historic truth by the publication of ancient documents hitherto shut up in manuscript and available only to the few who possessed the skill to decipher them.

In the preface of his "Chronicle of Battel-Abbey," — a copy of which we have before us, with the autograph of Samuel G. Drake, — he speaks of seeking "the truth among the mists and shadows of antiquity," and whatever his success in that respect may have been, it is certain that his more popular works were regarded by his contemporaries as instructive and amusing, and that much of what he published as documents served to clear up doubtful points, and to supply information previously buried in oblivion.

WILLIAM ELKANAH DOGGETT

William Elkanah Doggett, of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Assonet Village, Freetown, Massachusetts, November 20, 1820, and died in Pilatka, Florida, April 3, 1876. In the paternal line he was a descendant in the eighth generation from Thomas[1] Doggett of Marshfield, who married, August 17, 1654, the widow of John Chillingworth; through John,[2] Thomas,[3] Thomas,[4] Simeon,[5] Thomas[6] and Elkanah,[7] his father. On the maternal side he was a descendant in the eighth generation from Dr. Samuel[1] Fuller, of the ship "Mayflower"; whose son, the Rev. Samuel,[2] was the first minister of Middleboro', whose granddaughter, Joanna[4] Fuller, was married to Thomas Doggett, December 11, 1728.

Mr. Doggett was the junior member of the firm of Ward and Doggett, Chicago, in 1846. The firm was changed in 1852 to Ward, Doggett and Company, on the admission of H. D. Bassett, and so remained till 1857, when, after the death of Mr. Ward, D. H. Hill became a member of the house, which took the style of Doggett, Bassett, and Hill. Thus for thirty years Mr. Doggett had been prominent in the shoe and leather business of Chicago.

He was a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1865.

NATHAN DURFEE

Nathan Durfee was born in Freetown, now Fall River, Massachusetts, June 18, 1799. He died at his residence in Fall River, April 6, 1876. Dr. Durfee was a descendant in the fifth generation of Thomas Durfee, who lived and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and was the ancestor of the Durfees of Fall River and vicinity. Charles Durfee, the father of the doctor, was a man of prominence in 1803, when Fall River was set off from Freetown. His mother's maiden name name was Welthe Hathaway. They had six sons and three daughters.

Nathan, the eldest son, graduated at Brown University in 1824. He studied medicine, and received the degree of M.D. at Harvard University in 1836, but its practice was not suited to his tastes, and he did not long pursue it. He became identified with the manufacturing interests of Fall River. At the time of his death he was president of the Border City Mills, the Annawan and the Fall River Manufactory, first vice-president of the Five Cents Savings Bank, and director in the Fall River Iron Works Company, the American Print Works, the Union Mill Company and the Metecomet National Bank.

Dr. Durfee was one of the largest landholders in the county, and took great interest in agricultural pursuits. He was for some years president of the Bristol County Agricultural Society; was the originator of the Bristol County Central Society, was for many years its president, and contributed largely both of money and zeal to its management. He was a trustee of the State Agricultural College, and its treasurer until he resigned on account of his failing health. About his home, his spacious grounds and greenhouses were kept in a high state of cultivation, and were open to the public to the gratification and delight

of multitudes. In the cause of education, Dr. Durfee was largely interested. He was for many years a trustee of Bradford Academy, and contributed generously to its funds. He was an advocate of the cause of temperance, and during the active period of his life was a public and efficient worker in it.

But the distinguishing field of his zeal and liberality was the church of Christ of which during his college term he became a member. The organization of the Central Congregational church, Fall River, in 1842, and the erection of its house of worship, were largely due to him. Through this church as a channel, he made large contributions to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Dr. Durfee married April 24, 1827, Miss Delana Borden of Freetown. She died January 30, 1863. Their children were: Mary M., born 1830, who married S. A. Chase; Hattie M., born 1839, married M. C. D. Borden; Holder B., born 1841; Annie G., born 1843. Dr. Durfee married September 30, 1863, Mrs. Mary D. Gladden, who survived him. He was a life member of the Society, admitted in 1869.

WILLIAM BLANCHARD TOWNE

William Blanchard Towne, a life member and benefactor, admitted to the Society in 1852, was born in Bow, New Hampshire, October 12, 1810, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, April 10, 1876.

As Mr. Towne gave the fund to publish this series, a few of the leading facts regarding his life and the history of the fund are repeated here.

He was an efficient officer of this Society, and the son of Jonathan and Clarissa (Hoyt) Towne. His mother survived him; she was the daughter of Captain John Hoyt. His early advantages were limited. At the age of sixteen he went to Concord, New Hampshire, in the employment of Dr. Josiah Crosby. He remained there two years. He then went to Boston, became a clerk, and soon became a partner in the firm of Bowker, Towne, and Company. In 1852 he was connected with the house of James M. Beebe and Company, and so remained for thirteen years.

On the first of January, 1864, he gave to the New England Historic Genealogical Society the sum of one thousand dollars, to be placed in the hands of trustees, and to be known as the "Towne Memorial Fund," the income to be devoted to the publication of memorial volumes of deceased members. In 1870 he added another thousand dollars to the amount. In 1878 the fund had increased to four thousand dollars, and the first volume of the series was issued in 1880. The present volume is the seventh of the series.

An extended memoir of Mr. Towne in the Register, vol. xxxii, pp. 9–20, is reprinted in "Memoirs of several Deceased Members of the New England Historic Genealogical Society," — published at the charge of the Towne Memorial Fund, — Boston, 1878. The volume then published was prepared under his supervision, with the exception of his own memoir. A brief account of his life by Henry A. Hazen is given in the introduction to the first volume of the Memorial Biographies.

CHAUNCEY COLTON

Chauncey Colton was born in Long Meadow, Massachusetts, August 30, 1800, and died at the residence of his son, Rev. R. Francis Colton, in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1876.

He was the son of Gad and Ann Colton. His mother died during his childhood.

He was educated at Monson Academy, and Amherst and Yale Colleges, entering the latter institution as resident graduate. He then had charge with his brother-in-law, Francis Fellowes, of Mount Pleasant Academy, near Amherst. He was ordained as deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop Griswold, then having jurisdiction in what was known as "The Eastern Diocese," July 28, 1830. He was ordained as presbyter in the same church in 1831.

He was successively rector of St. Paul's church, Rochester, New York, and of Trinity church, Washington, District of Columbia, professor of homiletics in Gambier Theological Seminary, Ohio, and rector of Emmanuel church, Cumberland, Maryland. He married October 15, 1832, Ann, daughter of William Coxe, of Burlington, New Jersey. They had six children, of whom only the youngest son, Rev. Richard Francis Colton, rector of the Church of the Saviour, Jenkintown, Pensylvania, survived him.

Dr. Colton was a corresponding member, admitted in 1847.

HENRY PHILEMON HAVEN

Henry Philemon Haven, of New London, Connecticut, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, February 11, 1815, and died in New London, April 30, 1876. Mr. Haven was a prominent citizen and merchant of New London, and senior member of the firm of Haven, Williams, and Company. His firm had for many years been extensively engaged in the whaling business, and in later years in sealing. In connection with San Francisco parties, it controlled the Alaska seal business by contract with the government.

For the larger portion of his life Mr. Haven was identified with the educational and religious interests of Connecticut; and was known throughout the country as one of the most energetic and useful members in promoting Sunday-schools. When he was a young man he gathered a Sunday-school among the hills of Waterford, Connecticut, where until then the worst of influences had prevailed. There he perseveringly labored for nearly forty years until the time of his death. The attendance was not large, but summer and winter he found his way to it over the four or five miles separating it from his city home.

In the summer of 1875 he visited England, and was in conference with the friends of the London Sunday-school Union at Old Bailey. On the Saturday evening before his death, he conducted, as usual, his teachers' meeting, and was up on Sunday morning, ready for his day's duties; but before the hour for the Sunday-school, God called him from his work on earth to his rest in paradise.

Mr. Haven contributed to the Register, for October, 1869, a memoir of his half-sister, Miss Frances Manwaring Caulkins, the historian. He was also well-known in political life. He served in the general assembly of Connecticut, and was

presidential elector on the republican ticket in 1872. In 1873 he was the Republican candidate for governor, but was defeated. He was elected vice-president of this Society for Connecticut, in January, 1876, as the successor of Governor Buckingham. He was a life member, admitted in 1869.

WILLIAM BUELL SPRAGUE

William Buell Sprague, of Albany, New York, a corresponding member, admitted in 1847, was the son of Benjamin and Sibyl (Buell) Sprague, and was born at Andover, Connecticut, October 16, 1795. He died at Flushing, Long Island, May 7, 1876, at the age of eighty. His grandfather was John Sprague, who married Susannah Hodges, of Taunton, and who removed from Lebanon to Andover, Connecticut. The family is descended from Francis Sprague, an early settler of Duxbury. (See Soule's "Memorial of the Spragues," p. 46, and Winsor's "History of Duxbury," p. 317.) His mother was the daughter of Deacon Benjamin Buell, of Andover, who was a native of Killingworth. She died May 26, 1828. The father of Dr. Sprague died January 31, 1837.

Dr. Sprague was fitted for college at Colchester Academy, by Dr. Abiel Abbot, of Coventry. He graduated at Yale College in 1815, and for nearly a year thereafter was a private tutor in the family of Major Lawrence Lewis, a nephew of General Washington, who resided on a part of the original Mount Vernon plantation. He entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton in the autumn of 1816, and remained till the spring of 1819. In 1819 he removed to West Springfield, Massachusetts, and August 25 was settled as colleague pastor with Rev. Joseph Lathrop, D.D., over the first Congregational church, where he remained ten years. In 1829 Dr. Sprague removed to Albany, and on the 26th of August was installed

pastor of the second Presbyterian church in that city, from which his fame as a scholar and popular writer has spread in our own and other lands.

His long list of writings commences with an installation sermon in 1820. In 1822, he published a volume of "Letters to a Daughter," which being issued anonymously, was soon after published in Great Britain, and then republished in America as an English book. In 1828 he visited Europe, and again in 1836. During his visit in 1828, his "Letters from Europe" were published. The productions of his pen, however, are so numerous that, for want of space, we refer those interested to the "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i, p. 707, and Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," vol. ii, p. 2211.

The fondness of Dr. Sprague for biographical study is well-known, and is illustrated by his collection of autographs, said to be one of the largest in the country. His "Annals of the American Pulpit," a collection of biographies of leading clergymen of all the principal denominations, of which nine volumes were published between the years 1857 and 1869, is a remarkable and valuable contribution to American biography.

GEORGE GROUT HAPGOOD

George Grout Hapgood, of Apulia, New York, was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, February 11, 1804, and died in Apulia, May 17, 1876. He was the son of Eber, born August 5, 1770, and Sally (Grout) Hapgood, born May 1, 1772, both in Petersham. He married, October 28, 1830, Marcia, daughter of Samuel McGraw, Esq., of McGrawville, New York, and had ten children.

Mr. Hapgood's early education was in the common school at Petersham, and at Hadley and Amherst Academies in Massachusetts. Before he entered college and while preparing to do so, he taught school in the towns of Phillipston, Petersham, and Princeton, Massachusetts, and in Schodack, and at the high school in Cortland Village, New York. For more than forty years, or from the time of his graduation until his death, he led a busy and useful life as a teacher and preacher, and he left behind him a kindly cherished memory in the hearts of those for whom and among whom he labored.

One who was associated with him when Mr. Hapgood was principal of Mexico Academy in New York, speaks of him as "noble minded, genial, popular, and enthusiastic." As a teacher he filled many other places in schools and seminaries in the State of New York, and in Canada. He was presiding elder of the Syracuse District, 1851–55; of Oswego District, 1855–56. He became a corresponding member in 1862.

SAMUEL HOPKINS RIDDEL

Samuel Hopkins Riddel, of Tamworth, New Hampshire, was born at Bristol, Maine, January 2, 1800, and died at Des Moines, Iowa, June 1, 1876.

Mr. Riddel graduated with distinction at Yale College in 1823. From there he went to Andover Theological Seminary and was a graduate of the class of 1826. He was ordained June 27, 1827, and settled over the Congregational church in Glastonbury, Connecticut, where he remained seven years. He edited the *Evangelical Magazine*, Connecticut, 1834–35; was agent of the American Education Society, 1836–38; editor of the *Congregationalist*, Hartford, Connecticut, 1839–40; secretary of the American Education Society, Boston, 1842–50; editor of the *American Quarterly Register*, 1842–43, and editor of the *Puritan Recorder*, 1853–58. In addition to his editorial labors he had the charge of forming a new church in Waverly, near Boston. In 1860 he accepted a call to a country parish in Tamworth, where he remained for twelve years, resigning the charge after the death of a daughter, the only remaining member of his family, on whose account largely he had accepted the charge. After his resignation he came to Boston, or visited friends and relatives in Connecticut, New York, and New Hampshire.

In the death of Mr. Riddel, this Society lost one who for more than thirty years was interested in its work. He rejoiced in its prosperity. In its early history and the period of its weakness, he was one of its most active members. From April, 1846, to January, 1851, he was its recording secretary; he was on the publishing committee from March, 1847, to January 1851; and he was corresponding secretary for the year 1858. Mr. Riddel was valued by those who knew him best for those

qualities which had made him a faithful and successful editor and secretary; for his accuracy, thoroughness, and order; for his keen interest in what was worth being interested in; for a certain nicety of perception and refined taste. He had all those marks of good scholarship which impress scholars, but may not be very significant to others.

He was a man of strong social feelings, and in the afflictions of a beloved daughter, his sensibilities, in his lonely mountain home, were for a decade, or more, of years, severely tried. Through all these years he lived without a murmur, grateful for every kindness, thoughtful for every one, steadfast in his faith, unwavering in fulfilling all the duties of this suffering life. He grew old under it, but he never lost his cheerfulness. In the judgment of his friends, his patience in suffering and his resignation under all that his heavenly Father laid upon him, may stand as his crowning excellence.

He was elected a resident member January 21, 1845, being the first person elected to membership by the Society.

CHARLES CAMPBELL

Charles Campbell was born in Petersburg, Virginia, May 1, 1807, and died July 11, 1876. He was the son of John Wilson and Mildred Walker (Moore) Campbell. His father, the author of a "History of Virginia," published in 1813, was a native of Rockbridge County, Virginia, and was descended from the "Scotch-Irish," distinguished in the "Valley of Virginia" for their patriotism and sterling worth.

At the age of sixteen he entered the sophomore class of New Jersey College, and graduated with the first honors in 1825. He next attended the law school of chancellor Henry St. George Tucker, at Winchester, Virginia, was duly licensed, and entered upon the practice of the profession in his native city. His

legal career was interrupted by sickness in 1829–30, and permanently abandoned. His health somewhat improving, he was employed for a time as an engineer upon the Petersburg railroad, then being constructed.

Mr. Campbell was married to Elvira N. Callaway, of Toqua, Monroe County, East Tennessee, September 13, 1836. She died August 8, 1837, leaving one child, Callaway, born July, 1837. September 4, 1850, Mr. Campbell was married to Anna Burdsall, of Rahway, New Jersey. They had four children; three, Mary, Nanny and Charles, with his widow, survived him.

From 1837, Mr. Campbell was employed in the office of his father, who was collector of customs in Fredericksburg. He conducted a select classical school from about the year 1842 to 1855, when he became the principal of the Anderson Seminary, of Petersburg, which position he held until the inauguration of the present free school system of the State. As an educator of the young, Mr. Campbell was in the highest degree successful. Loving learning, he was a devoted student. His numerous pupils, holding in grateful esteem and respect his exalted qualities of heart and mind, nobly vindicated the measure of his goodness and usefulness.

But however honorable his career as a teacher, Mr. Campbell was better known and appreciated as an author and historian of his native State. He was an early member of the old "Historical and Philosophical Society of Virginia;" and its *Register* was enriched with cheerful offerings from his pen. To the *Southern Literary Messenger* he made contributions of antiquarian and historic interest and value, from its commencement in 1834 to its termination in 1864. Though his life had been marked by evidences of Christian faith, it was not until the year 1859 that he openly professed his trust in Jesus as his Saviour, by uniting with the Tabb Street Presbyterian church of his native city. He was admitted a corresponding member of this Society in 1860.

In *Potter's American Monthly* for December, 1876, will be found a memoir of Mr. Campbell, by R. A. Brock of Richmond, Virginia.

FREDERICK WILLIAM CHAPMAN

Frederick William Chapman was born in Canfield, Ohio, November 17, 1806, and died July 21, 1876, in Rocky Hill, Connecticut. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from Robert [1] Chapman, many years town clerk of Saybrook, Connecticut, through Nathanael,[2] Nathanael,[3] Nathanael,[4] Titus,[5] and Abisha.[6] His father, Abisha Chapman, born June 1, 1782, married Mary Goss, daughter of Ebenezer and Beda Goss, born in 1783.

Mr. Chapman was left in early life, by the death of his father, to rely upon his own exertions in obtaining a collegiate education. He was prepared for college under the instruction of Dea. Elizur Wright (Y. C., 1781) and in 1824 entered Yale College, from which he graduated in 1828. After teaching in the academy at Sharon one year he entered the divinity school of Yale College, where he graduated in 1832. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Stratford, Connecticut, September 5, 1832, and resigned in 1839; was pastor at Deep River, Connecticut, 1839–50, and at South Glastonbury, Connecticut, 1850–54. In these years he aided a number of young men to fit for college, more than five hundred pupils having shared his instructions. He was principal of the high school in Ellington, Connecticut, 1854–63, and afterwards preached at different churches in the same state.

In 1871 he removed to Rocky Hill, Connecticut, where he devoted himself to genealogical studies, for which he always had a decided taste. He published the genealogies of six families, namely: Chapman (1854), Pratt (1864), Trowbridge (1872), Buckingham (1872), Coit (1874), and Bulkeley (1875), besides leaving in different stages of preparation the Griswold, Robbins, Bushnell, Post, and Hooker genealogies. Mr. Chapman was

decided in his convictions, frank and fearless in the expression of his religious sympathies, a faithful and successful pastor and teacher, a true friend and a cheerful and consistent Christian.

He married, May 6, 1833, Emily Hill, daughter of Henry and Emily Hill of Westbrook, Connecticut. She died March 30, 1854. They had three children: Frederick William, Jr., born May 21, 1838, died September 17, 1865; Mary Emily, born August 12, 1840, married 1868, Isaac Robinson of Atlanta, Georgia, died October 2, 1868; Henry Abisha, born September 1, 1845. Mr. Chapman married November 7, 1855, Mrs. Caroline Crooks, widow of John Crooks of East Longmeadow, Massachusetts, and daughter of Samuel and Hannah Strickland of Ellington, Connecticut, who survived him.

He became a resident member of this Society in 1858, and was vice-president for the State of Connecticut from 1859 to 1865.

WILLIAM McCRACKAN LATHROP

William McCrackan Lathrop of Hamilton, Massachusetts, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, November 18, 1806; died in Hamilton, August 24, 1876. He was the son of Hon. Samuel (Y. C.1795) and Mary (McCrackan) Lathrop, and was fitted for college by Rev. T. M. Cooley, of Granville, Massachusetts. He graduated at Yale College in the class of 1825, studied law with his father, and settled in Enfield, Massachusetts, but after a brief experience at the Bar removed, about 1833, to New York City, entering upon the business of a commission merchant. About the year 1850, he came to Boston, first as cashier of the Eliot Bank, and from 1854, as secretary of the Eliot Insurance Company. He was made president of the Commonwealth Insurance Company, April 1, 1875.

On the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation July 1, 1875,

he was present at the meeting of his class, in New Haven, but during his visit was suddenly seized with symptons of paralysis. From that time he gradually declined until his death. Mr. Lathrop was twice married, and left four children: a daughter and a son by his first wife, Charlotte Elizabeth Belcher, of Enfield, and two daughters by his second wife and widow, Elizabeth Rogers.

He was a resident member, admitted in 1855.

DANIEL FRANKLIN CHILD

Daniel Franklin Child was born in West Roxbury, then a part of Newton, May 10, 1803, and died in Boston, October 18, 1876. He was the son of Daniel Child, who was born February 19, 1754, in Brookline, Massachusetts. His mother was before her marriage Rebecca Richards, and was born December 18, 1760, in West Roxbury. He married, November 14, 1839, Mary Davis Guild, of Roxbury, who was born December 23, 1807, and died January 25, 1861. She was the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Mears) Guild of Roxbury.

After the loss of his wife Mr. Child was cheered by the kind attentions of his children, two daughters and three sons, whose affection gladdened his later years. Mary Louisa Everett was born May 27, 1841, and married Francis Bush. Franklin David was born November 24, 1842, and became superintendent of the Hinckley Works. George Frederick was born August 9, 1844, and married Alice Hunnewell of Brookline, November 23, 1875. Samuel Guild was born July 21, 1849. Sophia, was born June 3, 1853, and married Charles Harback, of New York, June 7, 1876.

Mr. Child was favored with a Boston common school education. His surroundings made him familiar with trade and business transactions, in which he was generally successful,

enabling him to deal liberally, satisfactorily, and generously in all cases. He was reticent with regard to the pecuniary affairs of others, as well as his own; but, when required, gave a frank and candid reply, which could always be relied on. Ever willing to reward to the uttermost, he would sooner go over the mark than be charged with injustice. Tenacious of his opinion, firm in his protest against public wrong, he was, in his private relations, the most genial of men. Thus an even and tranquil life was his lot, and the regard of his fellowmen, his reward.

Mr. Child was treasurer of the "Boston Locomotive Works," and for forty-two years a member of that and the several corporations which succeeded it, namely, the "Hinckley and Williams Locomotive Works," and the later "Hinckley Locomotive Works." He was naturally of a mechanical turn of mind, which inclined him to this employment. In these and in other trusts committed to him he gave entire satisfaction, through his characteristic integrity and intelligence in pecuniary matters.

He was a life member, admitted in 1870.

SALOMON ALOFSEN

Salomon Alofsen, formerly of Jersey City, New Jersey, was born in Amsterdam, Netherlands, November 22, 1808, and died in Arnheim, in the Province of Guelderlands, October 19, 1876.

Mr. Alofsen arrived in the United States in November, 1833, as secretary to the Baron E. M. Adr. Martini, minister plenipotentiary of the Netherlands, at Washington, 1834–39. He subsequently became a resident of Jersey City, and was connected with the banking house of the Schuylers in the city of New York. In 1848 he became a citizen of the United States. He married, July 7, 1847, Mary Elizabeth Dummer, of Jersey

City; she was born June 2, 1814. His daughter Frances (Madame J. A. Gerkin, of Paris, France) was born July 22, 1852. He continued his residence at Jersey City until about six or seven years before his death, when he returned to his native land.

Mr. Alofsen was a gentleman of culture, and possessed a large and valuable library, which was sold by auction at Utrecht, Netherlands, June, 1876. He was one of the original members, and for several years was warmly interested in the New Jersey Historical Society — founded in 1845 — and a liberal donor both of books and money. He was also connected with several other prominent literary associations in New York and elsewhere. He ever retained a strong attachment to his native land and its institutions, particularly those of a literary character, evinced by frequent and most liberal contributions of American books to their libraries. But he was not only a naturalized citizen of the United States, but became in all respects an earnest, warm hearted republican, and a lover of America and her free institutions. Letters from him after his return to the Netherlands, and particularly one dated in February, 1876, to his friend W. A. Whitehead, Esq., of Newark, prove how strong were his attachments, yea preferences to the land of his adoption, — so strong that he says, "I seriously think of returning to Newark. Write me soon something about this." "I feel I am more an American than a Hollander."

Mr. Alofsen was admitted to the Society as a corresponding member in 1857. In 1865 he became a life member, and from 1865 to 1873 was an honorary vice president for New Jersey.

ADDISON WELD CHAMPNEY

Addison Weld Champney was born in Brooklyn, New York, May 24, 1839, and died in Brooklyn, October 22, 1876, aged thirty-seven years.

He was the son of Samuel Trowbridge Champney, of Brooklyn, the great-grandson of the Hon. Ebenezer Champney, and also of the Rev. Caleb Trowbridge, minister of Groton, Massachusetts. He was a member of the New York Bar, "a thoroughly read lawyer, of a clear and critical intellect, and never advocated a wrong cause." He was a member of the First Presbyterian church, and was an earnest and successful worker in the Sunday-school.

His pastor, who was familiar with his labors and influence in the congregation and Sunday-school of City Park chapel, Brooklyn, of which he was one of the officers for several years, says of him: "His work was singularly disinterested in its motive, and abundant in its results for the good of the people. His presence among them was always hailed with pleasure. The greeting of the little folks as he passed them on the street gave pleasing proof of the place which he occupied in their affections. His warm and generous heart dictated liberal things, and his hands and purse executed cheerfully what his heart conceived."

Mr. Champney was a corresponding member, admitted in 1861.

THOMAS EDWIN WHITNEY

Thomas Edwin Whitney was born in Shirley, Massachusetts, November 1, 1825, and died there October 25, 1876. His great-grandfather was Rev. Phineas Whitney, the first settled minister of Shirley, a graduate of Harvard College, 1759. Thomas, the eldest son of Rev. Phineas, who remained in Shirley during a long life, had three sons, of whom the eldest, Thomas Whitney, Jr., who died December 6, 1865, was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Thomas Edwin Whitney was the only child of Thomas and Sally (Barrett) Whitney. He was prepared for college at Groton Academy and entered Harvard College, where he graduated in 1845. Returning to his native town, he established a select school, which he conducted with great ability and success, securing the strong attachment of his pupils. "Those who were well prepared to judge, declared that the teacher's calling was the appropriate sphere for the new graduate."

He was led, however, to change the work for which his education had fitted him, and to enter upon the business of a broker, and afterwards to engage in the Nova Scotia trade. In these and other mercantile adventures he was unsuccessful. "Returning to his native town, he continued until his death to cultivate the broad acres which were his patrimonial inheritance." Mr. Whitney was never married. He was a corresponding member, admitted in 1846.

ABEL BALL

Abel Ball, of Boston, was born in Northboro', Massachusetts, December 4, 1810. He died in Philadelphia, November 3, 1876.

He was a descendant in the eighth generation from John Ball (said to be from Wiltshire, England), who with two sons settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he died in 1655; through John, of Watertown; John, of Watertown and Concord, born 1644, married Sarah Bullard; James, of Watertown and Northboro', born 1670, married Elizabeth Fiske; James, of Northboro', born 1695; Stephen, of Northboro', born 1735, married Mary Fairbanks; and Dr. Stephen, of Northboro', (his father), born 1767, married Lydia Lincoln, of Hingham.

Dr. Ball studied medicine with his father in Northboro'. He received the degree of M.D. from Bowdoin College in 1837, and devoted himself to the practice of dentistry. He married Elizabeth R. Child. His relative, and friend, Mr. Isaac Child, said of him: "His reputation for skill in his profession was very high. He was truly a man whom to know was to love. He had a heart as tender as a child's, and his sympathies were ever ready to flow out to every one who needed them. His amiable and affectionate nature bound his friends to him in the strongest ties, and deep and universal will be the mourning for his sudden departure."

He was admitted a resident member in 1865.

JOSHUA PUTNAM PRESTON

Joshua Putnam Preston, of Boston, was the son of Captain Joshua and Mrs. Sarah Augusta (Wyman) Preston, and was born June 20, 1808, in Boston, where he died December 10, 1876. His paternal grandfather was John Preston of Danvers. His maternal grandfather was Abijah Wyman of Ashby, son of Abijah of Lancaster (No. 124 in Wyman Genealogy, Register, iii, 37), who married Abigail Smith, August 8, 1744.

Mr. Preston was all his life a citizen of Boston. He received his education at the Boston Latin School, and learned his business of the formerly well-known firm of Bartlett and Brewer. He turned his attention to the manufacture of chemicals, and soon became one of the best known chemists in New England. He was for many years the senior partner of the firm of Preston and Merrill. As a business man he sustained the character of a thoroughly conscientious and upright merchant and manufacturer. To his family he was a thoughtful and devoted husband and father, ever ready to sacrifice his own to others' comfort. He left an ample fortune, acquired by long application to legitimate business, and the better legacy of an unsullied reputation.

Mr. Preston married Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Davis) Somes of Gloucester, Massachusetts. Their children were Samuel Somes, Horatio Wyman and Joshua Clarence. His resident membership in this Society dates from 1864.

DANIEL AUGUSTUS ROGERS

Daniel Augustus Rogers of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Boston, August 24, 1835, and died in, or near, Ashtabula, Ohio, December 29, 1876. He was the son of Daniel Augustus Rogers, formerly of Boston, a lineal descendant of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, minister of Ipswich, Massachusetts, who came from England in 1636. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Abigail Lord, a lineal descendant of Robert Lord, the first settler of the name at Ipswich.

Daniel Augustus Rogers left Boston about the year 1866 and became a partner in the house of Rogers and Company, Chicago, a leading pioneer firm of that city. He was a gentleman of rare qualities, and was deeply beloved by all who knew him. He was unmarried. At the time of his death he was on the way from Massachusetts, where he had been to visit relatives, to Chicago, and at a moment unlooked for he perished, with many others, in the sad and terrible railroad disaster by falling of a bridge at Ashtabula Creek, Ohio, on the night of December 29th, 1876. He was devoted to genealogical and historical pursuits, and left behind him as a memento of his zeal in those matters, one of the finest private libraries in these specialities in Illinois.

He was a life member, admitted in 1874.

JOHN HAVEN DEXTER

John Haven Dexter, of Boston, was born in Marlboro', Massachusetts, September 15, 1791, and died in Boston, December 31, 1876. He was the son of John and Mary (Woods) Dexter. His father was born in Marlboro', December 10, 1758, and died in Boston, October 31, 1807. His mother, the daughter of Moses Woods, of Marlboro', was born December 19, 1762, and died December 27, 1823. They had four children, Mary, Samuel, John Haven, and Lambert. About 1795, Mr. Dexter with his family went from Marlboro' to Berlin, Massachusetts, where they resided until 1802, when they removed to Boston, and resided at No. 7 Cornhill.

In a communication from the subject of this notice, dated December 4, 1874, he says: "We occupied from year to year a large number of places for residence in town and city, till the entire dissolution of our family, the writer being the only survivor. I received but little or no school education." When about twelve years of age he was apprenticed to Major Benjamin Russell, the proprietor and editor of the *Columbian Centinel*. Leaving the *Centinel* office after about seven years, he entered upon a new employment in the dry goods store of Amos Lawrence, No. 31 Cornhill.

He continued with Mr. Lawrence until he began business on his own account at No. 48½ Cornhill, afterwards removing to 52 Cornhill, the early place of business and residence of Andrew Brimmer. His brother Lambert was here associated with him for a short time; but left him to act as the agent of Messrs. A. and A. Lawrence, in London, of which distinguished firm he afterwards became a partner. In June, 1821, Mr. Dexter formed a partnership with William Almy, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, in the dry goods business, at No. 21 Cornhill.

Thence they removed to Central Street, where they were burnt out, but with sufficient insurance to cover their loss.

After this, under the firm of Dexter and Almy, they occupied a store on Liberty Square, where the business was successfully continued until, on the dissolution of the firm, December 31, 1833, Mr. Dexter retired from active business life. He employed his leisure for years in collecting facts about persons and localities in Boston; and his manuscripts, which are of the highest antiquarian value, he gave to this Society.

He was admitted a resident member in 1874.

ALEXIS CASWELL

Alexis Caswell was a twin son of Samuel and Polly (Seaver) Caswell, and was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, January 29, 1799. His twin brother Alvaris lived to a vigorous old age in Norton. They were descendants in the sixth generation from Thomas Caswell, who was in Taunton in 1639. Like the other original settlers he probably came from Taunton, in Somersetshire, England.

Alexis Caswell passed his early years in agricultural labors on his father's estate. His college life at Brown University was distinguished for industry, and on his graduation in 1822 he bore the highest honors of his class. During this period, also, he experienced that moral change which made him a genuine and earnest Christian man, and which, more than any other event, shaped his entire subsequent life. In July, 1820, he became a member of the First Baptist church in Providence.

He spent the five years following his graduation as tutor in what is now Columbian University at Washington. In 1827 he was ordained as minister of a Baptist church in Halifax, Nova Scotia. A year later he returned to Providence and soon after

was chosen professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Brown University. In 1850 the style of his professorship was changed to that of mathematics and astronomy.

In 1860 he went abroad with Mrs. Caswell, and spent a year in traveling in Europe. During his absence he made the acquaintance of many eminent men of science, visited several of the great observatories, and attended the meetings of some of the leading scientific associations, both of Great Britain and the continent. Returning in 1861, he resumed his duties and continued them till the autumn of 1863, when he resigned the professorship, after a service of thirty-five years. He now became active in the management of certain financial corporations with which his interests were connected, and was made the president of the National Exchange Bank, and also of the American Screw Company, both in Providence.

In January, 1868, Dr. Caswell was chosen president of the university and held the office until September, 1872. He was one of the early members of the American Association for the Promotion of Science, and was its president in 1859. He was also one of those named in the Act of Congress in 1863, which created the National Academy of Science. The published writings of Dr. Caswell are comparatively few, and for the most part are scattered among the transactions of learned societies, or in scientific and literary periodicals.

He was interested in every enterprise that was designed to relieve the miseries or to elevate the character of the human race, or to bring them under the influence of true religion. In him the poor always found a friend and benefactor.

Dr. Caswell was twice married: first, on May 7, 1830, to Esther Lois, daughter of Ebenezer K. Thompson, of Providence, who died June 25, 1850; second, on January 31, 1855, to Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Thomas Edmands, of Newton, Massachusetts, who survived her husband. Of the first marriage six children were born, of whom three survived their father, viz.: Sarah Swoope, wife of James B. Angell, LL.D., president of the University of Michigan; Dr. Edward Thomp-

son Caswell, physician of Providence, and Thomas Thompson Caswell, paymaster in the navy of the United States.

Dr. Caswell was a resident member, admitted in 1870.

A fuller memoir of Dr. Caswell may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxxi, pp. 253–262.

WILLIAM EDWARD WARREN

WILLIAM EDWARD WARREN of Newburgh, New York, was born in that part of Woodbridge now Bethany, Connecticut, March 20, 1817; he died in New York City, January 13, 1877. He was the son of Isaac and Leonora (Perkins) Warren; the second in a family of five sons and two daughters.

He received in his boyhood only a common school education, and at about the age of seventeen found employment in a woolen manufactory in Waterbury, Connecticut, where, by his activity and good character, he was soon promoted to the counting room, and entered upon that occupation, which, in various forms, he subsequently pursued through life, and in which he became eminent, that of professional accountant. Two or three years later he went to Newburgh, and served as clerk and then as bookkeeper in the large mercantile house of David Crawford and Company.

In January, 1842, he removed to New York, where he was for six years employed as accountant and confidential agent in the firm of Doremus, Suydam and Nixon. Subsequently, in other important positions he was gaining knowledge and reputation, fitting him, in 1859, to fill the office of deputy comptroller of the city of New York, the office being created specially for him, in order that he might straighten out the tangled accounts of the city and county, which had fallen into confusion. In 1864, he was chosen the first president of the International Fire Insurance Company. In the last eleven

years of his life he held no office, but devoted himself to the profession of general accountant and adjuster of complicated accounts.

Mr. Warren married in Newburgh, March 25, 1840, Miss Lydia Riggs Birdsall, by whom he had two children: Mary Cushman, born March 15, 1841, who married Rev. George Dent Silliman; and Lydia Birdsall, born November 19, 1842, died August, 1850. His wife died at their home in Newburgh, less than twenty-four hours after him. For more than twenty years Mr. Warren was a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was one of the founders of St. Paul's church in Newburgh, and long held the office of warden in it.

He contributed an article on the Belknap family, from which he was descended, to the REGISTER, for January, 1859, vol. xiii, pages 17–19. He was a corresponding member, admitted in 1859.

JOSEPH SMITH

JOSEPH SMITH, a citizen of Massachusetts, residing in Washington, District of Columbia, was born in Hanover, Massachusetts, March 30, 1790, and died in Washington, January 17, 1877.

His great-grandfather, Thomas Smith, born February 1, 1706, died July 7, 1788, was a prominent minister in Pembroke, Massachusetts. An account of him and his ancestry is printed in the REGISTER, vol. xxxi, pages 68, 69. His grandfather, Josiah Smith, born in Pembroke, February 26, 1738, was a member of congress during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, and died April 4, 1803. His father, Albert Smith, was born in Pembroke, March 22, 1763, and died in Hanover, Massachusetts, May 28, 1823. His mother, Anna (Lenthall-Eells) Smith, was born in Hanover, Massachusetts, July 18, 1765, and died May 7, 1835.

Admiral Joseph Smith married, March 1, 1818, Harriet,

daughter of Nathaniel Bryant, of Nobleboro', Maine. They had two sons and two daughters: Albert Nathaniel, born Belfast, Maine, November 22, 1822, died in Boston, September 8, 1866, at which time he was a commander in the United States Navy, and chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting; Joseph Bryant, born in Belfast, December 29, 1826, entered the navy in 1841, and was killed in battle, March 8, 1862, while in command of the frigate "Congress," in the engagement with the ram "Merrimac," off Newport News. His daughter, Anna E., survived him, residing in Washington.

The life of Admiral Smith was devoted to his country. He entered the United States Navy as midshipman, January 16, 1809, and was promoted to lieutenant, July 24, 1813. He served with Commodore Thomas McDonough at the battle of Lake Champlain, where he was wounded. In 1815, at the capture of the Algerine vessels, his gallantry gained for him favorable mention in the official report. He was commissioned master commander, March 3, 1827, when he was attached to the Boston Navy Yard, of which he was commandant in 1834. In 1840 he was commander of the receiving ship, "Ohio," in the port of Boston. He was promoted captain, February 9, 1837. In 1838 and 1839 he commanded the "Ohio," bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Isaac Hull, on the Mediterranean station. He was commander of the Mediterranean squadron, flag ship "Cumberland," in 1842, '43, and '44. May 25, 1846, he was appointed chief of the bureau of yards and docks in the navy department, and held that office until April 27, 1869, when he was appointed president of a board to examine naval officers for promotion. He received his commission as rear-admiral, July 30, 1862.

The old age of Admiral Smith, notwithstanding the loss of wife and children, and the infirmities which pressed upon one who had so overlapped the four score years of man, was serene and happy. By his loyalty and services he honored the old commonwealth which gave him birth. He was an honorary member of the Society, elected in 1875.

SILAS NELSON MARTIN

Silas Nelson Martin was a son of Silas Hosmore and Margaret (Crawford) Martin, and was born in Castine, Maine, January 15, 1828. He died in Wilmington, North Carolina, January 22, 1877.

While a boy he went to Miquelon, an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where he lived about one year. He then went to the island of Guadaloupe, and remained there about two years, as clerk in the office in the American consul. In May, 1846, he went to Wilmington, North Carolina, and entered the service of Potter and Kidder, where he remained until January, 1853, when he became a partner in the new firm of Kidder and Martin. In January, 1868, he retired from this firm with an ample estate.

He was mayor of the city of Wilmington from January 1, 1870, to May 13, 1872, and a member of the board of county commissioners four years, from August, 1870, to 1874, serving as chairman of the board. He was also president of the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad. He was president of the Wilmington Trust Company and Savings Bank for two years, and for a time one of the trustees of the Freedman's Bank.

He visited Europe several times, and studied its ancient monuments and its galleries of the fine arts, as well as its improvements in many of the practical departments. In early life he mastered the French language, and was well read in its literature and history. He was much interested in this Society, as well as in the history of his adopted State, and a short time before his death, he assisted in forming a society for the preservation of historical materials relative to North Carolina.

A sketch of Mr. Martin which did not give a record of his great services during the terrible ravages of yellow fever in Wilmington would be incomplete. The disease was brought there in 1863 by the British steamer "Kate," a blockade runner from Nassau. A panic prevailed in the city. At this crisis Mr. Martin, rising above the selfish idea of personal safety, drew up and signed a paper agreeing to form what he styled a Howard Society. His own example enabled him to obtain the signature of many persons who could be relied upon to devote themselves entirely to the aid of the sick and dying, as well as to assist the helpless by food and clothing. Having previously had the disease at Guadaloupe, he thought it not likely that he should again take it, while his knowledge of its symptoms and treatment was of the greatest value in this emergency. He opened correspondence with the physicians of Charleston and Savannah, who had more experience, and they came to the aid of Wilmington, and were of the greatest service in staying the course of the disease.

Mr. Martin was a life member, admitted in 1868. At the time of his decease he was honorary vice-president of the Society for North Carolina.

BENJAMIN PETER HUNT

Benjamin Peter Hunt was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, May 18, 1808, and died in Philadelphia, February 2, 1877. He was the son of Joshua and Olive (Chamberlain) Hunt. His early education, until he was seventeen, was in the common school, when a year under the instruction of Ralph Waldo Emerson, at the Chelmsford Academy, gave him an impulse to a higher education. In 1828 he entered Harvard College, but before completing the course of study he went to Philadelphia, where for a number of years he taught a classical and scientific school. On the 6th of March, 1840, he sailed for Kingston, Jamaica, as supercargo of the brig "Olive."

In 1842 he went to Hayti to engage in business, and became the head of a wealthy commercial house in Port-au-Prince. In 1851 he married a lady of Philadelphia, and in 1858 he retired from business, making Philadelphia his home, and devoting his time to literature. In 1860 he published a pamphlet entitled, "Remarks on Hayti as a Place of Settlement for Afro-American, and on the Mulatto as a Race for the Tropics." His extensive collection of books relating to the Antilles he bequeathed to the Boston Public Library. See the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of that institution, pp. 51–2, and Appendix xxix, pp. 119–123.

He was a corresponding member, elected in 1858

WILLIAM APPLETON

William Appleton, of Boston, was born in Boston, January 24, 1825, and died there, February 10, 1877. He was the son of Hon. William Appleton, a distinguished merchant, and a representative in congress of the city of Boston, of whom a memoir is printed in the Register, vol. xvii, pages 293–304.

Mr. Appleton received most of his education in his native city. On account of his health he was much from home. He is kindly remembered by his companions who were his fellow travelers during a long and eventful journey in the East. He was of a retiring disposition, and distrustful of himself. This, with a delicate constitution, prevented him from engaging in active business or in popular movements. His time was mostly spent in his own home, or in works of private charity. He will be remembered for his benevolence to the poor, and for his interest in and benefactions to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Dumb Animals.

Mr. Appleton took deep interest in early American history. His health did not permit him to engage extensively in those laborious, original investigations for which he had the natural taste and discriminating judgment, and which in other circumstances would have insured to him eminent success. He prepared a map of Boston as it was from 1630 to 1650, laying down the streets and the names of the residents. This he constructed after a careful and painstaking study of the "Book of Possessions" belonging to the city. He modestly styles his map "A rough and inaccurate sketch of the streets of Boston as they are supposed to have been first laid out, and the owners of the soil, from 1630 to 1650, or thereabouts." Copies of it were struck off for private circulation in 1866.

Mr. Appleton published a royal quarto, entitled a "Narrative

of Le Moyne, an artist who accompanied the French expedition to Florida under Laudonniere, translated from the Latin of De Bry, with heliotypes of the engravings taken from the artist's original drawings." This expedition to Florida was made in 1564. The drawings by Le Moyne, heliotyped for the volume, are forty-two in number. They are "worth perusal," says Mr. Appleton, "from the information they give of the habits of the aborigines three hundred years ago, as well as the arms and costumes of the Europeans of the same period." A copy of this work was after his decease presented to this Society by his widow.

Mr. Appleton married Miss Emily Warren, daughter of John Collins Warren, M.D., of Boston, October 9, 1845. Their children were: Emily, who married J. Arthur Beebe, of Boston, William, and Susan Warren, who died in Boston, September 21, 1872, aged twenty-four. Mr. Appleton was a life member, admitted in 1863.

CHARLES HENRY DAVIS

Charles Henry Davis was born in Boston, January 16, 1807, and died in Washington, District of Columbia, February 18, 1877. He was the son of Hon. Daniel Davis, solicitor general of the State of Massachusetts. He entered the navy as midshipman, August 12, 1823. He became past midshipman in 1829, lieutenant in 1834, commander in 1854, captain in 1861, commodore in 1862, and rear-admiral, February 7, 1863.

From 1844 to 1859 he was engaged in the United States coast survey. In 1846–49, while surveying the waters about Nantucket, Massachusetts, he discovered the New South Shoal, and several smaller shoals directly in the track of ships sailing between New York and Europe, and of coasting vessels from

Boston. He was subsequently engaged in examining the harbors of Boston, New York, Charleston, South Carolina, and others. These investigations led him to study the laws of tidal action, and to contributions from him on that and kindred topics. In 1849 he founded the American Nautical Almanac, superintending it from 1849 to 1856, when he was ordered to naval service in the Pacific, in command of the sloop of war "St. Mary's."

In 1861 Admiral Davis was one of the board of officers assembled at Washington to enquire into and report upon the conditions of the southern coast, its harbors and inlets, with a view to offensive operations on the part of the government. This led to the organization of the expedition against Port Royal, in which, as chief-of-staff to Flag Officer Dupont, he bore a conspicuous, active, and meritorious part, and for which he received the emphatic commendation of Dupont. On the 9th of May, 1862, he relieved Flag Officer Foote of the command of the western flotilla off Fort Pillow, and on the following day, with a fleet of seven vessels, he beat off a squadron of eight iron clads which had steamed up the Mississippi and attacked him.

For his services during the Civil War, in addition to his promotions in the service, he received the thanks of congress. On his return from the Mississippi he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and in 1865 superintendent of the Naval Observatory. In 1867 he was detailed as commander-in-chief of the squadron on the coast of Brazil, where he remained until 1869. In 1870 he was appointed to the command of the United States Navy Yard at Norfolk, Virginia, and in 1874 was re-appointed superintendent of the Naval Observatory, which position he held at the time of his death.

Admiral Davis was a corresponding member, admitted in 1851.

SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS HALL

Samuel Holden Parsons Hall, of Binghamton, New York, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, June 23, 1804, and died in Binghamton, March 5, 1877. The father of Mr. Hall, Dr. William B. Hall, was a graduate of Yale College, and a prominent physician of Middletown. His grandfather was Brenton Hall, of Meriden, Connecticut, and his great-grandfather, Rev. Samuel Hall, was the minister at Cheshire. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Hall was Gen. Samuel Holden Parsons, whose name he bore. He was an officer in the Army of the Revolution, a tried and trusted friend of Washington, and a member of the court which tried and condemned the unfortunate Major André.

After the death of his father in 1809, Mr. Hall lived in Middletown, with his uncle, Enoch Parsons. In 1826 he married Emeline Bulkley, of Rocky Hill, Connecticut, where he resided, and was engaged in business until 1837, with the exception of one year in Buffalo, New York. In 1837 he removed to Binghamton, New York, where for a number of years he was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1846 and again in 1847 he was elected a member of the senate of the State. The children of Mr. Hall who survived him were Charles S., of Binghamton, and Theodore P., of Detroit, Michigan.

He was a corresponding member, admitted in 1848.

OLIVER AMES

Oliver Ames, of North Easton, Massachusetts, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, November 5, 1807, and died in North Easton, March 9, 1877. He was the third son of Hon. Oliver and Susanna Ames, and a brother of Hon. Oakes Ames, the chief projector of the "Union Pacific Railroad," who died in 1873 (Register, xxix, 113), and with whom he was associated in that great undertaking.

In his youth Mr. Ames was a scholarly boy, with a love of historical and philosophical reading. A purpose, at one time entertained by him, of a college education and the study of the law, was abandoned, and he entered upon active business. In 1844 he went into partnership with his brother Oakes and his father, and after the death of the latter was the leading member of the firm of Oliver Ames and Sons, well-known as the manufacturers of shovels and other agricultural implements.

Mr. Ames was in politics a member of the old whig party, and was a senator in the legislature of Massachusetts in 1852 and 1857. In addition to his interest in the Union Pacific Railroad, of which for ten years he was a leading director — serving as president from 1866 to 1871 — he was a large stockholder in the Old Colony and other railroads, and also in manufacturing corporations in Canton and Taunton. The valuable aid he rendered as a director in these interests for many years, gave him a high reputation for business ability, and won for him the esteem of his associates.

As a philanthropist, Mr. Ames became interested in the temperance movement in 1826–27, and ever after gave his influence for its promotion. He was a liberal subscriber towards the building of the Young Men's Christian Union in the city of Boston. He caused to be erected, under his careful super-

vision, and presneted to the Unitarian Society in North Easton, an edifice costing, it is said, one hundred thousand dollars.

His pastor, Rev. W. L. Chaffin, said of him: "He was a man of unquestioned integrity, whose word was as good as any man's bond, whose name always suggested probity and uprightness, whose heart was free and whose hands were clean from all dishonor — a strong and vigorous character that made the impression of a sturdy determination and resolute will, a man whose name was a tower of strength in any enterprise in which his co-operation was secured."

In June, 1833, Mr. Ames married Sarah, daughter of Hon Howard Lathrop, of Easton, by whom he had two children, who survived him: Hon. Frederick L. Ames of Easton, born June 8, 1835, and Helen Ames born November 11, 1836. He was a life member and a benefactor of the Society, and was admitted in 1873.

LEWIS RICE

Lewis Rice, of Boston, was born in Northborough, Massachusetts, November 23, 1809, and died in Boston, March 16, 1877. The ancestors of Mr. Rice were: Edmund,[1] who was born about 1594, and who came to this country from England; Samuel,[2] born November 12, 1634; Edmund[3] of Westborough, born 1663; Seth,[4] of Northborough, born 1705; Seth,[5] of Northborough, born November 9, 1737; William,[6] of Northborough, born September 18, 1774, the father of Lewis, who married Lois, born April 3, 1779, the daughter of Abraham Munroe, of Northborough.

Lewis Rice married, October 25, 1837, Susan Augusta, daughter of Nathaniel Brigham, of Northborough. She was born in Northborough, January 15, 1813. They had: Lewis Frederick, born May 17, 1839; Augusta Maria, born December 26,

1841; Henry Brigham, born July 21, 1843; Ella Frances, born April 3, 1849.

Mr. Rice was for many years the well-known and highly esteemed proprietor of the American House, Hanover Street, Boston. Ambitious, when a boy, for a more active life than the country seemed to offer, he came to Boston in April, 1825, and for five years was in the employment of different persons in Faneuil Hall market. Here, by his industry and probity, the way was opened for a new situation, and in April, 1830, he entered the service of Mr. A. M. Brigham, as clerk in the Merchants' Hotel, Hanover Street. In October, 1837, Mr. Rice became the proprietor of the American House. The hotel was rebuilt in 1849–50, and was successfully continued under his careful and quiet supervision until his sudden and deeply regretted removal.

As a member of the Masonic fraternity Mr. Rice enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his associates. As a citizen he was honored in elections to the city council in 1864, '66, '67, and '68, and as a member of the board of aldermen in 1869. As a Christian his loss was mourned by the officers and members of St. Paul's church, of which he was a communicant, and of whose vestry he was a member.

He was a life member and a benefactor of this Society, and was admitted in 1870.

EMORY WASHBURN

Emory Washburn, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, died in that city, March 18, 1877. He was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, February 14, 1800. He was fitted for college at the academy at Leicester, spent two years at Dartmouth College, and graduated at Williams College in 1817. In 1821, having graduating at the Harvard Law School, he was admitted to the Bar at Lenox, and for a few years practiced his profession in his native town, serving as town clerk, and in 1826–27, representing his town in the State legislature.

In March, 1828, he removed to Worcester, and for thirty years was one of its foremost citizens. In 1841–42 he was a member of the State senate. In 1844, he was appointed Judge of the court of common pleas, by Governor Briggs, but in 1847 he resigned the position to return to the practice of law. He was chosen governor of Massachusetts in 1853, as the successor of Governor John H. Clifford. In 1856, he accepted the Bussey professorship of law in Harvard University, which he held for twenty years, winning the respect, and, in a remarkable degree, the affection of those who came under his instruction. He was elected to the legislature of Massachusetts in 1876, from Cambridge, and was honored by the appointment as chairman of the judiciary committee.

In the midst of other engrossing occupations, Governor Washburn found time to prepare and publish several standard works that have a high reputation; among them: "Historical Sketches of the Town of Leicester, Mass."; "Sketches of the Judicial History of Massachusetts"; "A Treatise on the Law of Real Property"; and "The Law of Easements and Servitudes."

The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in 1854, both by Williams and Harvard Colleges.

Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., said of him: —

"If we seek words to express the character of our revered friend, they are fidelity, integrity, loyalty, and truth. Loyalty to his God. He always listened to the voice of right, and his constant words were, 'Speak Lord, Thy servant heareth; Lord, what would'st thou have me do?' Men trusted him. He was never unfaithful, and he never betrayed the confidence reposed in him. No one was too poor or humble to be kindly greeted by him. He was blessed in high places and in low places. He loved his country, and at the age of sixty, when it was in peril, he gave it his presence, his means, and his sympathy. He loved his God, the Lord's Day, and the Church, and honored and maintained the institutions of religion. He had prayed for the light of God's forgiveness over his seventy-seven years of life, and he felt that it was received. Here on this side of the river we greet him, 'Hail and Farewell,' 'Servant of God, Well Done.'"

Governor Washburn was a corresponding member, admitted in 1846.

JOHN TURNER SARGENT

John Turner Sargent, of Boston, was born in that city, July 12, 1807, and died there March 26, 1877. He was the eldest son of John T. and Christiana Keadie (Swan) Sargent. His father, a merchant of Boston, died in 1814, aged forty-four years. After this he was placed at boarding schools in Duxbury, Dorchester, and Boston, and was from 1818 to 1821 connected with the Boston Latin School. He entered the sophomore class at Harvard College in 1825, and graduated in 1827. The same year he entered the divinity school in Cambridge, and graduated in 1830.

In 1836 Mr. Sargent accepted an invitation as minister at large of the Benevolent Fraternity of churches in Boston. He

was ordained to that office, October 29, 1837, and was settled over the Suffolk Street Chapel, on Shawmut Avenue (then Suffolk Street), corner of Rutland street. After eight years of service, in this then sparsely populated part of the city, he resigned the office on questions arising as to the freedom of the pulpit. In the fall of 1845, he resumed his ministry in Somerville, Massachusetts, where he remained about three years. In May, 1849, he accepted a call from a small Universalist Society on Canton street, Boston; and, in 1850, on account of ill health, again resigned the ministry, and was for six months in Europe.

He was noted for a large liberality in his theological views, and was prominent and earnest in several philanthropic movements. He was one of the earliest among the workers for the abolition of slavery, and first and zealous in his advocacy of total abstinence and prohibition in the temperance cause, when such works lacked any elements of popularity. Reports, addresses, and sermons from his pen, on a variety of themes kept his name before the public; while in later years the so-called disciples of advanced thought periodically assembled under his genial roof to compare their philosophic and philanthropic plans.

Mr. Sargent married, December 2, 1834, Charlotte Sophia White, youngest daughter of Captain Joseph and Eliza White, formerly of Salem, Massachusetts. She died May 31, 1854, leaving several children. He married, June 4, 1855, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Elizabeth Fiske, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, formerly of New Orleans.

He was a resident member, admitted in 1859.

GEORGE LYMAN BARR

George Lyman Barr, of Medford, Massachusetts, a resident member, admitted in 1870, was born in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, March 12, 1830, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, April 1, 1877. He was the only son of Dr. James and Laura Livermore (Bellows) Barr. His father was a native of New Ipswich, and for many years the principal physician in that town; his father, James Barr, came from Scotland.

George Lyman Barr was educated in the Appleton Academy of his native place. In early life his family removed to Medford, and he entered a dry goods store in Boston as a clerk, and later established himself on Hanover Street, there, in the same business. After several years of success, he entered the firm of Daniel Lawrence and Sons, of Medford, and continued with them until 1867, when he retired. He gave special attention to the building up of the fire department. Averse to all offices for himself, except that of chief engineer, he lent a ready hand and purse to the promotion of many other good works for the welfare of Medford.

He had strong inclinations in the direction of antiquarian study, gave much of his leisure to the accumulation of rare books, coins, and articles that drew their interest from the past, shared in the enthusiasm of others in similar pursuits, and was generous in his contributions to other collections.

He was also deeply interested in Freemasonry. His connection with this order began in 1856, at New Ipswich. He rose steadily in degree, and assisted in forming a chapter in Medford. At the time of his death he was a member of the Massachusetts Consistory.

He was married on November 20, 1851, to Elizabeth Maria, only daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Crocker) Lawrence, of Medford. Their children, five in number, and his widow, survived him.

LORENZO SABINE

Lorenzo Sabine, of Boston, was born in Lisbon, New Hampshire, July 28, 1803, and died at Boston Highlands, April 14, 1877.

Mr. Sabine's history in the twofold aspect of merchant and author is somewhat remarkable. It is the narrative of a self-educated man, adding another to the instances of the successful pursuit of knowledge under peculiar difficulties. His father, Rev. Elijah R. Sabin, dying when Lorenzo was fifteen years of age, he was left in poverty, and without even the rudiments of knowledge, to make his own way through the world as best he could. When eighteen years old he entered a retail shop in Eastport, Maine, at ten dollars a month. He obtained a few books on credit, and devoted his leisure to study. Attempting to do business for himself, but not proving successful, he found employment with a ship-owner, and kept the books of the "Passamaquoddy Bank." For fifteen years following, he was a frontier trader. In 1837–8 he served as a bank officer. While at Eastport he was chosen to the legislature of Maine three successive years, and held the office of deputy collector of the customs.

In 1849 Mr. Sabine removed to Massachusetts. In 1852 he was appointed a secret and confidential agent of the treasury department of the United States. He was elected to the Thirty-second Congress. He was afterwards appointed secretary of the Boston Board of Trade, and wrote nine of its annual reports, beginning with the fourth. Bowdoin College

conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1846, and Harvard University in 1848.

A list of his published writings may be found in the "Cyclopedia of American Literature," vol. ii, p. 450. A complete set in his own library makes eight stately octavo volumes. It was his habit to select and retain scraps of information from newspapers, and to record memoranda of incidents and facts of interest. In this way he found material for his unique work on "Duels and Duelling." In his later years Mr. Sabine led a life of retirement. His well stored mind made him a most agreeable companion, and his life was one of usefulness.

He was admitted to this Society as a resident member in 1859

HENRY BOTT GROVES

Henry Bott Groves, of Salem, Massachusetts, was born in that city about the year 1808. He died at the American House, Boston, April 16, 1877.

Of the early education of Mr. Groves it has not been possible to obtain any definite knowledge. He may be classed among the large and honorable list of self-made men, who, from comparative obscurity, have risen to usefulness and distinction. He learned the trade of a mason of David Roberts, of Salem, whose daughter, Lucy, he married December 8, 1835. Their union was childless.

The beginning of the successful mercantile career of Mr. Groves may be dated from the year 1835, when he entered the service of Hon. Ralph R. French, as an assistant in the registry of deeds for the county of Essex. In July, 1836, he was called to the office of bookkeeper in the Commercial, now the First National Bank of Salem. For more than seventeen years he discharged the duties of this office to the entire acceptance of his employers. His unusual capacity for business

also led to his employment in the responsible service of settling estates.

In 1853 Mr. Groves left the bank to engage in business in East Boston. It was during this period he was elected a state director in the Western Railroad corporation, and subsequently appointed, by Governor Boutwell, bank examiner. He served the State with marked ability in this capacity, until elected manager of the Clearing House by the associated banks of Boston, March 29, 1856. From this date until his sudden death, his history is very intimately connected with the monetary interests of Boston.

By his strict integrity and high sense of honor in his dealings with all, he won their respect and confidence, as he did the lasting friendship of those with whom he came more socially in contact. His mind was always animated by a most laudable ambition, and improved by habitual reading of the best books, and his heart distinguished for its kind and sympathizing tenderness for others. In early life he took great interest in military affairs, serving for several years upon the staff of Maj.-Gen. William Sutton, with the rank of major. As a writer upon banks and banking he was concise and forcible, and rarely erred in judgment.

A series of resolutions, passed at a meeting of the Boston Clearing House Association, called on account of the death of Mr. Groves, and published in the daily papers of Boston, April 17, 1877, are expressive of the high regard in which he was held by that body. He was admitted to this Society as a resident member in 1866.

JOSIAH DUNHAM

Josiah Dunham, of South Boston, was born in Boston, March 8, 1804, and died in that city April 17, 1877. His father, Josiah Dunham, born in 1774, married his first wife, Mary Potter, July 18, 1802, and the late Josiah Dunham was the only child by this union. His mother died while he was quite young, and his father again married.

Josiah Dunham, the subject of this notice, married, January 29, 1829, Sarah Smith, of Barre, Massachusetts, who died April 13, 1871. They had six children: Laura Davis, Sarah Smith, Josiah Francis, Charles Edward, George Henry, and Mary Helen. Of these, four survived their parents, the first and fifth having died in early childhood.

In his youth Mr. Dunham received at the schools in Boston a plain, practical education, such as was then considered sufficient for a young man not intending a professional life. As he grew to manhood, he was employed with his father in the manufacture of cordage. Succeeding him in the business he acquired considerable property; but in later years gave his attention to transactions in real estate in South Boston With this section of his native city he was perfectly familiar, and could, it is said, give a full account of every piece of real estate within its boundaries. He was proud of its prosperity, and many of its public improvements are due to his energy and foresight. He was identified with the project resulting in the pleasant retreat on the Heights known as Thomas Park. He also planned the Mount Washington Avenue, and then, introducing the resolves for its construction, secured their passage by the city government, of which he was a member as councilman in 1837, 1849, 1850, and 1851, and as alderman in 1854, and 1855.

Mr. Dunham was an active politician. In his earlier life he

was a staunch democrat, and had great influence in the counsels of the leaders, and in the political work of his party in South Boston. He, however, left that party, and was a member of the old whig party. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago, and the same year was appointed store keeper at the navy yard at Charlestown. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, with which he was connected for fifty-two years, and at the time of his death was treasurer of St. Paul's Lodge, having held the office for more than twenty-five years.

Mr. Dunham was connected with St. Matthew's Episcopal church, South Boston, for many years, and although he was the first child baptized in the old edifice of that society, he did not renew his baptismal vows in confirmation until two or three years before his death. He was benevolent and liberal in his benefactions. Socially he enjoyed the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.

He was a life member, admitted in 1853.

SUPPLY CLAP THWING

Supply Clap Thwing, of Boston, was born in that city in October, 1798, and died there, June 4, 1877. He was the son of Samuel and Sarah (Homans) Thwing. His education was received at Phillips Exeter Academy, which he entered in 1816, and which was then under the charge of Dr. Abbot, as principal. He began his mercantile career in the countingroom of James and Thomas H. Perkins, of Boston.

About the year 1826 he commenced business on his own account, and for more than half a century was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1831 he formed a partnership with Stephen H. Perkins, under the name of Thwing and Perkins, and did an extensive commission business with New Orleans.

Mr. Perkins retired from the firm in 1844. Mr. Thwing afterward formed a partnership with Richard Sullivan, under the name of S. C. Thwing and Company. Mr. Sullivan retiring in 1867, John Thomas was admitted, and subsequently E. B. Townsend.

In addition to his business as a commission merchant, Mr. Thwing was a shipowner, and was for many years specially identified with the coal trade. He was highly respected for his probity and honorable dealings, his unselfish devotion and kindness to all classes and conditions of men. An evidence of his disinterestedness may be mentioned in the refusal of an intended bequest, as a testimony of personal esteem, from Caleb Fellowes, and securing the transfer of the amount to the founding of a library, known as the "Fellowes Athenæum," now a branch of the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Thwing was a gentleman of affable and agreeable manners, gentle and persuasive toward the erring, and in his intercourse with the world was guided by a high sense of honor. He will be remembered with affectionate regard by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

He was a life member and a benefactor of the Society, and was admitted in 1871

GEORGE THOMAS DAVIS

George Thomas Davis, of Portland, Maine, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, January 12, 1810, and died in Portland, June 17, 1877. He was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1829, studied law at Greenfield and at Cambridge, and began the practice of his profession in 1832 at Greenfield, where he rapidly rose to eminence. In 1833 he established the *Franklin Mercury*, which he conducted with ability for three years, when he sold it, but was interested in the leading Greenfield newspaper, and a contributor to its columns for many years. He was one year representative in the Massachusetts legislature from Greenfield; and in 1839 and 1840 was chosen to the senate from Franklin County. From 1851 to 1853 he represented the old Connecticut River district in the congress of the United States, as the successor of Mr. Ashmun. While a member of congress he pronounced a eulogy upon Daniel Webster, which was one of the most brilliant of the many orations delivered upon the life of that distinguished man, for whom he entertained the highest appreciation. He was honored by that great statesman with his friendship and confidence.

Mr. Davis had no special desire for public life. He was successful in his profession, and held, for many years, the first place at the Bar in the county of Franklin. His chief distinction was in his literary culture, and social gifts. As a conversationalist he was so brilliant and well-informed, that in many respects he had no superior. For a generation he made life in Greenfield famous by his presence, his social and literary leadership, and the circle of brilliant people that he drew around him at home or from abroad. He was not distinguished as an author, though he contributed much to the press, and occa-

sional articles to magazines. A memoir of Lieutenant-Governor Cushman by him, appeared in the REGISTER, for October, 1864.

Mr. Davis was twice married. Early to Miss Russell, of Boston, two of whose children survived him: James C. Davis and Wendell T. Davis. Later in life Mr. Davis was again married to Mrs. Little, the widow of Hon. Josiah S. Little, of Portland, Maine, where he afterwards resided. She survived him.

He was a corresponding member of this Society, admitted in 1847.

PETER HARVEY

PETER HARVEY, of Boston, was born in Barnet, Vermont, July 10, 1810, and died in Boston, June 27, 1877. He was the son of Alexander Harvey, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and Jennet (Brock) Harvey, born in Greenock, Scotland.

His father came to this country to purchase land and make a settlement for a Scotch emigration company. He died when Peter was quite young, and at the age of fifteen, the lad was apprenticed to the house of David Russell and Company, in Plymouth, New Hampshire. From the knowledge here acquired he was prepared for a larger sphere of action, and came to Boston, where he engaged in business as one of the firm of of Emerson, Lamb and Harvey, and subsequently of Harvey, Page and Company. He was treasurer of the Rutland Railroad, and president of the Kilby Bank. At the opening of the war of the rebellion, Mr. Harvey was a member of the firm of Nourse, Mason and Company, but on its dissolution he retired from active business.

To the present generation, Mr. Harvey is better known as the confidential friend of Daniel Webster, than for anything remarkable in his business life. It was his fortune, notwithstanding the disparity of years, to become intimately acquainted,

at an early age, with the great statesman, and to maintain with him through life a more intimate friendship than was ever enjoyed by any other person. In 1877 a posthumous work by Mr. Harvey, entitled "Reminiscences and Anecdotes of Daniel Webster," was published in Boston.

In politics Mr. Harvey was a staunch whig. On the division of that party he joined the portion which went with the democrats; this change, however did not prevent his representing a republican district in Governor Bullock's council. He served also in both branches of the Massachusetts legislature. In 1868 he was a candidate for congress from the fourth congressional district, but was defeated by the election of the late Samuel Hooper. His generosity, frankness of manner, and personal affability, won for him a good degree of popularity, even from those who were not in sympathy with his political views.

In his religious life Mr. Harvey was formerly a member of the Congregational (Park Street) church, in Boston. He removed his connection some years before his death, to St. Paul's church, of which he was an active member and vestryman. His funeral was attended by the "Marshfield Club" (designed to honor the memory of Mr. Webster and of which he was one of the originators) besides a large number of his associates and friends. Mr. Harvey was twice married, but had no children. His first wife was the niece of Mr. David Russell, his first employer; and his second, who survived him, was Miss Elizabeth F. Coolidge, of Boston.

He was a resident member, admitted in 1869.

WILLIAM SMITH PEABODY

William Smith Peabody, of Boston, was born in Atkinson, New Hampshire, December 24, 1818, and died in Bucksport, Maine, July 10, 1877. He was a descendant of Lieut. Francis Peabody, of Topsfield, Massachusetts, who came from St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, in 1635, through William of Boxford, Massachusetts, John of Andover, Rev. Stephen of Atkinson, New Hampshire, and Hon. Stephen, his father, of Bucksport, who was born October 6, 1773, in Atkinson, and died in Bucksport, April 12, 1851. His mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Leonard Smith, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, August 30, 1785.

In 1867 Mr. Peabody prepared and published a new and enlarged edition of the genealogy of the Peabody family, by C. M. Endicott, Esq., of Salem, published in the Register in 1848–9, vols. ii and iii. To this he appended a partial record of the Paybody family, by B. Frank Pabodie, of Providence, Rhode Island.

From 1838 to 1846, Mr. Peabody was in business in Bangor, Maine, and in that city was married, May 28, 1844, to Charlotte Catherine, daughter of James Crosby, Esq. She died November 18, 1844. From Bangor he removed to Boston, and engaged in business as a commission merchant. From 1850 to 1854 he was absent in California and the Sandwich Islands. In 1868 he received a commission of justice of the peace for the County of Suffolk.

William C. Todd, Esq., a member of this Society, who knew Mr. Peabody in his boyhood, and whose intercourse was renewed on his removal to Boston, wrote respecting him soon after his decease: "For some years past Mr. Peabody has been in the service of the city as a collector of taxes. He has been much

interested in his native town, especially in encouraging the culture of ornamental trees, and in 1876 he caused to be planted, at his own expense, seventy-five elm trees along the highways, as his centennial gift.

"During the winter of 1876–77 he contracted a severe cold from which he never recovered. He was soon obliged to leave his business, and he entered the Homœopathic Hospital for treatment, where he remained several months, but without improvement. In June he went to the home of his brother in Maine, where he died of consumption. Mr. Peabody was a warm hearted, earnest conscientious man. He was much interested in the work of our Society, and was a regular attendant at its meetings."

He was a life member, admitted in 1868.

ASA DODGE SMITH

Asa Dodge Smith, of Hanover, New Hampshire, was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, September 21, 1804, and died in Hanover, August 16, 1877.

Dr. Smith was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1830, and of Andover Theological Seminary in 1834. He was the same year installed as pastor of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian church in New York, and remained in that office until October, 1863, when he resigned to enter upon the duties of the presidency of Dartmouth College. During his New York pastorate he lectured as professor of pastoral theology before the students of the Union Theological Seminary, and published several works, including, "Letters to a Young Student," 1838; a memoir of Mrs. Louisa A. Leavitt, 1843; and books of sermons and discourses.

As a college president he was very successful. A ripe scholar and a man of profound religious convictions and sincere Chris-

tian character, he commanded the respect of the students, while his winning social qualities won for him their affection. The progress which the institution made under his administration, and the rare qualities of mind and character which he displayed in its management, are well-known to the graduates of Dartmouth, and to others who are interested in its history.

He was a life member, admitted in 1869, and in 1877 he was chosen vice-president for the State of New Hampshire.

BENJAMIN BAKER DAVIS

Benjamin Baker Davis, of Brookline, Massachusetts, was born in that town February 4, 1794, and died there August 23, 1877. He was the son of Benjamin, born in Brookline, March 20, 1765, and Elizabeth (Baker) Davis, born in Roxbury, March 7, 1770. His grandfather, Benjamin, and his grandmother, Sarah (Winchester) Davis, were also born in Brookline.

For eleven years Mr. Davis had the advantages of the education then given in his native town. He early developed a decided taste for music, and in 1816 directed the singing in the church of the First Parish in Roxbury. The same year he became a member of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, and at his death was one of its oldest members.

About the year 1817 he connected himself with the church in Brookline of which Dr. John Pierce was pastor, and for thirty-eight years was its chorister. He also belonged to other musical organizations. In 1815 he united with the Washington Lodge of Free Masons in Roxbury. About the year 1840 he was for two years one of the selectmen of Brookline. He was also, in early life, enrolled in the Massachusetts militia, and in 1817 joined the "Munroe Association," Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn, president, for military drill.

In a brief sketch of his life, dated March 13, 1869,— when

he was admitted a resident member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, — Mr. Davis says, "In 1814 I leased a stall in Faneuil Hall market, and through the blessing of my Heavenly Father, have been permitted to go to and return from my place of business three hundred times a year for fifty years." His death was suitably noticed by the occupants of Faneuil Hall market, and resolutions of heartfelt sympathy transmitted to his family. See *Brookline Chronicle*, September 1, 1877. In 1835 he became a member of the Total Abstinence Society, and in 1862 of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Mr. Davis was twice married: first, to Susannah Robinson Clapp, daughter of Deacon John Clapp, of Roxbury, July 8, 1818; by her he had three children. Second, to Elizabeth Seaver, daughter of Hon. Ebenezer Seaver, January 24, 1839.

SAMUEL HURD WALLEY

Samuel Hurd Walley, of Boston, where he was born August 31, 1805, died at Nantasket, Massachusetts, August 27, 1877. He was the son of Samuel Hall Walley, descended from Rev. Thomas Walley, of Barnstable, Massachusetts (see Bridgman's "Granary Burial Ground," page 35), through John, John, and Thomas.

Mr. Walley was a life-long, honored, and distinguished citizen of Boston. He fitted for college at Andover Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in 1826. He studied law for a brief period, and was officially connected with the Suffolk Savings Bank from its formation in 1833, when it was known as the Seamen's Savings Bank. For twenty years he was treasurer of that institution, and in later years was one of its vice-presidents. He was subsequently treasurer of the Vermont Central Rairoad. He was also the first treasurer of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. In early life Mr. Walley became

interested in politics, and was prominent as a whig. He was for eight years a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and was speaker in 1845–46. From 1853 to 1855 he was a member of congress, as the successor of Horace Mann. In 1855 he was the unsuccessful candidate of the then expiring whig party for governor. He was subsequently bank commissioner. In 1859 he organized the Revere Bank, Boston, was elected its president, and filled the position with great acceptance until his death.

Mr. Walley was an active and influential member of the Congregational denomination, and of his time and means he was liberal for the advancement of its interests. As an officer in the "Old South church," and as a member and auditor of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, he gave for many years gratuitous services which large sums of money could not have purchased. He was also president of the Massachusetts Bible Society, and an officer of the Little Wanderers' Home.

He was a man of strong convictions, but in his business and social relations he was affable and courteous. He took an honest pride in the city of his birth, and whenever his helping hand, or his fitly spoken words could advance the reputation of the municipality, he was zealous and painstaking.

Mr. Walley was twice married. His first wife was Mehitable Sumner, daughter of Hon. Isaac Chapman Bates, of Northampton. Four sons and two daughters of this marriage survived their father. His second wife was Miss Annie Gray Hawes, a daughter of Prince Hawes, who survived him. He was a life member, admitted in 1863, and a benefactor of this Society.

ALVIN ADAMS

Alvin Adams, of Boston, was born in Andover, Vermont, June 16, 1804, and died in Watertown, Massachusetts, September 1, 1877.

He was the son of Jonas, born August 18, 1758, at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and Phebe (Hoar) Adams, born March 1, 1765, at New Ipswich. His grandfather, Stephen Adams, son of Thomas, of Chelmsford, was born in 1715, in that town. (See Kidder's History of New Ipswich, page 293.) Alvin was the ninth of eleven children of his parents, who died, when he was eight years old, within a week of each other, February 19 and 26, 1813, at Andover.

After the death of his parents Alvin remained on the farm, with his eldest brother, Jerry, until he was fifteen, acquiring that taste for agriculture which was a source of gratification to him in after life. For four or five years he was in the employ of Robert Barker, of Woodstock, Vermont. In his twentieth year he came to Boston, where for a number of years he was engaged in trading. Not being successful as a dealer in produce, his attention was directed to the express business, which had been started on a limited scale by Mr. William F. Harnden, and on the 4th of May, 1840, he began to pass from Boston to New York for the carrying of money and small packages. Harnden's express at first had a monoply of the business, but Mr. Adams kept patiently journeying to and fro, with a carpet-bag in hand, until his fidelity, promptitude, and reliability attracted the attention of business men, and he was rewarded by success.

Such was the small beginning, with a capital of fifty dollars, of an enterprise now known the world over as the "Adams Express Company." "As a friend Mr. Adams was respected

by many who felt his kindness and experienced the gratification of enjoying his confidence. But it was within the circle of his own home that he developed those traits of character which made him the light of his household, the affectionate husband, and the most indulgent of parents."

Mr. Adams married in Boston, November 10, 1831, Ann Rebecca Bridge, who was born in Boston, November 1, 1809, the daughter of John and Rebecca (Beals) Bridge, by whom he had nine children. He was a life member and benefactor of this Society, and was admitted in 1870.

LOUIS ADOLPH THIERS

Louis Adolph Thiers was born at Marseilles, France, April 16, 1797, and died at St. Germain, France, September 3, 1877.

Although of humble parentage, some of his relatives had influence which procured his admission into the Lyceum of Marseilles, where he received a good education. From there he went to Aix to pursue the study of the law, and completed his course in 1820. In the autumn of 1821 he left Marseilles for Paris, and before the year had closed he became connected with the *Constitutionnel*, a journal of the liberal party. As early as 1823 the first and second volumes of his "History of the French Revolution" were published. The work was completed in 1827, in four additional volumes.

M. Thiers was sincerely attached to the principles of the revolution, and in August, 1829, he took part in the establishment of the *National*, founded in January, 1830 — which had a great and immediate influence in shaping the history of the French government. As the first editor he was instrumental in raising Louis Philippe to the throne, and was rewarded by the office of councillor of state in 1830. In the same year he was elected a member of the chamber of deputies from Aix.

In 1832 he was appointed minister of the interior, in which office he exhibited much ability.

As years passed, he was at times in favor of, and at other times in opposition to, Louis Philippe and his government. He was one of the victims of the *coup d'etat* of 1851, being arrested and imprisoned by order of Louis Napoleon. He did not re-enter the political arena until 1863. During this period, from 1845 to 1863, he wrote the "History of the Consulate and the Empire," in twenty volumes, which ranks as the most brilliant history of the first French empire.

After the downfall of the second French empire, he rendered valuable diplomatic services to the nation, and on the 17th of February, 1871, he was elected president of the French republic, which office he held till May 24, 1873. The later years of his life found him interested and active in measures for the good of France, and enjoying the gratitude of his countrymen for his efforts in the establishment and preservation of constitutional liberty.

He was made an honorary member of this Society in 1861.

EDWIN HALL

Edwin Hall, of Auburn, New York, was born in Granville, Washington County, New York, January 11, 1802, and died in Auburn, September 8, 1877. He was the son of Ira Hall, M.D. (Dartmouth College, 1793), and Rebecca (Parker) Hall. His mother was daughter of Peter Parker, of Stonington, Connecticut.

Mr. Hall graduated at Middlebury College in 1826, was valedictorian of his class, and acted as tutor in that institution the year following. He read theology with President Bates, of Middlebury College, was licensed to preach in 1828 and preached in various places for two or three years. In April, 1831, he took charge of the Academy at Bloomfield, New Jersey. On the 14th of June, 1832, he was installed pastor of the First Congregational church in Norwalk, Connecticut.

Among his contributions to the press are "An Exposition of the Law of Baptism," "The Puritans and their Principles," and "The Ancient Historical Records of Norwalk, Conn." In June, 1855, he was elected professor of Christian theology in the Auburn Theological Seminary, which office he retained until May, 1876, when on account of ill health he resigned, and was made professor emeritus.

Mr. Hall married, September 2, 1828, Fanny Hollister, of Granville, New York, daughter of Isaac Hollister, a native of Glastonbury, Connecticut. They had eight children, of whom four sons and two daughters survived their father. He was a corresponding member, admitted in 1848.

EBEN GOODWIN

Eben Goodwin, of New York City, a corresponding member from 1855, died September 9, 1877.

ROBERT BOLTON

Robert Bolton, of Lewisboro', New York, a corresponding member from 1864, born in Bath, Somerset, England, April 17, 1817, died in Pelham, New York, October 11, 1877. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Robert and Mrs. Anne (Jay) Bolton, and his mother was the eldest child of the Rev. William Jay, of Bath, the well-known author of the "Morning and Evening Exercises," a Christian manual.

Rev. Robert Bolton was the author of a "Genealogical and Biographical Account of the Family of Bolton, in England and America," which was published in 1862. He was also the author of the "History of West Chester County, New York," in two octavo volumes, published in 1848; the "History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the County of West Chester," and the "Guide to New Rochelle." He married, first, January 8, 1838, Elizabeth Rebecca, daughter of James Brenton, of Newport, Rhode Island. She died without issue, in New Rochelle, March 12, 1852, and was buried in Christ church, Pelham. He married, second, January 5, 1854, Josephine, daughter of Brewster and Elizabeth Woodhull. She survived him with a family of eight sons and three daughters.

Mr. Bolton's early education was at Mill Hill, near London, England. He studied medicine under Dr. Young, at Henley

on the Thames, where he was graduated, but his tastes for the antique and for heraldry kept him from its practice. In 1836 he came to the United States with his father and family and commenced farming at East Chester, New York. In 1852 he moved to Jamaica, Long Island, and thence to New Rochelle, where he began a female academy, which he removed afterwards to Tarrytown, and, in 1858, to Bedford, New York. He was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, November 13, 1868, and took charge of St. John's church, Lewisboro'; the next year, June 9, 1869, he was ordained presbyter.

He had a great veneration for the historical. At his death he had nearly completed a revision of his history of West Chester County, on which he had been at work for many years. He was a thoroughly religious, conscientious, and straightforward man; remarkable for his energy and industry; and so kind and sympathetic that he seemed to overlook the distinctions between his own interest and the interests of others. By his knowledge of medicine he was helpful to the poor.

JOHN GOULD ANTHONY

John Gould Anthony, of Cambridge, a resident member, elected in 1877, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, May 17, 1804, and died in Cambridge, October 16, 1877. He was a descendant of John[1] Anthony, who emigrated from England to this country in 1634, through Abraham,[2] William,[3] James,[4] Daniel,[5] and Joseph,[6] his father, who was born in North Providence, Rhode Island, May 24, 1765, and married Mary Gould; she was born October 24, 1765, at Middletown, Rhode Island. His opportunities for early education were limited. In acknowledging his election as a member of our Society, he says: "I had no other education than the public schools of Provi-

dence gave me from 1809 to 1816; the rest I picked up. My earliest occupation was that of a druggist, followed by study of medicine and practice; afterwards I was a bookkeeper, bank clerk, book publisher, and insurance agent."

Mr. Anthony resided in Cincinnati for thirty-four years. While in business he made a collection of shells, for the study of which he had a fondness, and was recognized as an authority, especially on fresh water shells. At one period he was quite blind for several years, and even then, could tell the nature of every shell by the feeling, better than most persons with their sight. He was a botanist, and a prominent member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. For the last fourteen years of his life he was an assistant in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy of Harvard College, induced by Agassiz, a warm friend, to accept this office. As a conchologist he had an extensive correspondence with scientists. He published quite a number of articles in scientific periodicals and transactions. He accompanied Agassiz on his scientific expedition to Brazil.

Mr. Anthony married, October 16, 1832, Anne Whiting, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Keene) Rhodes, of Providence, by whom he had eight children. She and three sons and two daughters survived him.

LEARNED HEBARD

Learned Hebard, of Lebanon, Connecticut, a resident member, elected in 1870, was born in Windham, that State, April 24, 1799, and died in Lebanon, October 30, 1877. He was the son of Augustus Hebard, born in Windham, February 1, 1772, by his wife Bathsheba Learned. He married, April 11, 1825, Persis Elizabeth Strong, born May 19, 1807, daughter of Daniel Strong and Jerusha Bushnell, who survived him, and by whom he had nine children.

Mr. Hebard's early advantages for an education were such as the schools of his native town afforded, aided by his diligent efforts at evening, and at such other times as his labors upon the farm allowed. When he became qualified he was employed in teaching the district school winters. He was kindly aided in the study of surveying by Judge Zephaniah Swift, of Windham.

In addition to his agricultural pursuits at Lebanon, he practiced engineering and surveying for some thirty years; was a member of the Connecticut Assembly in 1840, and of the senate in 1855; a judge of probate, 1847–'61; justice of the peace, 1840–'70; notary public, some twenty years; one of three commissioners in the affairs of the Mohegan Indians in Connecticut, 1860–'70; and sole commissioner of the Niantic Indians, 1868–'70; being appointed to the first charge by Governor Buckingham, and to the second by the legislature. He was for several years associated with Governor Ellsworth and Hon. John T. Norton, as a commissioner of the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford.

MARTYN PAINE, M.D., LL.D.

Martyn Paine, M.D., LL.D., of New York, a corresponding member from 1860, was born in Williamstown, Vermont, July 8, 1794, and died in New York, November 10, 1877, aged eighty-three. His father, the Hon. Elijah Paine, a graduate of Harvard College in 1781, was born in Brooklyn, Connecticut, January 21, 1757. His father was a judge of the supreme court of Vermont, and represented the State in the United States Senate, from 1795 to 1802.

Dr. Martyn Paine, the son, the last survivor of four sons, graduated at Harvard College in 1813. After studying medicine with Dr. John Warren, of Boston, father of Dr. John C. Warren, he commenced practice in Montreal and removed thence to New York City, where he acquired distinction. He was prominent in establishing the University Medical College, and was a celebrated writer upon medical subjects. He was active in effecting the repeal of the law which made it a penal offence to dissect a human body. From 1838–1841, he was professor in the University of the City of New York of the theory and practice of medicine; and from 1841 to 1850, professor in the University Medical College of the Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica, and subsequently of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. He received the degree of M.D. from Harvard College in 1816, and of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1854. He was a member of many medical and scientific societies in Europe and America.

He published "Medical and Physiological Commentaries," three volumes, 1840–4; "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," 1842; "The Institutes of Medicine," 1847; "The Soul and Instinct Distinguished from Materialism," 1848; a memoir of his son, Robert Troup Paine 1852; and an elaborate essay on "Theoretical Geology," 1856.

JOHN ADAMS VINTON

JOHN ADAMS VINTON was born in Boston, February 5, 1801, the son of Deacon Josiah and Betsey Snow (Giles) Vinton. He was descended from John [1] Vinton, who was an inhabitant of Lynn about 1643, through John [2] of Woburn, born 1650; John[3] of Stoneham, born 1680; Thomas,[4] born in Stoneham, 1717; Josiah [5] of Braintree, born 1755; and Josiah,[6] the father of John A., born in Braintree, 1777.

When the subject of this sketch was only a few years old, his family removed to Braintree. He attended the public schools in Braintree three months in summer and three months in winter for several years, but before he was thirteen his school days ceased entirely. He, however, became a very industrious reader, applying himself to such books as had in them a constantly educating power, like Marshall's "Life of Washington," "Rollins's Ancient History," and "Prideaux's Connections." At the age of eleven he was taken into his father's store in Boston, where he continued until 1822, when he became of age. He then went to Philadelphia, where he had two uncles, brothers of his father, who kept a wholesale dry goods store. Here he was treated generously.

In May, 1823, he entered Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, on the foundation of the Phillips Fund. Here in fourteen months he completed his preparation, and entered Dartmouth College in September, 1824, at the age of twenty-three. He taught school every winter during his college course, thus helping himself forward financially. With the money thus gained, and with help from his uncles and other relatives and friends, he passed through his college course successfully, and came out the fifth scholar in a class of forty.

He then went to Andover Theological Seminary, and took

the full three years' course there required. The missionary spirit was at that time very active in Andover, and before Mr. Vinton left the seminary his heart was set very strongly upon the foreign missionary work. But he had become engaged to a lady who was an invalid, and the American Board, for this reason, decided not to send him forth. This was the sore disappointment of his life.

Mr. Vinton labored in the Christian ministry for about twenty years, but with indifferent success. He was not fitted for a public speaker. He would have filled a professor's chair far better than he filled the pulpit. In 1852 he left the public labors of the ministry and gradually found the vocation for which he was pre-eminently fitted. That was, writing for the press, and especially in the line of preparing family histories and genealogies. His work in this department included the "Vinton Memorial," of more than five hundred pages, the "Giles Memorial," the "Upton Memorial," the "Symmes Memorial" and the "Richardson Memorial," of more than nine hundred pages.

Mr. Vinton married, June 6, 1832, Orinda Haskell, daughter of Thomas L. and Orinda (Carpenter) Haskell, of Hanover, Vermont. She died in 1838. He married February 24, 1840, Laurinda Richardson, daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Vinton) Richardson of Stoneham, Massachusetts. He had seven children, most of whom died before their father. He died in Winchester, Massachusetts, November 13, 1877.

He was a life member, admitted in 1863.

A fuller memoir of Mr. Vinton may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxxiv, pp. 127–131.

ELIAL TODD FOOTE, M.D.

Elial Todd Foote, M.D., of New Haven, Connecticut, a corresponding member from 1846, died November 17, 1877.

GEORGE WILLIAM GORDON

George William Gordon, of Boston, a life member and benefactor, admitted to this Society in 1873, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, February 8, 1801, and died in Boston, November 19, 1877.

From a carefully prepared memorial of Mr. Gordon, by his son, in the archives of the Society, we learn that he was a descendant of Alexander Gordon, who emigrated from Scotland to New England in 1652, and settled in Exeter, New Hampshire, about 1660; through Thomas, born Exeter, 1678; Nathaniel, born 1728; and John, born Exeter, June 19, 1765. John married Mary Bachiler, who was born in East Kingston, New Hampshire, January 4, 1764.

George William Gordon, the youngest of four sons, was educated at the town schools of Exeter and at Phillips Exeter Academy, where he graduated in 1819, having the valedictory, and receiving one of the two diplomas first issued by that institution. He then entered the store of his brother, Stephen, in Exeter. He removed soon after to Boston, where he entered the store of Daniel Denny. In 1830 he formed a partnership with Lewis T. Stoddard as an importer and dealer in dry goods. After the dissolution of this firm, Mr. Gordon entered into business with David Wood, under the name of Gordon and

Wood. The connection was dissolved when Mr. Gordon received his appointment as postmaster of Boston in 1841, which he held until 1843. In 1850 Mr. Gordon was again appointed to this office and held the position until the appointment of E. C. Bailey. From 1843 to 1846, Mr. Gordon resided as consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. On his return to the United States, he again engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. But positions in the civil service of the United States being offered him, he relinquished his commercial plans, and resumed them again after his resignation as postmaster in 1853. From 1856 to 1872, he had the general agency of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for the New England States.

Mr. Gordon married, June 22, 1830, Katherine Parker Sleeper, by whom he had four children: Helen, Kate (married H. L. H. Hoffendahl, M.D.), George Huntly, and Grace; all of whom survived him.

GARDNER CHILSON

Gardner Chilson, a life member and benefactor, admitted to the Society in 1870, died in Mansfield, Massachusetts, November 21, 1877. He was born in Thompson, Connecticut, December 21, 1805. His father, Warren Chilson, was a native of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, and his mother was Betsey (Cowling) Chilson. He was well-known as a manufacturer and dealer in stoves, ranges, and furnaces, on Blackstone Street, Boston, his foundry and home being in Mansfield. He came to Boston when quite young, and for many years was a resident of that city. In 1853 he represented the city in the legislature. He was a member of the Baptist church, was an industrious man and an excellent citizen. His connection with the range and furnace business dated back to a time when that trade

was very limited compared to more recent times. His wife died some time before his death. He had a son, who was abroad when Mr. Chilson died.

JOSEPH BALLARD

Joseph Ballard, of Boston, a life member, admitted in 1859, was born in Boston, June 2, 1789, and died there November 23, 1877, aged eighty-eight years. He was born in Bromfield Street, and opposite the store which, in after years, became his place of business. He lived in boyhood at the corner of Washington and West Streets, and often drove his father's cow to and from the Common, where she was pastured. He attended the Latin school in School Street, and in 1801 received a Franklin medal.

The business life of Mr. Ballard was that of a carpet dealer, and he began by carrying out goods in a wheelbarrow. In partnership with his brother John, he founded the well-known house of J. and J. Ballard, which was changed afterwards to Ballard and Prince, and latterly was styled Sweetser and Abbott, located in Bromfield Street. Mr. Ballard made voyages to Europe before the introduction of steamships, and was an importer of carpets of foreign manufacture. In religion he was a Congregationalist; he was baptized in the Old South church and, as a boy, attended worship there. During many years he was a member of the standing committee of that church, and exerted all his influence to prevent the abandonment of the ancient edifice.

He was a pronounced democrat of the old school. He took a cheerful view of life, had a remarkably retentive memory, and contributed by his anecdotes to the happiness of his acquaintance.

The ancestors of Mr. Ballard came from Essex County, possibly from Saugus.

His widow survived him; and he left two sons, James M. Ballard, of Boston, and Joseph H., of San Francisco; also two daughters, one of whom married Uriel H. Crocker, Esq., of Boston.

JARED POTTER KIRTLAND, M.D., LL.D.

Jared Potter Kirtland, M.D., LL.D., of East Rockford, Ohio, a corresponding member from 1866, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, November 10, 1793; and died at East Rockford, Ohio, December 11, 1877, aged eighty-four years.

Dr. Kirtland was well known in New England, and the west, for his attainments in natural history. His discoveries in conchology and icthyology attracted universal attention, and he was heartily encouraged in his researches by the Boston Natural History Society. In 1848 he was given charge of the natural history department of the survey of Ohio, and his works on the subject were published in Boston and elsewhere in the east. Important degrees were bestowed upon him by various eastern and western colleges, and honors were given by several societies for valuable scientific services.

He married, May 22, 1815, Caroline Atwater. She died September 18, 1823, at Durham, Connecticut. Their children were: Mary Elizabeth, born 1816, married Charles Pease; Jared Potter, born 1818, at Wallingford, Connecticut, died 1829, at Poland, Ohio; and Caroline, born 1821, at Durham, died 1822.

JOHN McALLISTER

John McAllister, of Philadelphia, was born in that city June 29, 1786, and died there December 17, 1877, aged ninety-one years.

His father, John McAllister, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1753, and emigrated to New York when twenty-two years old. In 1785 he removed to Philadelphia. For many years the attention of Mr. McAllister and his family was directed to the manufacture of mathematical and optical instruments.

John McAllister, the son, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1803. In 1811 he entered into partnership with his father, which continued until the death of the senior member, May 12, 1830. Having taken Walter B. Dick as a partner, the business was conducted under the firm name of John McAllister, Jr., and Company, until 1835, when Mr. McAllister retired. He was a gentleman of culture and taste, with a strong liking for local antiquities, and devoted himself to the collection of a library, rich in works of all kinds, but particularly in old newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, and other material connected with the history of Philadelphia. To this study he was particularly devoted. Having a good memory, which went back to the time before the present century, his mind was a storehouse of reminiscences. For years he was a source of information on local affairs. He retained his physical strength until a very late period, and his mind was clear, and his memory good, up to the day of his death. He was the oldest alumnus of his college, and the oldest member of the Philadelphia Library Company, of the Athenæum, and of the St. Andrew's Society. In his death, Philadelphia lost a citizen of honorable and unstained character, whose influence was always directed toward the enlargement and prosperity of the city.

He married a daughter of William Young, long known as a printer and bookseller in Philadelphia.

He was admitted a corresponding member of this Society in 1858.

THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A.

Thomas Wright, M.A., of London, England, a corresponding member from 1862, was born in the vicinity of Ludlow, England, April 21, 1810. He died at Chelsea, London, December 23, 1877.

Mr. Wright was an accomplished scholar, and among the most eminent of modern antiquaries. He received his early education at the grammar school of King Edward VI., located near the place of his birth, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1834, and of M.A. in 1837. Adopting the profession of a man of letters, Mr. Wright, in 1835, removed to London, where he afterwards resided. While an undergraduate at Cambridge, he became a contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, and to *Frazer's Magazine*. He took an active part in the establishment of the Camden, Percy, and Shakespeare Societies, and edited many important works published by them. Mr. Wright was as industrious as he was learned, and of the nearly forty publications by him in the London Library, many are in Latin, some in Anglo-Saxon, and some in Norman French; and it was owing to his writings in connection with early French literature that, in 1842, he was elected a corresponding member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.

A list of his numerous publications may be found in Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," vol. iii, p. 2864.

JOHN BIGELOW

John Bigelow, of Boston, a resident member from 1868, was born in Westminster, Massachusetts, May 26, 1802; and died in Boston, January 2, 1878. He came to Boston about 1824, and was followed by his brothers, Alanson and A. O. Bigelow, and the firm of Bigelow Brothers, was formed. Under this style, and that of Bigelow Brothers and Kennard, and Bigelow, Kennard and Company, the house maintained a reputation imparted to it by the personal character of its originator.

Mr. Bigelow was identified with many associations connected with the growth of Boston, and which marked the development of that culture which is one of its characteristics. He held many positions of trust, and was a member of the legislature of Massachusetts in 1851–52, and again in 1863–64. He was for many years a director in the Collateral Loan Company, and president of the same at the time of his death. He was treasurer of the Columbian Lodge of Freemasons, for more than a quarter of a century; a member of the De Molay Encampment of Knights Templar, and in May, 1859, one of the number who made the pilgrimage to Richmond, Virginia.

He was fond of music, and was one of the early members of the Handel and Haydn Society, and elected an honorary member. He was also a member of other musical associations

He had business relations as director with several leading manufacturing corporations, and after an honorable business career of half a century, he sought retirement, in order to fulfil his mission to increase the happiness of those around him. Those who needed his aid knew where to find a ready counsellor and a willing friend. He was survived by a widow and three daughters.

BENJAMIN EDWARD BATES

Benjamin Edward Bates, of Boston, a life member and benefactor, was born in Norton, Massachusetts, July 12, 1808, and died in Boston, January 14, 1878. He was the son of Deacon Elkanah Bates, and received his education at Wrentham Academy, in which institution he was subsequently employed for a brief period as teacher. On his removal to Boston, he entered the dry goods store of Barnabas T. Loring on Washington Street, and was subsequently a member of the firm. On the death of Mr. Loring, Mr. Bates formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Davis, Bates, and Turner, and for several years the firm did a large and successful business as jobbers and importers of dry goods. In 1845, the firm became Bates, Turner and Company. Mr. Bates became interested in the development of the fine water power at Lewiston, Maine, and was the pioneer in the manufacturing establishments which have been the making of that city. He was the first treasurer of the Lewiston Water-Power Company, and for many years treasurer of the Androscoggin mills, and of the Bates Manufacturing Company of Lewiston, and a director and owner in other mills there and elsewhere. The college at Lewiston, named in his honor, is indebted to him for its first endowment.

A few years after the establishment of the Bank of Commerce, Mr. Bates became its president. He was also a director in the Union Pacific Railroad, and he held intimate and responsible relations with several of the largest business institutions of the city and State. He was a liberal contributor of his means and counsel to religious and benevolent enterprises. He was one of the founders of the Central Congregational church in Boston.

He was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of Preston Shepherd, well-known as proprietor of the Bromfield, and subsequently of the Pearl Street House. By her he had a daughter, Mrs. Mary B. Hammond, of New York. By the second wife, who survived him, he had a son and two daughters.

He was admitted to membership in this Society in 1873.

THOMAS BRADLEE

Thomas Bradlee, of Jamaica, Long Island, a corresponding member from 1859, died at Jamaica, February 19, 1878, aged eighty-nine years. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 17, 1788. He was the son of Nathaniel and Ann (Dunlap) Bradlee, who were married by Rev. Mather Byles, April 23, 1769. Nathaniel, the ninth of twelve children of Samuel Bradlee, of Dorchester, died in Boston, April, 1813, and his wife, Ann Dunlap, August 4, 1821.

Thomas Bradlee was born in the house situated on the southwest corner of Hollis and Nassau (now Tremont) Streets. He was "baptized by Rev. Samuel West, the first person upon the record of the two-cupalo church rebuilt in Hollis Street, 1788, after a former church had been destroyed by fire." He was an apprentice with Col. Samuel H. Parker, on Court Street, Boston, bookseller and bookbinder, from 1802 to 1809. He was a member of the Boston light infantry company of the "Winslow Blues," 1814 to 1824. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association. In December, 1819, he began business in Boston, which he relinquished in May, 1822. His bookstore was in Hanover Street. In 1824 and '25 he resided at Blenheim, Schoharie County, New York, and in the city of New York in 1826–27. In 1828 he removed to Jamaica, Long Island. In this town, which was afterwards his home, he filled many places of honor

and usefulness: among them, president of a sacred musical society, and chorister of churches; proprietor, publisher, and editor of the newspaper known as the *Long Island Farmer;* justice of the peace, and police justice of the village of Jamaica.

He was thrice married: first, July 24, 1814, to Mehetabel, daughter of John Andrews and Mehetabel Fulton, by whom he had one child, Thomas, born May 25, 1815; second, in August, 1819, to Ann, daughter of Edward and Rebecca Howard, by whom he had three children: Ann, Mehitable, and Nathaniel; third, September 20, 1830, to Rachel, daughter of Daniel and Margaret Wright, by whom he had four children: Eliza, Samuel, Mary, and Margaret.

RUFUS RICHARDSON BELKNAP

Rufus Richardson Belknap, of Brooklyn, New York, a corresponding member from 1860, died March 5, 1878.

LEMUEL LITTLE

Lemuel Little, of Boston, a resident member from 1854, died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 15, 1878.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN

James Ross Snowden, of Philadelphia, a corresponding member from 1871, was born near Chester, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1809, and died in Hulmeville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1878.

Mr. Snowden was director of the United States mint. He was son of a clergyman and educated at Dickinson College, where his father was educated before him. He studied law, was made deputy attorney-general of the State, and was a member of the house of representatives, 1841–44, serving as speaker the two latter years. He became State treasurer in 1845, and was treasurer of the United States mint, 1847–50. He was director of the mint, 1853–61.

Besides many pamphlets, he was the author of "Mint Manual of Coins in the United States," 1860; "Descriptions of the Medals of Washington; of National and Miscellaneous Medals," 1861; "The Mint at Philadelphia," 1861; "Coins of the Bible and its Money Terms," 1864.

He was married September 13, 1848, to Susan Engle, daughter of Gen. Robert and Sarah (Engle) Patterson, of Philadelphia. His parents were Rev. Nathaniel Randolph and Sarah (Gustine) Snowden. His grandparents were Isaac, a Revolutionary soldier, and Mary (Cox) Snowden, and Lemuel and Susannah (Smith) Gustine. He was a great-grandson of John, Jr., and Ruth (Fitz-Randolph) Snowden, and great-great-grandson of John Snowden, Sr., who signed the "Concessions" at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1677, and was judge in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1704.

CHEEVER NEWHALL

Cheever Newhall, of Boston, a resident member, elected in 1875, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, March 13, 1788; and died in Boston, Dorchester district, April 8, 1878, aged ninety years. He was educated in the public schools of Lynn, and in 1802 entered the store of Samuel Hammond and Company, in Boston. In 1809 he began the shoe and leather business, on his own account, on Washington Street. In 1812 he removed to the site of the Sears building, and as a jobber of boots and shoes his business extended as far as Detroit and St. Louis, Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia. In 1822, Mr. Eveleth became his partner, under the firm of Newhall and Eveleth. In 1826, on account of poor health, he sold his interest to the firm of Eveleth and Wood, and remained out of business until 1829, when associated with his brother, John Mansfield Newhall, he formed a partnership under the name of Cheever Newhall and Company, which lasted for over twenty years. They had factories at East Abington, East Stoughton, Newburyport, and other places, for the manufacture of boots and shoes, and established branches of their house at New Orleans and Mobile.

Mr. Newhall was, for several years, a director of the Shoe and Leather Bank, and was also the oldest member living of the New England Guards. In 1824 he purchased extensive grounds and a large house on Ashmont Street, Dorchester, for summer use until 1855 or '56, when his home was totally destroyed by fire. This house was the birthplace of Motley, the historian. A new house was erected on the same site, in which Mr. Newhall resided until his death. From 1824 he was identified with the agricultural and horticultural interests of the community, and greatly interested in the science of

husbandry. Soon after his removal to Dorchester, he became a member of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and of the Norfolk County Society. He was one of the founders and charter members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and held the office of treasurer from 1829 to 1832, and that of vice-president from 1840 to 1858. He was also one of the most prominent and active members of the Massachusetts Agricultural Club, the presidency of which he held from the date of its organization till his decease. On the 13th of March, 1878 (the 90th anniversary of his birth), a complimentary dinner was given him by the members of the Club, at which his intimate friend, so long united with him by kindred tastes in the beautiful and useful, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, presided. Mr. Newhall was one of the earliest members of the American Pomological Society, and one of the founders of the Norfolk Agricultural Society.

In 1816 he married Anne, daughter of Captain Richard C. Beale, of Quincy and granddaughter of Rev. Dr. Sellon, of London, England. They had no children, and adopted an orphan niece, later the wife of Eugene Ely, of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

EDWARD BROOKS

Edward Brooks, of Medford, Massachusetts, a life member and benefactor, was born in Boston, December 22, 1793, and died in Medford, April 11, 1878. He was the eldest son of Peter C. Brooks, well remembered as one of Boston's wealthiest and most eminent men of business, and of whom may be found in the Register (vol. viii, pp. 297–309; and vol. ix, pp. 13–33) an admirable memoir by the Hon. Edward Everett, who married his daughter. His grandfather, the Rev. Edward Brooks, of Medford, was a graduate of Harvard University, in 1757.

Edward Brooks was a graduate of Harvard in 1812, and studied law with his uncle, Hon. Benjamin Gorham, and later made the "grand tour" in Europe, in the company of Mr. Ticknor and Hon. John C. Gray. He was one of the representatives of Boston in the legislature of Massachusetts for the years 1834, '36, '37, and '42. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who was also a member of the same body, spoke of Mr. Brooks' ability in debate, and of his earnest interest in the affairs of the Commonwealth. He possessed a vigorous intellect and many varied accomplishments. He was very active in the temperance movement, and was one of the first to interest himself in the blind asylum, in connection with Dr. Howe. For nine years, and until the year preceding his death — when the infirmities of age led him to resign — he held the office of president of the "General Theological Library." He was also a contributor to the *North American Review*. He spent many years in foreign lands in consequence of the ill health of his wife, and the Boston Public Library is indebted to him for an admirable original portrait of Franklin, presented on his return from Europe.

He married, May 3, 1821, Elizabeth, daughter of Kirk Boott,

and born July 20, 1799. She died in Paris, France, June 21, 1865. Her father was distinguished among the merchants of Boston, and resided in what is known as the "Revere House." They had three children: Edward, born February 14, 1822, died June 22, 1851; Francis, born November 1, 1824, who survived his father and occupies the ancestral mansion; and Anna Gorham, born January 22, 1830, died October 27, 1848.

His membership dated from 1868.

JOHN EMERY LYON

John Emery Lyon, of Boston, a life member, admitted to this Society in 1871, was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, March 1, 1809; and died in Plymouth, New Hampshire, April 11, 1878. He was the only son of Captain John and Sally Lyon. He had the advantages of the schools of his native place, and when eighteen years old, was employed as clerk in the store of Sewall Carter, of Lancaster, and was an inmate of his family. In 1831 he went to Boston, where he found occupation first as a salesman in the dry goods store of Henry Gassett and Company, and then with Jenness, Gage and Company, importers and jobbers of dry goods. Of the latter he was admitted a partner in 1839. He continued a member of this firm until 1849, when he formed a connection with J. Thomas Vose, under the firm of Lyon and Vose, which continued during his life.

He was at one time largely engaged in navigation, being wholly, or in part, owner of some of the finest ships sailing from Boston. But the last twenty years before his death his time and energies were directed to building up the railroad interests of New Hampshire. He was president and director of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad. He became a director at the solicitation of many of his friends and

customers in New Hampshire. His clear head and sound judgment rescued the road from the depths of bankruptcy and made it paying property. He was also a director in the Connecticut and Passumpsic, and Concord Railroads. In the development of northern New Hampshire and the White Mountain region, he was deeply interested; his interest not being limited to railroads, but extending also to hotels, and to the general industries of the State.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS RANLETT

Charles Augustus Ranlett, of Billerica, Massachusetts, a resident member admitted in 1853, was born in Augusta, Maine, August 9, 1804, and died in Billerica, April 17, 1878.

Captain Ranlett was widely known in commercial circles for many years as one of the most successful shipmasters of his day. At the age of sixteen he began his life upon the sea, and by attention to his duties, and faithfulness in his calling, he very soon rose to the command of a vessel. His life, for forty-three years, was spent, with one or two brief intervals, on shipboard. He commanded many vessels, and always successfully. His skilful seamanship was manifest by making uniformly the shortest passages between New York and China, one of eighty-two days, from Shanghai to New York in the "Surprise," being the shortest on record. For some years he sailed between America and Europe, carrying large numbers of passengers and never meeting with any disaster to cause loss of life. At the battle of Navarino (1827) his vessel was seized by the Turks, but was fortunately retaken by an English frigate. During the Mexican war he commanded the ship "Queen Victoria," in transporting troops and supplies between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, and became intimately acquainted with many officers who afterwards distinguished themselves

in the Civil war, among them Grant, Sherman, and others, who, while the ship lay at Vera Cruz, preferred the fare on board to that of the camp.

The long, eventful and successful life of Captain Ranlett on the ocean was full of perils, romantic adventures, and wonderful escapes from shipwreck. He kept a very interesting journal of the many incidents connected with his voyages, and his memory should be revered as a benefactor, as he had been the discoverer of unknown reefs and shoals, which were dangerous to navigation, and were not then noted upon the charts.

In 1862 he retired from life on the sea, and bought a residence in Billerica. He was interested and liberal in aiding improvements in the town.

He was married in December, 1830, to Esther M., daughter of David M. Dodge, of Charlestown, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. One son, Captain Charles A. Ranlett, Jr. was a member of this society. Three sons and one daughter survived him.

REV. CHARLES TRELAWNY COLLINS-TRELAWNY, A.M.

Rev. Charles Trelawny Collins-Trelawny, A. M., a corresponding member from 1876, was born in Ham, near Plymouth, Devon, England, April 10, 1792, and died there April 19, 1878, at the age of eighty-six.

His parents were George and Mary (Trelawny) Collins, and on his father's side he traced his genealogy to Francis Collins of Stratford on Avon, who was baptized December 24, 1582, and died September, 1617. He is mentioned in Shakespeare's will as executor and legatee. His great-grandfather was Arthur Collins, Esq., the celebrated genealogical writer and author of the "Peerage of England." In 1838, in compliance with his mother's will, Mr. Collins took by royal license the

name of Trelawny. She was a descendant of the Trelawnys dating back to Eduni de Trelone, of Trelone, in the time of Edward the Confessor. His ancestor, Robert Trelawny, member of parliament, bore a conspicuous part in the early colonization of New England, having a plantation on Richmond's Island on the coast of Maine.

He was educated first at Peter Blundell's grammar school at Tiverton, Devon, and obtained a Blundell's scholarship. He was matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, and in 1815 took his degree. In 1818 he was elected a Fellow of his college. In 1821 he took his M. A. degree.

Mr. Collins-Trelawny was ordained Deacon in the Church of England in 1821, and Presbyter in 1823. He began his ministry as curate of St. Pancras church, Devon, and subsequently held office in Balliol college. In 1825 he was rector of Timsbury, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. He resigned in 1841, and took up his residence at Ham, where he had charge of a parish until 1868.

He was the author of "A Summary and Continuation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History," 1822; "Paranzabuloe, or the Lost Church Found," 1836, and other works.

He married, July 21, 1831, Elizabeth Ayliffe Boodle, youngest daughter of Edward Boodle, Esq., of London, who survived him.

THOMAS BELLOWS WYMAN

Thomas Bellows Wyman, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, was born there December 11, 1817, and died in that city, May 19, 1878. His parents were Thomas Bellows and Mary (Frothingham) Wyman, and he was a descendant in the seventh generation from Lieut. John Wyman of Woburn, Massachusetts, who was a son of Francis and Elizabeth (Richardson) Wyman of West Mill, County Herts, England.

Very little regarding the early life of Thomas Bellows Wyman is known at the present time, except that he was frequently employed in copying and indexing records, and in genealogical work. As early as November 6, 1844, he had prepared with great industry and untiring research a genealogy of the descendants of the two brothers Francis and John Wyman of Woburn, and at the date above named, there were numbered, in the male line of Francis Wyman, 674; and in the male line of the posterity of John Wyman, 442; making a total, in 1844, of 1116 descendants from the males, in each generation, from these two brothers.

Mr. Wyman ranks with the first genealogists of his day. In some respects he was a pioneer. His great work was the "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown," published in Boston, in two volumes, in 1879. This was the slowly accumulated task of a lifetime, and it was his highest ambition to see it printed; but he was destined never to see it in print, beyond the first fifty pages; his death occurring when he had revised the proof sheets of the first forty, and when a few subsequent sheets had received a partial revision at his hands. The work represented a great mass of manuscript, the printing of which was completed under the supervision of an editor.

His plan was somewhat original, and his methods and abbre-

viations and literary style possessed certain peculiarities. His manuscript was written on large sheets of common brown wrapping paper, and contained an appalling number of words. It was the privilege of the present writer to see this manuscript at the home of Mr. Wyman, and also as it passed through the press. As the printed result embraced nearly 1200 pages, some idea of its quantity may be gained. His method admitted of no discrimination between the distinguished and less distinguished members of the community. He was fond of saying that the persons and families eminent in social station and political preferment were sure of recognition in a thousand ways not open to their less fortunate neighbors, and his aim had been to gather the scattered memorials of the many, rather than to write panegyrics on the few. The work covered the period from 1629 to 1818.

His materials for this work were placed at the disposal of such authors as James Savage and Dr. Bond, he never seeming to care for the honor of having discovered long-sought facts, or having solved for others a perplexing genealogical problem.

He was also the author of the "Genealogy of the Name and Family of Hunt, early Established in America from Europe, exhibiting the Pedigree of Ten Thousand Persons," Boston, 1862.

A few pages of his genealogy of the Wyman family were printed in 1849 in the Register (iii, 33–8), the remainder being left in manuscript, the whole being now in the possession of the Society.

He was a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1846, a resident member in 1850, and a life member in 1858. He was also librarian in 1851–52, and from 1856 to 1858.

He was unmarried, and was survived by a brother and a sister, Mrs. Mary Frothingham Downing.

ISRAEL DANIEL RUPP

Israel Daniel Rupp, a county historian of Pennsylvania, and author of "Geographical Catechism of Pennsylvania," "Events in Indian History," "History of Religious Denominations of the United States," "Collection of Names of Thirty Thousand German and other Immigrants to Pennsylvania, 1727–76," and "Genealogy of the Descendants of John Jonas Rupp," was born in East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1803, and died in Philadelphia, May 31, 1878. From 1827 he devoted himself to the collecting of historical materials, principally for his "History of the Germans of Pennsylvania," which was left incomplete and unpublished at his death. He translated, wrote, compiled, and prepared for the press about twenty-five books.

He spent his early life upon a farm, and had a remarkable talent for learning languages. He was at different times a school teacher. He was an indefatigable worker.

The following facts regarding Mr. Rupp are gleaned from an article in the Register (vol. xxxiii, p. 116) contributed by Dr. William H. Egle. He had the habit of devoting, when young, every leisure moment to reading and study, and at the age of twenty, by dint of close application and perseverance, he had mastered eight or nine languages. When he conceived the idea that a history of the Germans of Pennsylvania would be useful, there was no material conveniently arranged,— no local history to refer to,— and the voluminous state archives had not been published. That he might have access to the records, he located himself in Harrisburg. In 1829 he translated Fox's "Book of Martyrs," into German. He published his "History of Lancaster County," and several other counties, and before thirty years had elapsed, these "locals," at first

well received, had become exceedingly scarce. He collected enough material to make a dozen historians rich. He had the peculiarity of finding out and getting possession of facts that few possess, and hence all his locals are repositories of his zeal and industry. Myths he treated as myths, and never forced his opinions upon others unsubstantiated by truths. He was not a polished writer, and lacked method in his arrangement.

He was a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1861.

REV. NATHANIEL BOUTON, D.D.

Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D.D., of Concord, New Hampshire, a corresponding member from 1847, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, June 29, 1799, and died in Concord, June 6, 1878. His parents were William and Sarah (Benedict) Bouton.

He served three years as a printer and entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1821. He finished his theological course at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1824, and was ordained pastor of the First Congregational church in Concord, New Hampshire, in 1825, where he remained forty-two years. He held the office of president of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and was a trustee of Dartmouth College, and received the degree of D.D. from there in 1851. He was married three times: first, in 1825, to Harriet, daughter of John, and great-granddaughter of Roger Sherman; second, in 1829, to Mary Ann P., daughter of Gov. John Bell; and third, in 1840, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Horatio G. Cilley, of Deerfield, New Hampshire. He was an author of considerable ability, and among his published works were the following: "Help to Prayer," 1832; "History of Education in New Hampshire," 1833; "Memoir of Mrs. Elizabeth Macfarland," 1839; "The

Fathers of the New Hampshire Ministry," 1848; "Historical Discourse on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of Norwalk, Connecticut," 1851; "History of Concord, New Hampshire," 1856; "Collections of New Hampshire Historical Society," 1850–56; an annotated edition of Rev. Thomas Symmes's "Account of Captain John Lovewell's Great Fight with the Indians at Pequawket," 1861; and "Discourse Commemorative of a Forty Years' Ministry," 1865. His autobiography was edited by his son, John Bell Bouton, and published in 1879.

It was his father's wish that he should study English grammar, but no one was found in his native district able to teach it. He acquired some instruction in a school in a neighboring district. He got the idea very early in life that to be a printer would be his best opportunity to read and acquire knowledge, and as his ideas increased he set out to acquire a public education for the Gospel ministry.

The fame of Dr. Bouton was not confined to New Hampshire, but many religious and historical organizations outside of that State recognized the value of his work.

He was president of the New Hampshire Historical Society, 1842–44; corresponding secretary of that organization, 1844; librarian of the same, 1841–45; and a member and officer of many other societies. His services in the New Hampshire Historical Society and as compiler and editor of the Provincial papers of New Hampshire were, as he said himself, the legitimate, but remote, results of his apprenticeship in a printing office.

In a list prepared by himself, the number of sermons and addresses he published was thirty-five; articles printed in periodicals, nine; volumes published, eight; volumes of Provincial Papers of New Hampshire, edited under his supervision, ten.

JOHN WINGATE THORNTON

John Wingate Thornton, of Boston, a life member, was born at Saco, Maine, August 12, 1818, and died in Scarborough, Maine, June 6, 1878. He was one of the five original members and founders of this Society, and the last survivor of the three persons named in the act of incorporation. He received the degree of A.M. from Bowdoin College in 1860. He was a graduate of the Harvard Law School in 1840. His various publications are substantial monuments of his ability and learning. His industry and energy were alike extraordinary, and he accepted little without investigation. His most remote ancestor on this side of the ocean was the Rev. Thomas [1] Thornton, for thirty years minister of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, through Timothy,[2] Ebenezer,[3] Timothy,[4] Thomas Gilbert,[5] James Brown [6] Thornton, his father, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Gookin, the parents of John Wingate Thornton. His maternal line was from Maj.-Gen. Daniel [1] Gookin, through Nathaniel,[2] Nathaniel,[3] Nathaniel,[4] and Daniel.[5]

He acquired his early education at Thornton Academy, endowed by his grandfather. He studied law at Cambridge, when Story and Greenleaf and Sumner were professors or tutors. After diligent study of his profession at the law school he familiarized himself with its practice in the office of his uncle, John Fairfield, several times governor of Maine, and United States Senator; and in 1840, having selected Boston as his future home, he was admitted at the age of twenty-two a member of the Suffolk Bar.

Physically and intellectually he was well constituted for good rank at the law. His mind delighted to grapple with its subtleties. Nor was his presence a disadvantage. While amiable and genial, his powerful frame, firm tread and rapid move-

ments, a voice that commanded attention, indicated a spirit not easily daunted, a confidence not readily abashed. He had a fair share of practice. History, to which Mr. Thornton devoted his leisure, claimed a large share of his attention. What hold family history gained over his mind may be measured by his zeal as a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society: one of the founders in 1844; its first secretary; and after its REGISTER was established, a frequent contributor to its pages. He was a member of the Statistical, Prince and Antiquarian Societies, and of the two former a vice-president. He was a frequent contributor to the *Transcript*, and at his home at Brookline he accumulated many books and autographs. His residence, after 1872, was at Winthrop.

He made several addresses on various occasions. Among the most memorable was one at the Popham celebration in 1862, and one in 1870 before the New England Historic Genealogical Society upon the 250th anniversary of the signing of the compact in the cabin of the "Mayflower," the most elaborate of his productions.

In 1848 he married Elizabeth Wallace, daughter of Stephen Jones Bowles of Roxbury, Massachusetts. His children were a son, a lad of high promise, who died at an early age, and three daughters.

Soon after his marriage he published the "Lives of Eliot Heath, and Bowles," a genealogy of the Gilbert family, and "Mementos of the Swetts," followed (in 1854) by the "Landing at Cape Anne." Other publications were "Peter Oliver's Puritan Commonwealth Reviewed," 1864; "Ancient Pemaquid," 1857; the "First Records of Anglo-American Colonization," 1859; and the "Pulpit of the American Revolution," 1867, second edition, 1876. He left an unfinished work on the Trelawney papers.

The above sketch is condensed from a much longer sketch of Mr. Thornton by Colonel Amory, published in the REGISTER, vol. xxxiii, pp. 273–284.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, LL.D.

William Cullen Bryant, LL.D., of Roslyn, New York, a corresponding member from 1855, was born in Cummington, Massachusetts, November 3, 1794, and died in New York, June 12, 1878, aged eighty-three years. He was son of Peter [5] and Sarah (Snell) Bryant; grandson of Philip [4] and Silence (Howard) Bryant; great-grandson of Ichabod [3] Bryant; great-great-grandson of Stephen [2] Bryant; and great-great-great-grandson of Stephen [1] and Abigail (Shaw) Bryant, who came from England and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1632.*

William Cullen Bryant was the second child in a family of seven, and is described as being "puny and very delicate in body, and of a painfully delicate nervous temperament." At the age of four years he was sent to the district school, where he obtained elementary instruction until his twelfth year. He early began to rhyme, and wrote a poem in his eleventh year, which he recited at the closing of the winter school. In 1808 he was sent to Brookfield to perfect himself in Latin under the tuition of his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Snell, and in 1809 pursued the study of Greek with the Rev. Moses Hallock of Plainfield. About this time he began to read Pope's translation of the "Iliad," a delightful transition from Dr. Watts' hymns, and it is not surprising that his first serious efforts were some enigmas written after the manner of this favorite poet. In 1809 he wrote, and his father had published in pamphlet form, a poem entitled, "The Embargo, or Sketches of the Times," a Federalist satire attacking President Jefferson, then very unpopular because of the enforcement of the embargo laid upon the ports of the republic.

* See Bryant Genealogy, Register, vol. xxiv, p. 317.

He entered Williams College, October 9, 1810, but before the close of his first year asked for an honorable dismissal, desiring to enter Yale. His father's financial position forbade the completion of a college course, and he studied law at Worthington and afterwards at Bridgewater; was admitted to the Bar in 1815, began the practice of his profession at Plainfield, Massachusetts, and had been there nearly a year when he entered into partnership with a young lawyer of Great Barrington, Massachusetts. He purchased his partner's interest at the close of a year and continued practice alone, getting himself described as "an active, learned, and rather fiery young lawyer." In 1817 the poem "Thanatopsis" was published in the September number of the *North American Review*. It had been written six years before, shortly after Bryant left college, when he had not attained his eighteenth year; in the same number of the *Review* appeared also, under the title of a "Fragment," what is now known as "An Inscription for the Entrance to a Wood." The publication of these exquisite poems at that time was due to what might be termed an accident of fortune. In 1818 he was invited to become a regular contributor to the *Review*, to which he sent a paper on "Early American Poetry," and the poem "To a Waterfowl."

In 1818 he was elected one of the tithing men and town clerk of Great Barrington, holding the latter office until he left Massachusetts five years later. He was also appointed justice of the peace. He was married January 11, 1821, to Frances, daughter of Zechariah Fairchild of Great Barrington, with whom he passed forty-five years of happy married life. In 1822 he wrote the poem "The Ages," which he read before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard College. He was urged to publish it, and from the suggestion resulted the first publication of a collection of Bryant's poems, a small volume, consisting of the eight poems: "The Ages," "To a Waterfowl," "Fragment from Simonides," "An Inscription for the Entrance to a Wood," "The Yellow Violet," "The Song," "Green River,"

and "Thanatopsis," which appeared in 1823. In 1824 he became a contributor to the *United States Literary Gazette*, and wrote many of his most charming poems for its pages. About this time also were written "The Death of the Flowers" and "The Past," for each of which he asked two dollars.

In 1824 Mr. Bryant removed to New York, and assumed the editorship of the *New York Review* and *Athenæum Magazine*. He delivered a course of lectures on English poetry before the Athenæum Society, and in the same year accepted a professorship connected with the New York Academy of Design, where he lectured on Greek and Roman mythology. In 1823 was published a complete collection of his poems which was republished in England, and won him European reputation. Mr. Bryant's course as a journalist was dignified and consistent; he accepted no favors from individuals or parties, and was fearless in opposing popular measures and questions when he esteemed it essential to the public interest to do so. He was at the inception of his journalistic career a democrat in principle, but before the war became a strong republican. In 1851 he published a short history of the *Evening Post*, then half a century old, and he terminated his editorial labors in 1870.

From 1834 to 1867 Mr. Bryant made six visits to the old world, and in 1872 visited Cuba and the city of Mexico for the second time. In 1850 he published "Letters of a Traveller," and in the winter of 1869 he issued a supplementary volume, entitled, "Letters from the East." In 1866, seeking relief from the deep grief that had befallen him in the death of his wife in 1865, he began his translation of the "Iliad," and the first twelve books were published in 1870. It was followed by a translation of the "Odyssey," which was completed in 1871. The work had an immediate success. In his eighty-first year, Mr. Bryant wrote "The Flood of Years"; his last poem, "The Twenty-second of February," was written in 1878, to commemorate the birthday of Washington. On May 29, 1878, Mr. Bryant delivered the address at the unveiling of the statue

of Mazzini in Central Park, and after the ceremony, he fell, and his head coming in contact with a stone step he was rendered unconscious; a few days later apoplexy ensued, and his illness proved mortal.

For this sketch the editor is indebted to Lamb's Biographical Dictionary. A sketch appeared in the REGISTER, vol. xxxiii, p. 361.

A genealogy of the family of Bryant to which William Cullen Bryant belonged, prepared by John Alonzo Boutelle, was published in the REGISTER, vol. xxiv, pp. 315–318.

It is stated in the REGISTER, vol. xxxiii, p. 361, that his mother was a descendant of John Alden.

FRANCIS MARSHALL JOHNSON

FRANCIS MARSHALL JOHNSON, of Boston, a life member from 1871, was born in Kingston, Massachusetts, October 15, 1822, and died in Newton, Massachusetts, July 6, 1878.

His maternal ancestor was a descendant from Elder William Brewster of "Mayflower" memory. The father of Mr. Johnson, Captain Francis Johnson, married Lucy Brewster in the fifth generation from Elder Brewster. She died August 29, 1847, and he died 1850.

The early education of Mr. Johnson was in the common school, and at a boarding school in Sandwich, Massachusetts. He began his business life in a store in his native village, which for seven years he conducted with success. In company with others he carried on the iron foundry business in Kingston. In 1848 he formed a partnership with Albert Thompson in the leather business in Boston. From a small beginning their business increased, and in 1851 Charles Marsh, of Quincy, was added as a partner. In 1854 Mr. Marsh retired, and Mr. Clift Rodgers, of Quincy, was admitted, the name being Rodgers, Johnson, and Thompson. In 1858, Mr. Rodgers withdrew.

In 1865 George A. Brackett and Horace Eaton were admitted to partnership, and two years later a branch house, Thompson, Wyckoff and Company was established in New York, under the direction of Mr. J. F. Wyckoff. In 1870 the firms in Boston and in New York were dissolved, and the house of Johnson, Eaton and Brackett was formed, with its headquarters at 242 Congress Street, Boston. This firm was dissolved in 1875, Mr. Brackett retiring, and Mr. William F. Johnson admitted. The name was changed to Johnson, Eaton and Company. The death of Mr. Johnson again caused a change, and the business was afterwards transacted by William F. Johnson, at 242 Purchase Street, Boston.

Mr. Johnson was elected representative from Quincy, to the Massachusetts legislature in 1856, and to the State senate in 1862; a member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners; for many years a director and president of Mount Wollaston Bank, Quincy; a director of the Quincy Fire and Marine Insurance Company; a director of the Bank of Mutual Redemption, Boston; a director of the Commonwealth Bank; and president of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

He was married May 28, 1847, to Susan Maria Daniels, by whom he had five children, three of whom, William Francis, who married Juliet Carrington; Ada M., married John B. Bell, of Chicago; and Lucy L., survived him.

RICHARD MANNING HODGES

Richard Manning Hodges, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a life member from 1865, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, August 5, 1794, and died at Cambridge, August 10, 1878.

From several pages of neat and distinct chirography in the archives of the Society, written by Mr. Hodges in 1865, when he became a member, the following is selected: He was the third child of Gamaliel and Sarah (Williams) Hodges. His early education was under several instructors, the most prominent being Samuel Adams, subsequently preceptor of Dummer Academy, Byfield, Massachusetts, Benjamin Tappan, afterwards an eminent pastor of a church in Augusta, Maine, and Abiel Chandler, the founder of a scientific school in connection with Dartmouth College. In 1811 he entered the freshman class of Harvard College, and in 1815 graduated with a class larger in number than any that had previously received the honors of the college, and which since has been marked for the number of its successful scholars. He pursued theological studies under the direction of President John T. Kirkland, D.D., Rev. Henry Ware, Sr., D.D., Professor Sidney Willard and Mr. Andrews Norton. He was approbated to preach, September 6, 1819. After supplying several parishes, on July 2, 1821, he received an invitation from the "South parish in Bridgewater," Massachusetts, to become their minister, and on September 12, 1821, was ordained to the ministerial and pastoral charge of said church and society, on which occasion the Rev. Charles Lowell, of the West church, Boston, preached the sermon. In May, 1833, at the request of Mr. Hodges, his relation to the church and society was dissolved, with no alienation of interest or of affection on the part of pastor or people. In September, 1834, he removed with his family to Cambridge.

From March 17, 1844, to March 30, 1845, he gratuitously ministered in Somerville, with the view to the organization of a Christian society, which became later the "First Congregational Church and Society" in that city.

In 1852 Mr. Hodges spent seven months in foreign travel, and on his return was visited with a painful illness. The latter years of his life were spent in the quiet of his home, and the occasional duties of his profession.

He married October 29, 1821, Elizabeth Quincy Donnison, daughter of Hon. William Donnison, of Boston. He had by her four sons and two daughters. Three of the sons died in early childhood. A son Richard M.D. (Harvard, 1847), was a resident physician of Boston. A daughter, Sarah, married Rev. Joshua Augustus Swan (Harvard, 1846), of Kennebunkport, Maine, and a daughter, Catherine Donnison, married Charles Tower, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

An extended memoir of Rev. Richard M. Hodges, by his daughter, Mrs. Joshua A. Swan, is preserved in the archives of the Society. In it is given an interesting account of the Hodges and Donnison ancestry, and in particular of William Donnison, at one time Adjutant-General of the State of Massachusetts.

EVERT AUGUSTUS DUYCKINCK

Evert Augustus Duyckinck, a corresponding member from 1855, was born in New York City, November 23, 1816, and died in New York, August 13, 1878. He was the son of Evert Duyckinck, who was for about forty years a bookseller. Mr. Duyckinck was of Dutch lineage, and his ancestor Evert married Hendricks Simons in 1646, and the fourth Evert married Harriet June in 1814, the mother of Evert Augustus and George Long Duyckinck. Evert Augustus was a prolific writer from his youth, and before the age of thirty-three he had already made his mark in literature.

He was graduated at Columbia College in 1835, and was admitted to the Bar in 1837. After one year spent in Europe he returned to New York determined to adopt a literary profession, having already been an acceptable contributor to the *New York Review.*

In 1840, in company with Cornelius Mathews, he established the *Arcturus,* a monthly periodical, which they continued for two years, and in which he published a series of articles entitled, "Authors at Home and Abroad." From 1847 to 1853, in conjunction with his brother, George Long Duyckinck, he edited and conducted the *Literary World,* which they founded and devoted to reviews of books, art, and literature.

In 1854, with his brother, he began the publication of "The Cyclopædia of American Literature," completed in two volumes, giving a comprehensive list of American authors, with selections from their writings, portraits, and facsimile autographs. This was revised in 1865. In the words of another: "He certainly did a vast deal of work, and of good work, in the forty years, when he first went into print, to the end of his

labors in 1878. His 'Cyclopædia of American Literature' is a rich treasure, alike of critical study and careful selection. As a treasury of the old literature of America the book was in its time of inestimable value."

He was a trustee of Columbia College, 1874–78; a member of the New York Historical Society, and read before that body: "Memorials of Francis L. Hawks, D.D., LL.D.," 1867–71; "Memorials of Francis T. Tuckerman," 1872; and "Memorials of James W. Beekman," 1877. He read before the American Ethnological Society "Memorials of Samuel G. Drake," 1876; and prepared a "Memorial of John Wolfe," 1872. He published "Wit and Wisdom of Sydney Smith," with a memoir, 1856; Willmot's "Poets of the Nineteenth Century" (American edition, 1858); "Irvingiana," 1859; "History of the War for the Union," 1861–65; "Memorials of John Allen," 1864; "Poems Relating to the American Revolution, with Memoirs of the Authors," 1865; "Poems of Philip Freneau," 1865; "National Gallery of Eminent Americans," 1866; "History of the World," etc., 1870; "Biographies of Eminent Men and Women of Europe and America," 1873–74.

He lived a somewhat secluded life, almost wholly in his city home. Yet he was no ascetic; he was full of life at the outset of his career, and his industry was unflagging to the last.

A fuller sketch of Mr. Duyckinck is published in the REGISTER, vol. xxxiii, pp. 133–148.

LYMAN NICHOLS

Lyman Nichols, of Boston, a life member from 1871, was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, March 6, 1806, and died in Nahant, Massachusetts, August 26, 1878.

Mr. Nichols came to Boston, at the age of thirteen and began work in a grocery store. He remained in that business for several years, and once went to the West Indies for his employers. When he was about twenty, he entered the dry-goods business. From a small beginning his energy and talent were rewarded by the building up of a most prominent jobbing house in Boston by the name of Nichols, Pierce, and Company.

Mr. Nichols was elected in 1861 president of the National Bank of Boston, afterwards the Boston National Bank, and he held that position at the time of his death. His contemporaries considered him one of the most enterprising and far-seeing men of New England; one who had largely contributed to the development of her mercantile and manufacturing interests; an able financier; thoroughly honest, upright, and efficient; and a most kindly and courteous associate.

Mr. Nichols was a director of nearly all the mills at Lewiston, Maine, president of the Franklin and Continental mills, and treasurer of the Androscoggin mills. He was connected with the Lewiston Bleachery and Dye-Works, and with the Pepperell mills. He was vice-president of the Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg Railroad; a large donator to the Nichols Latin school of Lewiston, which was named for him. He married in 1838 a Miss Moriarty of Salem, Massachusetts, and by her had three children, all of whom survived him. One was a son who held the position of a director in the Boston Bank, and two were daughters, one the wife of John H. Wright, and the other of William B. Wood. His wife died some years previously to his own death.

ALMON DANFORTH HODGES

Almon Danforth Hodges, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, a life member, admitted in 1852, was born in Norton, Massachusetts, January 25, 1801, and died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, September 27, 1878. He was the president of this Society in 1859 and 1860.

He was the son of Jonathan and Sarah (Danforth) Hodges, and a descendant of William Hodges in the sixth generation, one of the first settlers of Taunton about 1639, Henry,[2] Joseph,[3] Jonathan,[4] Jonathan,[5] Almon D.[6] His great-grandfather, Joseph Hodges, was a major in the expedition against Cape Breton in 1745. His mother was Sarah Danforth, daughter of Elijah, of Norton, and a descendant of the Rev. Samuel Danforth, the second minister of Taunton.

Almon D. Hodges at the age of eleven, obtained his parents' consent to work in a cotton factory. During the winter months, he attended the district school. In November, 1816, he entered the grocery store of George Gilbert in Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained until 1818, when he obtained employment in the house of Messrs. John D. and M. Williams of Boston. He boarded a portion of the time with the family of each partner. His associations and residence with the above named gentlemen were of the most pleasant kind, and, after being in their employ for nearly five years, he began on April 3, 1823, the grocery business in Providence with John J. Stimson, under the name of Stimson and Hodges, and here he continued until February, 1845.

He took a very active part in the "Dorr Rebellion," being on the side of the legitimate government. He was appointed by Governor King, lieutenant-colonel of the Providence City Guards, a regiment of ten companies, numbering one thousand

men. He was lieutenant-colonel, commanding for several months. He was the first commander of the Providence Horse Guards.

He was elected a member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island in 1844. He removed to Boston in 1845, and formed the firm of Hodges, Emmons, and Weld, afterwards Hodges and Emmons. In 1850 this connection ceased and he became president of the Washington Bank.

He was twice married: first, on October 15, 1827, to Martha Comstock, daughter of Samuel and Sally B. Comstock of Providence. She died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, on August 29, 1849. By this marriage he had eight children: Danforth C., William Townsend, George Foster, Fred Stimson (died young), Fred Stimson, Almon D., Jr., Francis Olney, and Carroll Hodges. His second marriage was on December 17, 1850, to Jane H. Glazier, daughter of Dr. Amory Glazier of Fall River, Massachusetts. By this marriage he had two sons: Amory G., and Edward C. Hodges. His widow and five sons survived him.

His son, William Townsend Hodges, captain in the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, fell when leading his squadron into action near Burkesville, Virginia, April 6, 1865. His son, George Foster Hodges, adjutant of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, died at Hall's Hill, Virginia, January 31, 1863. His son, Fred Stimson Hodges, was an assistant paymaster in the navy, and his son, Almon D. Hodges, Jr., was a second-lieutenant in the Forty-second Massachusetts Infantry.

HENRY JONES

Henry Jones, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, a life member from 1866, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, October 15, 1801, and died at Bridgeport, November 9, 1878.

His ancestry from Lewis[1] Jones, who died April 11, 1684, was through the line of Josiah,[2] Josiah,[3] Daniel,[4] Amasa,[5] and Daniel[6] Jones, his father, who was born in Hartford, August 28, 1755. His mother, Rhoda Mather, was born at East Windsor, Connecticut, February 17, 1767, and was a descendant of Rev. Richard[1] Mather through Timothy,[2] Rev. Samuel,[3] Dr. Samuel,[4] Nathaniel,[5] and Dr. Charles,[6] her father.

Mr. Jones was graduated at Yale College in 1820, and received the degree of A.M. in 1823. After a residence of four years in Andover he was ordained pastor of the First Congregational church in Berlin (now New Britain), Connecticut, on October 12, 1825. In the year 1828 he removed to Greenfield, Massachusetts, and on October 1, opened a high school there for young ladies. On December 1, 1838, he opened the "Cottage School on Golden Hill," at Bridgeport, Connecticut, which he afterwards conducted. As a teacher he had the confidence of the faculty of Yale College. He had literary and scientific attainments of a high order, gentle and conciliating manners, and a long and successful experience in the instruction of youth.

Mr. Jones married at New Haven, Connecticut, September 5, 1825, Eliza Steele, daughter of Noah Webster, LL.D., the lexicographer. The children of Mr. Jones were: Frances Juliana, married the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher; Emily Ellsworth, married Daniel J. Day; Eliza Webster, born and died 1833; Henry Webster, married Anna Maria Ward.

ABRAHAM ANNIS DAME

Abraham Annis Dame, of Boston, a resident member from 1861, was born in Orford, New Hampshire, August 27, 1792, and died in Boston, November 14, 1878, aged eighty-six.

His father, Theodore Dame, was born in Greenland, New Hampshire, January 15, 1750, and died at Orford, May 13, 1799. His mother, Martha Tillotson, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, November 16, 1752, and died at Orford, August 15, 1842, in her ninetieth year.

Mr. Dame removed from Orford, to Boston, in February, 1814. Previously he had studied law for a year, and his studies in Boston were continued in the office of Timothy Bigelow for two years, and in March, 1816, he was admitted to the Bar at Concord, Massachusetts.

In May, 1816, Mr. Dame received a commission as justice of the peace. The Hon. John Bigelow, well-known as one of the mayors of Boston, and son of Timothy Bigelow, Esq., was a student of law with Mr. Dame. For half a century Mr. Dame occupied the house No. 18 Poplar Street, which he purchased in 1824. Three years out of the fifty-four, from the time of his removal to Poplar Street, until his death, he resided at Cambridge. With this exception he resided in Boston.

He joined the Masonic fraternity early in life, and became a prominent member and officer, a position which he occupied for over half a century.

HON. JOHN SHERBURNE SLEEPER

Hon. John Sherburne Sleeper, of Boston, Massachusetts, a resident member, admitted 1870, was born at Tyngsboro', Massachusetts, September 25, 1794, and died in Boston (Roxbury District), November 14, 1878. He traced his genealogy from Thomas[1] Sleeper, who came from Bristol, England, in 1640, and died in Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1703, through Aaron,[2] born 1661; Moses,[3] born 1685; Richard,[4] born 1738; and Jonathan Fifield,[5] his father, who was born in Kingston, New Hampshire, in 1768. His mother was Dorothy Tilton, daughter of Joseph Tilton, M.D., of Exeter, New Hampshire. She was descended from Daniel Tilton, who came to this country from England between 1640–1650, and with his brothers Jacob and Peter, settled at Hampton, New Hampshire. From him descended Joseph,[2] Jonathan,[3] Joseph,[4] and Joseph,[5] her father, who was born at Hampton Falls, in 1744, and died in Exeter in 1838, aged ninety-four.

Mr. Sleeper, in his acceptance of membership in our Society, said: "For nearly two years I was a student in the English department of Exeter Phillips Academy. In 1809, before I was fifteen years old, I embarked as a cabin boy in a vessel bound to the West Indies, and finished my education on the sea, which was my *Alma Mater* for more than twenty years."

He retired from a maritime life in 1830. In 1831 he established in Exeter, New Hampshire, the *Exeter News Letter*. In 1833 he removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, having purchased the *Lowell Daily Journal*. In 1834 he removed to Boston and took the editorial charge of the *Boston Mercantile Journal*, since known as the *Boston Journal*, and which had been established the previous year. For twenty years he was sole editor and in part proprietor. In addition to

his labors as editor, he wrote several pleasing and popular stories of the sea, by "Hawser Martingale," which were afterwards published in book form. One of them, entitled "Jack in the Forecastle," contained a faithful delineation of the first nine years of his sea-faring life.

Captain Sleeper resided in Roxbury from 1843, and held many offices in the gift of the people. For three successive years, 1856, '57, and '58, he was mayor of the city. He was twice elected a representative to the legislature. He was member of the senate in 1877, and chairman of the joint committee on harbors. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1853.

He was married at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, February 22, 1826, to Mary Folsom Noble, who was born in Newington, New Hampshire, May 3, 1798, and who survived him. By her he had four children, Charles Frederick; Ariana Elizabeth Smith, married Hon. James W. Austin; Mary Rindge, married Gustavus B. Maynadier; and Herbert.

HUGH DAVIS McLELLAN

Hugh Davis McLellan, of Gorham, Maine, a resident member from 1872, was born in Gorham, January 24, 1805, and died there, December 9, 1878.

His ancestor, Hugh McLellan, sailed from Londonderry in 1733, with his wife Elizabeth, and settled in Gorham in 1740. Alexander McLellan, the father of Hugh Davis McLellan, married Chloe Davis, a native of Falmouth, Massachusetts.

Mr. McLellan was fitted for college at the old Gorham Academy, but without entering upon a collegiate course engaged in mercantile business. He was well-known later from the many important civil and political positions he filled. In the early history of Maine, and during the first decade after its separation from Massachusetts, he was active and efficient in military life, and attained the rank of colonel. During the years 1842, '43, '44, he was chairman of the board of selectmen of Gorham. In 1846, '47, '48, he represented the town in the legislature, and was for two years speaker of the house. He was also a land surveyor, conveyancer, and magistrate. For many years he was town auditor and chairman of the committee on accounts. He had many friends, and whatever he undertook to do, it was his purpose to do it well.

He was married December 25, 1833, to Elizabeth Prescott Lewis, daughter of Hon. Lothrop and Mary J. P. Lewis. They had three children. His daughter, the only one who survived him, married Rev. George Lewis.

GEORGE GIRDLER SMITH

George Girdler Smith, of Boston, a resident member from 1855, was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, September 8, 1795, and died in Boston, December 18, 1878. His grandfather, Silas Smith, who died in Danvers, in the year 1806, was successfully engaged in privateering in the early part of the Revolutionary War. He was, however, captured by a British cruiser, and confined, with four of his sons, in Forton prison, near Portsmouth, England.*

George Girdler Smith, his father, was with the American Army at the siege of Boston, was subsequently with Arnold in his expedition against Canada, and with Washington in the Jerseys and at Valley Forge. He was also a prisoner in England with his father and brothers. The mother of this George was Sarah Girdler, of Marblehead, and his wife, and the mother of the subject of this sketch was Sarah Ashton, also of that place.

George Girdler Smith came to Boston when a young man, and in 1818 became a member of the Boston Light Infantry. In the year 1819 he was initiated a Freemason in Columbian Lodge, and in 1826 became its master, holding the position, at intervals for seven years. He was an honorary member of the lodge; subsequently master of the Massachusetts Lodge, and deputy grand master. As a Freemason he was held in high esteem by his brethren for his ability in the conferring of degrees, and for the felicity of his occasional addresses. In

* Silas Smith, captain, George Smith, prizemaster, and Silas Smith, prizemaster's mate, were committed to Forton Prison, September 24, 1778; per roll — Register, xxxiii, p. 38: "Thursday, 25th. Fine weather. Came on shore, and were committed, six American prisoners belonging to Salem, Capt. Smith and his officers, taken by the Triton frigate. Capt. Smith commanded a small schooner, mounting swivels only. He left Salem in May last; brought us no news." — *Ibid.* xxxii, p. 166.

1845, '46, '47, he was president of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association. He was also a member of the school committee, and took an active part in public affairs. But it was as an artist that Mr. Smith was best known. His occupation as an engraver, in which for many years he stood first in his profession in Boston, and his success in water colors, though removing him in a measure from active life, made him an educator in these refining and useful arts. "His work is valued now by connoisseurs, and will always he considered important in the history of the advance of this community in the fine arts."

HON. CALEB CUSHING, LL.D.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, LL.D., of Newburyport, Massachusetts, a corresponding member from 1847, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, January 17, 1800, and died in Newburyport, January 2, 1879.

Mr. Cushing graduated in 1817 at Harvard College, where he was a tutor, 1820–21. He was admitted to the Bar in 1822. He began the practice of the law in Newburyport, was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature in 1825, '26, '33, '34, '50, '58, and '59, and a representative in congress, from 1835 to 1843. From 1843 to 1845, he was United States minister to China, where he negotiated the famous treaty with the Nation; from 1852 to 1853 he was judge of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts; and from 1853 to 1857, attorney-general of the United States. In 1873 he was counsel for the United States before the Geneva arbitration. From 1874-1877 he was minister to Spain. On the fifteenth day of January, 1847, he was commissioned colonel of the Massachusetts regiment, and led it to Mexico. While serving there, April 14, 1847, he was made brigadier-general, and held the office through

the war till July 20, 1848. He was the first mayor of Newburyport, 1851–52.

He was author of "History of Newburyport," 1826; "Principles of Political Economy," 1826; "Reminiscences of Spain," 1833; "Review of the Late Revolution in France," 1833; "Life of William H. Harrison," 1840; "The Treaty of Washington," 1873; and numerous orations and speeches and other works. His wife, Caroline W. Cushing, was author of "Letters on Public Monuments, Manners, etc., in France and Spain," two volumes, 1832.

Mr. Cushing married, November 23, 1824, Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Samuel S. Wilde, judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts. She was born April 26, 1802, and died without issue, August 28, 1832.

In his death his native State and the nation lost a man who for more than half a century was distinguished for his learning and eloquence. As legislator and diplomatist, and man of letters, he contributed largely to the literature of his time. He was noted for his conversational powers and forensic talents; and his knowledge of modern languages; and probably "no other man in this country, with the exception of John Quincy Adams, ever brought so much real knowledge to the transaction of business, while his versatility and readiness were equal to his attainments."

SAMUEL ADAMS

Samuel Adams, of Milton, Massachusetts, a life member, elected 1870, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, March 11, 1791, and died in Milton, January 3, 1879, in his eighty-eighth year.

His grandfather, Captain Michael [1] Adams, was born at Medfield, Massachusetts, March 1, 1707, and died August 26, 1776, at Thompson, Connecticut. Samuel [2] Adams, M.D., the son of Michael,[1] and father of Samuel,[3] was born in Killingly, Connecticut, January 28, 1745 (O.S.), and married at Ipswich, Massachusetts, Abigail Dodge, and died March 6, 1819. She died at Milton, March 10, 1857, aged eighty-four years.

In his acceptance of membership in our Society, dated February 10, 1870, after the genealogy of his ancestors, Deacon Adams very modestly says of himself, "Of my own record I have a humble one, have never had any children, nor held any high office to boast of, above being superintendent of a Sunday-school for twenty years. Have never sought an office, being conservative in politics, and an old 'Webster whig.' "

He was married to Mary Ann Bent, daughter of Captain Josiah Bent, of Milton, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM GRAY BROOKS

William Gray Brooks, of Boston, a resident member from 1851, was born in Portland, Maine, October 12, 1805, and died in Andover, Massachusetts, January 6, 1879. He was descended from Thomas[1] Brooks of Concord, through Caleb,[2] Samuel,[3] Samuel,[4] Edward,[5] and Cotton Brown,[6] his father, who married Jane, daughter of Benjamin Williams. He was also a descendant of Rev. John Cotton, of Boston. He was successfully engaged in the hardware business with his brother, in Dock Square, Boston; was a man of culture, and interested in genealogical and historical researches. His contributions were valued by those societies with which he had a connection.

He married September 9, 1833, Mary Ann Phillips, of Andover, Massachusetts, by whom he had six sons (Phillips, Frederic, Arthur, and John Cotton, who entered the ministry), and William G., and George Brooks.

REV. JOSEPH–MARIA FINOTTI

The Rev. Joseph–Maria Finotti, of Central City, Colorado, a resident member from 1867, was born at Ferrara, Italy, September 21, 1817, and died at Colorado City, January 10, 1879. He was the son of Francis M. and Rose (Tassinavi) Finotti, both Italians. He was educated at Rome by the Jesuits, and came to this country in 1845. In his letter accepting membership in our Society, he says: "When I was only twelve years old, the reading of Botta's 'History of the War for Independence' planted the first germ that worked in my heart, and which led to the final resolution of coming to this country." He was employed in the Catholic ministry from 1847 to 1852, in Maryland and Virginia. The position, however, was not in unison with his tastes, and he made up his mind to come to Boston, where he writes, "I have friends, slow to be made such, but steady and firm afterwards. I was attached to Bishop Fitzpatrick's cathedral from April, 1852, to December, 1856, when I was appointed to the charge of the two parishes of Brookline and Brighton, of about thirty-two hundred Catholics."

Although he modestly spoke of himself as "no author," he published in Italy a French grammar; and, since his residence in America, had been the author and translator of many books and papers.

For eight years prior to 1867, Father Finotti was the literary correspondent of the *Boston Pilot*, and, for some eighteen months, the editor.

SAMUEL BATCHELDER

Samuel Batchelder, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a resident member from 1872, was born in Jaffrey, New Hampshire, June 8, 1784, and died in Cambridge, February 5, 1879, at the age of ninety-four years.

He was descended from John[1] Batchelder of Dorsetshire, England, through John,[2] Jonathan,[3] Jonathan,[4] and Samuel,[5] his father. He was educated at the New Ipswich Academy, New Hampshire, and at the age of twenty, commenced business as a country trader at Peterborough, New Hampshire. He was afterwards at Exeter, New Hampshire. In 1808 he returned to New Ipswich, and became a cotton manufacturer and inventor of machinery. In 1824 he moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he put in operation the mills of the Hamilton Company. Here he designed those fabrics for which Lowell has been famous. In 1831 he built up the York Manufacturing Company, in Saco, Maine. He built up Lawrence, Massachusetts, as a manufacturing city. He was treasurer and manager of the Everett mills. He was a man of science and invention. He was the author of several books and pamphlets. His volume on the "Early Progress of the Cotton Manufacture of the United States" was a most noteworthy production.

He was once a member of the New Hampshire legislature from New Ipswich. He was a representative to the Massachusetts legislature from Cambridge.

He was married on August 26, 1810, to Mary, the daughter of General John Montgomery of Haverhill, New Hampshire, and by her he had nine children, three of whom survived him.

GEORGE HORATIO KUHN

George Horatio Kuhn, of Boston, a life member from 1869, was born in Boston, December 14, 1795, and died there February 22, 1879. He was a descendant of Jacob [1] Kuhn, through George,[2] and Jacob,[3] his father, who married Hannah Frost. He served an apprenticeship with Jesse Putnam of Boston, and went to New Orleans, and engaged in business as a member of the firm of Kuhn and Tufts. He retired and returned to Boston, and became agent for several factories. He was also largely engaged in the management of trusts, a member of the house of representatives, from Boston, in 1846–48 and 1850, and served in the senate in 1851–2.

He was married on August 10, 1823, to Martha, daughter of Walter Frost, and by her he had Austin (Harvard College, 1843), Martha Anne, George Gideon (who died in his senior year at Harvard College), and William Putnam Kuhn.

COL. BRANTZ MAYER

Col. Brantz Mayer, of Baltimore, Maryland, a corresponding member from 1855, was born in Baltimore, September 27, 1809, and died there February 23, 1879. His paternal ancestors were Germans: Christian [1] Mayer, John,[2] and Christian.[3] His father came from Ulm, Wurtemburg, to Baltimore, and was the first president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad. The father made the first survey of Chesapeake Bay.

He was educated in private academies in Baltimore, and by John Power, a private instructor. He did not graduate from college, but received diplomas from a large number of learned institutions. He began his study of law during a voyage to Java, and afterwards was a student in the Law Institute of Baltimore. He was secretary of the United States Legation to Mexico, and published "Mexico as it was and is," "Mexico, Aztec, Spanish and Republican," "Captain Canot," "Baltimore as it was and is," and a genealogy of the Mayer family.

In 1863 he entered the United States Army as a paymaster. In 1867 he was reappointed in the regular service, and was stationed at Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

He was twice married; first at St. Mary's, Georgia, September 27, 1835, to Mary, daughter of Daniel S. Griswold, by whom he had five daughters: Katherine Mary, Beata, Anna Maria, Dora, and Mary Mayer.

He was married, second, at Baltimore, on November 15, 1848, to Cornelia, daughter of John Henry Poor, and by her he had three daughters: Cornelia, Jane, and Fanny Mayhew Mayer.

THEODORE POOLE HALE

Theodore Poole Hale, of Boston, a resident member from 1868, was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, April 27, 1810, and died in Boston, March 1, 1879. He was a descendant of Thomas [1] Hale, of Newbury, Massachusetts, through Thomas,[2] Samuel,[3] Jonathan,[4] Dr. John,[5] and Dr. William.[6] Dr. John Hale and Dr. William Hale served in the Revolutionary War as surgeon and surgeon's mate.

He was educated at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and came to Boston in early life, and was in active business until 1877. He was a member of the common council of Boston in 1851–52, a representative to the State legislature in 1856–57, and a member of the school committee of Boston.

He was married on January 8, 1846, to Abby Wheaton Vose, and by her he had five children.

SAMUEL WHITCOMB

Samuel Whitcomb, of Springfield, Vermont, a corresponding member from 1855, was born in Hanover, Massachusetts, September 14, 1792, and died in Springfield, Vermont, March 5, 1879. He was son of Samuel and Lydia (Ramsdell) Whitcomb, and interested in the question of internal improvement, to connect New England with the valley of the Mississippi and beyond. One suggestion of his was to extend the Erie Canal to Boston, before railroads were introduced. The diaries and accounts of his travels cover twenty-two States. He was married in 1817, to Mary Simons Mollett Joy, the widow of Elisha Joy, of Boston, and by her he had ten children.

DAVID DUNLAP STACKPOLE

David Dunlap Stackpole, of Boston, a life member from 1870, was born in Portland, Maine, August 2, 1811, and died in Boston, March 11, 1879. His parents were David and Judith (Hatch) Stackpole. When a young man he came to Boston, and served his time with Daniel Deshon and Company. In 1852 the firm of Larkin and Stackpole was established. For many years he was consul for the Argentine Republic.

His business association with Mr. Charles Larkin terminated January 1, 1877, owing to the increasing infirmities of Mr. Stackpole. The firm enjoyed the respect and confidence due to a house that maintained its credit by a long and honorable career. In social life Mr. Stackpole was esteemed for his many generous traits. His many kindly acts will be recalled by hundreds

who enjoyed his acquaintance. He was a good citizen, exerting a wholesome influence in public affairs, without seeking or aiming at notoriety. The loss of his wife deprived him of the counsel of a most worthy woman, and left to his guidance a son and two daughters. His father was a native of Harpswell, Maine. His mother was born in Hingham, Massachusetts.

JOHN ADAMS BUTTRICK

John Adams Buttrick, of Lowell, Massachusetts, a resident member from 1870, was born in Stetson, Maine, April 14, 1813, and died in Lowell, March 31, 1879. He was a descendant of William[1] Buttrick, who settled in Concord, Massachusetts, through Samuel,[2] Jonathan,[3] John[4] (who commanded the militia which made the first attack upon the British, at Concord, April 19, 1775), and Stephen,[5] his father, who married Patty, daughter of Abner Wheeler. In 1813 his parents removed to Framingham, Massachusetts, and in 1834 he went to Medford to reside, and in 1839 to Lowell. He was the city treasurer of Lowell, cashier of the Appleton Bank there, treasurer of the City Institution for Savings; State senator, 1855–56, and served the house of representatives in 1863.

His wife was Martha, daughter of Josiah Parkhurst, of Chelmsford, and by her he had six children.

JOHN ADAMS DIX, LL.D.

John Adams Dix, LL.D., of New York, a corresponding member from 1874, was born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, July 24, 1798, and died in New York City, April 21, 1879. His line of descent from Anthony[1] Dix (Plymouth, 1623), was through Jonathan,[2] Timothy[3] (lieutenant-colonel), Timothy[4] (lieutenant), his father, whose wife was Abigail Wilkins.

General Dix was educated at the Salisbury and Phillips Exeter Academies and at a French college in Montreal. In the war of 1812–14 he joined the army, acting in 1813 as adjutant of an independent battalion, being probably the youngest American officer then in the field. At the close of the war he was an aid of Maj.-Gen. Brown, commander of the National Army. While yet in the service he studied law, and in 1828 settled in Cooperstown, New York, as a lawyer.

In 1828 he joined the democratic party and shared in its prosperity. In 1830 he was appointed adjutant-general of New York, and three years later he was secretary of state. In 1842 he was a member of the New York Assembly from the county of Albany. He was elected to the United States senate, 1844–49, and was a conspicuous member at a time when among the senators were Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and Benton.

He was for a short time assistant treasurer of New York City. In 1860 he was postmaster of New York City, and in 1861 he was secretary of the treasury; in 1866 he was United States minister to France. In 1872, he was elected governor of New York by more than fifty-three thousand majority. He was honorary vice-president of this Society in 1875.

His civil offices included: comptroller of Trinity church corporation, and original trustee of the Astor library by appointment

of John Jacob Astor, president of the Mississippi and Missouri Railway Company, first president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and president of the Erie Railroad Company. He received the degree of LL.D. from Union College in 1873, and was honorary chancellor of the college in 1874.

His published works include, "Resources of the City of New York," "Decisions of the Superintendents of Common Schools," "A Winter in Madeira and a Summer in Spain and Florence," and "Speeches and Occasional Addresses."

He married, May 29, 1826, Catherine, niece and adopted daughter of John Jordan Morgan, of New York, and two of their seven children survived him, one being Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity church.

SAMUEL PIERCE LONG

Samuel Pierce Long, of Boston, a resident member from 1873, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, January 6, 1797, and died in Boston, April 24, 1879.

He was a descendant of Pierce[1] Long, who emigrated in 1730, from Limerick, Ireland, through Pierce,[2] George,[3] and Samuel Pierce,[4] his father, whose wife was Marcy Hart of Portsmouth.

He was educated at the Portsmouth Academy and graduated at Harvard College, in 1819. He then entered the law office of Judge Pitman, and subsequently that of Hon. Jeremiah Mason. He was admitted to the Bar, and took an office in Portsmouth, where, after six years of practice, which proved in his case distasteful, he devoted himself to the literature of art, and to study and to labor. He went abroad and remained for some years, staying mostly in London and Paris. While in England he finished some pictures of marked and acknowledged merit. He prepared several courses of lectures on art,

which he delivered to appreciative audiences in this country. He also published a volume on the principles of art.

He was married. His wife was Hannah W., daughter of Isaac Lyman. She survived him.

HON. ASAHEL PECK, LL.D.

Hon. Asahel Peck, LL.D., of Jericho, Vermont, a life member of the Society, admitted in 1868, was born in Royalston, Massachusetts, September, 1803, and died in Jericho, Vermont, May 18, 1879. His father removed to Montpelier in 1806. Asahel was educated at the University of Vermont, and adopted the law as his profession, and was admitted to the Bar at Burlington, in 1832. He was successful as a practitioner, and secured a large and profitable business. In 1851 he was elected to the bench of the circuit court, and held the circuit judgeship for four years. In 1860 he was elected judge of the supreme court, and held that office until 1874. His residence was in Montpelier, but, in 1872, he removed to his farm in Jericho, and, in 1873, signified his intention to retire permanently from the Bench. In 1874, he was nominated for governor by the republicans, and was elected by over 20,000 majority. At the close of his term of office he retired to his farm, and there spent the remainder of his days.

Judge Peck was originally a democrat, but was strongly aroused by the aggressions of the slave power, and joined the free democracy, or liberty, party, and was its candidate for Congress from the Burlington district. When the republican party was organized he united with that. In 1872 he received the degree of LL.D. from Middlebury College.

He was never married. His brother, Nahum, and nephew, Hon. Cicero G. Peck, were his nearest surviving relatives. In the words of a contemporary: "Vermont never had a more

upright and more respected citizen. His integrity was absolute. Modest, quiet, and kindly as a man; a sound, studious, painstaking, and thorough lawyer; as a jurist, able, clear, upright, and firm, — though lenient; a cautious, attentive, and honored governor; the architect of his own fortunes; a man of clear and independent judgment; strong convictions, and unswerving devotion to truth and right, — Judge Peck made a record which may well be held up to example."

DAVID McKENNEY, D.D.

David McKenney, D.D., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a corresponding member, elected in 1858, died May 28, 1879.

SAMUEL TRASK PARKER

Samuel Trask Parker, Esq., of Wakefield, Massachusetts, a life member, elected in 1862, was born in Pembroke, New Hampshire, September 20, 1814. He died while on a journey for the benefit of his health, on the steamboat, "Daniel Drew," near Hudson, New York, June 2, 1879. He was the son of John Parker, who kept a country store in Pembroke, and having a natural tendency for trade, he gained in that store experience which fitted him for a successful business man.

About 1834, he went to Concord, New Hampshire, and entered into business on his own account. He removed thence to Boston in 1839 and took a small store in Blackstone street, where, for some years, he added to his business and his means. In 1857, he formed a partnership with D. P. and E. B. Lane, under the firm name of Parker, Lane, and Company, in the flour and

grocery trade, and on its dissolution he continued in the same branch of business in his own name.

In 1849, Mr. Parker was married to Margaret Patten, of Albany, New Hampshire. They had three sons and two daughters: Moses, born 1850; Emma S., 1853; William C. and Samuel T. (twins), 1858 and Frances J., 1862.

COMMODORE FOXHALL ALEXANDER PARKER

Commodore Foxhall Alexander Parker, of the United States Navy, a corresponding member from 1874, was born in New York City, August 5, 1821, and died in Annapolis, Maryland, June 10, 1879. He was descended from Thomas,[1] Parker (settled in Rappahannock County, Virginia, in the seventeenth century), through Alexander,[2] Richard[3] (judge), William,[4] and Foxhall Alexander,[5] his father, who was married to Sara Bogardus, the daughter of General Robert Bogardus.

Commodore Parker was appointed midshipman from Virginia, in 1837, and graduated from the Naval school at Philadelphia, in 1843, and served afterwards in Florida against the Indians, and later in the Mediterranean.

He received his commission of lieutenant in 1850, and served in the East India Squadron, and on the Coast Survey. He next was in the Pacific Squadron, and in 1861–62 was executive officer of the Washington Navy Yard. He was commissioned as commander in 1862, and during the Civil War was actively engaged while holding that rank.

He was commissioned captain in 1866, and served in the Bureau of Navigation at Washington. In 1867–68 he was on special duty at Hartford, in Connecticut, and, in 1869–70, was connected with the Boston Navy Yard. In 1870–71, he commanded the Frigate "Franklin" of the European Squadron, and in 1872 was a member of the board of examiners. He

was commissioned commodore, in 1872, and from 1873 to 1876 he was chief signal officer of the Navy, having previously prepared a code of signals for steam tactics. In 1874, he was chief of staff of the united fleets assembled in the Florida waters for instruction in tactics; and in 1877–78, he commanded at the Boston Navy Yard.

In his profession he was a student, and contributed valuable articles to naval literature. His published works are used as text-books at the United States Naval Academy.

He was one of the founders of the United States Naval Institute; a contributor to the *Knickerbocker* an associate editor of Johnson's Cyclopedia; and in 1865, a translator, from the Spanish, of a work entitled "Ella, or Spain Fifty Years Ago"; and besides these, the author of "The Fleets of the World," and "The Battle of Mobile Bay." He was unmarried.

After the Battle of Bull Run he manned Fort Ellsworth, on the Potomac, with 250 seamen and marines to protect Washington. He commanded the "Wabash" off Charleston, South Carolina, and the naval battery on Morris Island at the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, August 17–23, 1863, and engaged the batteries on the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, and the confederate forts off Wilmington, North Carolina. He commanded the Potomac flotilla after September, 1863.

WILLIAM DUDLEY

William Dudley, Jr., of Madison, Wisconsin, a corresponding member from 1856, died July 2, 1879.

HON. WILLIAM PICKERING HAINES

Hon. William Pickering Haines, of Biddeford, Maine, a resident member, admitted in 1869, was born at Canterbury, New Hampshire, February 22, 1811, and died in Biddeford, July 2, 1879. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1831; read law with Hayes and Cogswell, of South Berwick, Maine, one year from April, 1832, and then with Gov. John Fairfield, of Saco, with whom he was a partner, in the practice of his profession, from 1835 to 1847. He was a member of the State senate, 1847, and was chairman of the legislative committee to receive President Polk on his visit to Maine. From 1847 to 1850, he was agent of the Saco Water Power Company; and, from 1850 to 1867, agent of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company of Biddeford. From 1867 to 1870 he was treasurer of the Pepperell and Laconia Companies, and resigned his position on account of illness; but afterwards was agent of both companies. He was twice the democratic candidate for United States senator; and once as representative for congress from the first Maine district; a trustee of Bowdoin College; a trustee of Dartmouth College; president of Biddeford National Bank; and honored and respected by the people.

He was married, on August 16, 1836, to Harriet, the daughter of Timothy Ferguson, of South Berwick. His son, Ferguson, born at Saco, in 1840, was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1860, and was chosen mayor of Biddeford, in 1867.

PETER HOBART

Peter Hobart, of Boston, a life member, admitted in 1859, was born in Boston, Nov. 19, 1806; died there, July 15, 1879. He was a descendant in the eighth generation from Edmond Hobart, who came from Hingham, England, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, through Edmond,[2] Samuel,[3] Peter,[4] Peter,[5] Dr. Peter[6] (Harvard College, 1775), and his father Peter,[7] born in Hanover, Massachusetts, in 1783. His father died in Boston, March 10, 1876.

The mother of Peter Hobart was Betsey, daughter of Captain Isaac Turner, of Hanover, where she was born. His father removed to Boston about 1803, and for many years was in active business as a carpenter and builder.

Peter Hobart, the subject of this notice, was an attendant of Park Street church, and in company with the sexton of the Old South church he rang the bell of that church for the last time before it was removed from the ancient belfry. He was also a prominent member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association.

Mr. Hobart was in early life a mechanic. In later years he was engaged in the management of real estate and controlled the Harvard place, and other property.

He left a wife and three daughters. His son, Henry L. Hobart, a member of this Society, died July 23, 1873.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SOMERBY

Gustavus Adolphus Somerby, Esq., of Boston, a resident member, elected in 1863, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, November 2, 1821; and died in Framingham, Massachusetts, July 24, 1879. His parents were Samuel and Hannah (George) Somerby. He was a descendant of Anthony Somerby, for a long time clerk of courts of Essex County, Massachusetts, in the seventeenth century. His early educational advantages were few. He attended the high school in Wayland, Massachusetts, became inspired with an ambition to become a lawyer, and aided by an old farmer, whom it was his good fortune afterwards to repay, he entered the office of Judge Mellen, who was at that time chief justice of the court of common pleas; and in 1844 he was admitted to the Bar. He remained in Wayland until 1852, and then removed to Waltham and was a partner with Josiah Rutter. In 1858 he removed to Boston and was looked upon as a valuable accession to the Suffolk Bar.

He was distinguished as an advocate, and will be remembered for his famous defence of the Alley case in 1873.

He never forgot his own early experience, and he was fond of young men of ability, and helped them. He liked to see men making the most of their abilities, and he respected the man who did. He had many friends. His contests at the Bar were oftentimes sharp, but he had the reputation of being perfectly honorable in his dealings with counsel and clients. He was one of the board of examiners of candidates for admission to the Suffolk Bar, and a member of the Temple and Suffolk Clubs. He was survived by a wife and one son, Samuel Ellsworth Somerby.

JOHN SCRIBNER JENNESS

John Scribner Jenness, of New York City, a corresponding member from 1876, was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire, April 6, 1827, and died in Newcastle, New Hampshire, August 10, 1879.

His lineage from Frances[1] Jenness was through Richard,[2] Richard,[3] Richard,[4] Thomas,[5] and Richard[6] Jenness, his father, who married Caroline McClintock.

Mr. Jenness was graduated from Harvard College in 1845; practiced law in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and removed to New York in 1851, and continued the practice of his profession there until 1870. He spent several summers in Europe with his family, and after his return, in 1874, devoted himself to literary and antiquarian pursuits. He published, among other works, an "Historical Sketch of the Isles of Shoals," "Notes on the First Planting of New Hampshire, and on the Piscataqua Patents," a Jenness genealogy, and a book of European travel. At the time of his death he was engaged upon a romance founded on events and characters in early Acadia. The literature he best knew was the old English and Scandinavian.

He married, February 9, 1866, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William I. Pease, of New York, who survived him with three daughters: Caroline McClintock, Mary Haliburton, and Clara Rosina Jenness.

SAMUEL WRIGHT PHELPS

Samuel Wright Phelps, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a corresponding member, elected in 1847, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, July 24, 1811, and died on the St. John's River, Florida, September 12, 1879. He was descended from William,[1] Phelps, through Roger,[2] Samuel Wright,[3] his father. In early life he went to Hamilton County, Ohio, in the vicinity of Cincinnati. His father was a distiller by trade, and gave up this business to enter with his son into a stove and foundry business. This was continued till his father died, and then he connected himself with several other firms and pursued the hardware business. Latterly he resided in Sandusky, Ohio, and carried on successfully a large vineyard.

He was married on April 19, 1836, to Harriet Eliza Drake, the daughter of Simon Drake, and a sister of Samuel G. Drake, the historian. A daughter died at the age of thirty.

WILLIAM GRIGSON, M.A.

William Grigson, M.A., of Whinburg, England, a corresponding member from 1859, was born in Saham Toney, Norfolk County, England, on November 25, 1809, and died in Norwich, England, October 6, 1879. He traced his genealogy from Rev. William,[1] M.A. (installed rector of Hardingham, county Norfolk), Robert,[2] Rev. William,[3] A.M., and Robert,[4] M.D., William,[5] and Edward Harney[6] Grigson, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Shuckforth Dixon, who died at the age of ninety. He was educated at Ely and King's Lynn grammar schools, and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, receiving his degree of B.A. in 1833, and M.A. in 1836.

After his graduation he was fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society; and was rector of Whinburg with Westfield, Norfolk County, from 1843 to 1877. He then resigned, and his son, William Shuckforth, filled his place.

He was thoroughly interested in genealogical studies. He was joint editor with Captain W. E. G. L. Bulwer, and G. A. Carthew, of the "1563 Visitation of Norfolk." His wife was Margaret, daughter of James Hales of Norwich, and by her he had nine children: William Shuckforth, Edward, Barbara Lucy, Mary Hales, Ellen Margaret, Francis, Katherine, Baseley Hales, and Robert John Hales Grigson.

BENJAMIN SEWALL

Benjamin Sewall, of Boston, a life member and benefactor, was born in Hallowell, Maine, January 29, 1790; and died at his residence in Weston, Massachusetts, October 12, 1879, in his ninetieth year. He was educated at the academy in his native town, and at an early age went to Wiscasset, and remained there as clerk to Major Abial Wood, ship-owner, until his majority, when he entered into business with Henry Whitney. In 1818, he was married to Lydia Louisa Bowman, an orphan niece of Mr. Wood. She died in 1828, leaving one daughter, who, in 1845, became the wife of Charles T. Hubbard, of the firm of Sewall, Day and Company. The only descendants of Mr. Sewall were three children of his daughter, Mrs. Hubbard.

Mr. Sewall removed to Boston about 1830, and went into the grocery business as the head of the firm of Sewall, Kendrick and Company. Subsequently he was engaged in shipping, and was president of the Insurance Company afterwards known as the City Marine Insurance Company. About 1834 he became interested in the manufacture of cordage, and entered into partnership with Moses Day. The firm of Sewall, Day and Company dated from that time. Mr. Sewall was a director of the Market Bank from its incorporation, and a director of the Neptune Insurance Company. He always retained a deep interest in navigation, and was engaged a large part of his life in shipping. His interest in the cause of seamen, was evidenced by his bequest of five thousand dollars to the "Sailors' Snug Harbor." The academy in Hallowell, which was founded under the auspices of his father, and his uncle David Sewall, and later known as the Hallowell Classical and Scientific School, received generous donations from him in his lifetime. Indus-

trious, affectionate, and brave, he was from his boyhood the helper of his widowed mother. From the age of fourteen he supported himself; and through life, even to extreme old age, he was remarkable for his strict application to business.

He was elected a member of this Society in 1870.

AUSTIN SUMNER

Austin Sumner, of Boston, Massachusetts, a resident member from 1865, was born at Southbridge, Massachusetts, October 21, 1815, and died in Boston, October 14, 1879.

He was a descendant of Roger Sumner, of Bicester, England, by wife Joane Franklin through William,[2] of Dorchester, Massachusetts, by wife Mary West; George,[3] by wife Mary Baker; Edward,[4] by wife Elizabeth Clap; John[5] by wife Susannah, Stevens; John,[6] by wife Abigail Pease; and George,[7] by wife Margaret Burt. His father, George Sumner, was a citizen of Southbridge, and Austin was, for several years, a clerk in a store there, and when about the time he became of age, he bought out the store, in connection with John O. and William F. McKinstry, and carried on the business under the firm name of Sumner and McKinstry, until about the year 1840 when he sold out to his partners. He then for a while carried on business in Michigan, and removed about 1843 to Boston, where for about twenty years he was in the dry-goods business as a member successively of the firms of Towne, Waldo and Company, Sumner, Brewer and Company, and Austin Sumner and Company. Afterwards he was treasurer of the Merchants' Woolen Company. He retired from this position, and from active business, about ten years before his death. He was a director of the Eagle National Bank. He took a high stand in business circles, both for character and ability, and the various firms of which he was the head, enjoyed a good run of business.

He married, first, September 14, 1841, Julia, daughter of Dr. John Seabury. She died at Bellows Falls, New Hampshire, July 3, 1851. He married, second, November 21, 1862, Catherine Osborn, daughter of Epes Sargeant, of Boston. By his first wife he had three children: Ella M., Austin P., and George S. Sumner; and by his second wife two: John O., and Mary O. Sumner.

WALTER HASTINGS

Walter Hastings, of Boston, a resident member from 1875, was born in Townsend, Massachusetts, December 9, 1814, and died in Boston, October 28, 1879. He was a descendant of Jonathan Hastings (Harvard College, 1730), through Walter [2] (Harvard College, 1771), and Colonel Walter [3] (Harvard College, 1799), who married Roxana Warren. At the death of Walter,[3] his widow married Elisha Glidden, a lawyer of Lowell, Massachusetts, and partner of Hon. Luther Lawrence. Walter [4] Hastings studied law in their office, but much preferring business to the study of the law, he obtained through Mr. Lawrence a situation in the dry-goods house of Whitney and Haskell, in Boston. Here he displayed such abilities that he was entrusted with the management of important affairs. He afterwards became a member of the firm of Spaulding, Rice, and Hastings, and was the treasurer and director of the York Manufacturing Company, at Saco, Maine; the Suffolk Company of Lowell, Massachusetts; the Tremont Mills, Lowell; and the Merrimack Woolen Mills, at Lowell and Dracut. He was a director in the Eliot Bank, Boston, from 1851, and connected with the management of insurance and other trusts.

He left a large estate, of which Harvard College was made the residuary legatee.

He was married on September 1, 1868, to Elizabeth D. Glidden, the daughter of Erastus Glidden of Claremont, New Hampshire. His wife survived him, as did also an adopted daughter.

JOSEPH EDMUND BULKLEY

Joseph Edmund Bulkley, of New York City, a corresponding member, elected 1855, was born in Rocky Hill, Connecticut, February 9, 1812, and died in New York, November 3, 1879.

He was the eldest son of Edmund [6] and Nancy (Robbins) Bulkley, and a descendant of the Rev. Peter Bulkley, the first minister of the town of Concord, Massachusetts, his line of descent being through Rev. Gershom,[2] Edward,[3] Peter,[4] Joseph,[5] and Edmund.[6]

When he was thirteen his family removed to New York. There, for a time, he was employed in the law office of his uncle, Joseph Bulkley (Yale College, 1810), and while there an opportunity occurred to connect himself with the wholesale leather business. He became a prominent merchant, helped to originate the Park Bank, and assisted in the formation of the New York Academy of Design. For a long time he was a member of the New York Historical Society, and also belonged to the Century and Union League Clubs. He was considered everywhere a capable man of affairs.

He was married on October 23, 1837, to Mary (Lawrence) Bicknell, the daughter of John Lawrence of Newtown, Long Island, and by her he had two sons and four daughters.

ISAAC LIVERMORE

Isaac Livermore, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a life member from 1872, was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, November 21, 1797, and died at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, November 9, 1879. His father, Nathaniel Livermore, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, September 20, 1772, and his mother, Elizabeth (Gleason) Livermore, in Waltham, February 8, 1776. He attended the common schools in Waltham and Cambridge, to which his father had removed in 1804. At the age of fourteen he left school to go into a store in Cambridge, where he began his training for his business life. Early in life he commenced the dry goods business on his own account. In it he remained from 1816 to 1826. He was a wool merchant from 1826 to 1846, treasurer of Manchester Print Works from 1846 to 1852, and treasurer of Michigan Central Railroad Company for over twenty-one years. He was, for many years, a partner with James B. Dunn; subsequently with Hugh R. Kendall, in the purchase and sale of wool. On the dissolution of the firm of Livermore and Kendall, he associated with himself his brother George Livermore.

He was prominent in public life. He was a representative to the general court of Massachusetts from the town and city of Cambridge for five years, and senator from the county of Middlesex two years. He was president of the first common council of the city of Cambridge in 1846, presidential elector in 1848, a member of the convention to revise the constitution of Massachusetts in 1853, and a justice of the peace from 1846.

For long periods Mr. Livermore was a director in the Bunker Hill Monument Association; a director of the City Bank, Boston; of the National Insurance Company, Boston; a trustee of Mount Auburn Cemetery, and president of the Hancock Free

Bridge Corporation. Under his administration of the last named corporation the funds accumulated sufficiently to purchase both the Cambridge bridges.

He was prominent also as a member of the Masonic fraternity. On September 18, 1820, he was admitted to the Amicable Lodge, and had several times held the highest position in the Royal Arch Chapter of Cambridgeport. Early in life he was a federalist, and then a whig, but since 1854 a republican. He was a prominent member of the Austin Street Unitarian church, and in private life was one of the most genial of men. His charities were numerous and large.

He was married, November 21, 1822, to Eunice, daughter of Phineas B. Hovey, and had four children: Edward Marshall, born 1823; Jane Cornelia, 1825; Sarah Elizabeth, 1827; and Charles Frederick, 1830.

MOSES HALE WILDER

Moses Hale Wilder, of Brooklyn, New York, a corresponding member from 1878, was born in Winchendon, Massachusetts, June 19, 1798, and died in Brooklyn, November 11, 1879. In October, 1831, he was licensed to preach by the Salem Presbytery, and from that time, for almost half a century, he was a teacher, a missionary, a supply of destitute churches, and a settled pastor. In a review of his ministry, for forty-six years, he wrote: "I have preached 5,930 times, and received to the fellowship of the churches over five hundred members."

He married first, July 4, 1822, Susan Smith, daughter of the Rev. Salmon Hebard, of Attica, New York. By her he had six children, four of whom survived him. She died, August 11, 1839; and he married second, December 31, 1839, Nancy Brown, daughter of Joseph and Sally (Brown) Warren, of Brighton, Massachusetts, who survived him.

REV. CALVIN DURFEE, D.D.

Rev. Calvin Durfee, D.D., of Williamstown, Massachusetts, a corresponding member from 1847, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, October 6, 1797, and died in Williamstown, November 21, 1879. He was the son of John and Mary (Peck) Durfee. He lived a few years in Stockbridge, and then removed to Great Barrington. He fitted for college in Lenox Academy, and graduated at Williams College in 1825. After graduation he taught six months in Westfield Academy, and then studied theology with Dr. Woodbridge of Hadley, and was licensed November, 1827. He preached six months at South Hadley, and was ordained at Hunter, New York, April 21, 1828. He resigned in August, 1835, and was installed at South Dedham, Massachusetts, March 6, 1836, and resigned there in 1851. He was in Brooklyn, Ohio, for about three years, and in 1855 he was appointed financial agent of Williams College, and removed to Williamstown.

Dr. Durfee collected funds for the institution and sought to advance its interests in various ways, his chief service being a history of the college, and his "Biographical Annals." The latter was a volume of nearly seven hundred pages, and was published, in 1871, by Lee and Shepard, of Boston. The "History of Williams College" was an octavo volume of 430 pages published in 1860. He was fond of biographical work. He loved his college, and for years prepared the annual necrology of its members. He was instrumental in obtaining many of the portrait paintings in Alumni Hall, and gave the college his own valuable collection of autographs. He was an accurate, clear writer, confining himself to skeleton facts, rather than to attempting to clothe his subjects in flesh and blood again.

Dr. Durfee was twice married — first, to Maria Beckwith, of Great Barrington, in May, 1828; second, to Sarah Tappan Pierce, of Brookline, August 15, 1831.

WILLIAM TURELL ANDREWS

William Turell Andrews, of Boston, a life member, admitted in 1846, was born in Boston, December 24, 1794, and died there November 24, 1879, aged eighty-four. He was one of the youngest students who ever entered and graduated at Harvard College. When admitted in 1808 he was only thirteen years old, and graduated in 1812, with such well-known classmates as Peleg Sprague, Edward Brooks, Charles Brown, and Dr. John Homans. From his father, Ebenezer T. Andrews, who was associated with Isaiah Thomas in the printing business, he inherited great wealth, and was himself a large owner of real estate. He began the study of law after leaving college, and, entering upon his profession, practiced at the Bar with Thomas Wetmore, a lifelong friend. Mr. Andrews was a man of very quiet, and retiring disposition, and after a few years left the practice of law, and devoted his life to the study of the classics, and he left one of the largest private libraries in Boston, which consisted mostly of foreign works, including many old and rare books.

In addition to his studies, he found time to fill many offices of trust, and from 1853 to 1857 he was treasurer of Harvard College. His salary he gave to the Plummer professorship. He was a trustee of the Westboro' Reform School; a trustee of the McLean Asylum and Massachusetts General Hospital; for a very long period a trustee of the Boston Public Library; a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, and its president for five years; a director of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company; a director of the City Bank, and president many years; a director of the Massachusetts Mutual Insurance

Company; a trustee of the Old Ladies' Home, and connected with the Provident Institution for Savings, as secretary, trustee, and vice-president, from 1843 to 1874. He was a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Warren Thursday Evening Club; and for many years a trustee of the Boston Athenæum.

Mr. Andrews was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature as a representative from Boston, in 1841 and 1847. He was a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Boston, 1840–1841, at the time when Jonathan Chapman was mayor; and he filled other city offices.

He was survived by a wife, two sons, and three daughters.

REV. WILLIAM IVES BUDINGTON, D.D.

Rev. William Ives Budington, D.D., of Brooklyn, New York, a corresponding member, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, April 21, 1815, and died in Brooklyn, New York, November 29, 1879. He was graduated at Yale College in 1834, and from the divinity school at New Haven in 1838. He studied theology as a resident graduate at Andover Theological Seminary, and was ordained pastor of the First church in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 22, 1840. Here he remained until September 22, 1854. In 1845 he published an admirable history of that church. Considerations in connection with his health led him to resign his pastorate at Charlestown and accept the charge of a Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. He then accepted a call from the Clinton Avenue Congregational church in Brooklyn, and was installed there, December 19, 1855. This position he filled with distinguished ability until compelled by failing health to relinquish its active duties.

He was admitted a resident member of this Society in 1846, and became a corresponding member in 1856.

JOHN JOHNSTON, LL.D.

John Johnston, LL.D., of Middletown, Connecticut, an honorary member from 1876, was born in Bristol, Maine, August 23, 1806, and died at Staten Island, New York, December 3, 1879.

He was of Scotch descent. His father, William Johnston, was the son of Thomas Johnston, who came to this country in 1753 from Berwickshire, Scotland, and his father's name was Thomas, who with his wife was buried in Preston churchyard, Scotland.

His preparation to enter Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1832, was partly at the Wesleyan Seminary, Readfield, Maine, and partly at the Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, Maine. After graduation he became a teacher in Oneida Conference Seminary, Cazenovia, New York, of which he was principal in 1835. From 1835–39 he was adjunct professor of mathematics and lecturer on natural science, and from 1839–1873, professor of natural science in Wesleyan University.

Soon after his removal to Middletown, Connecticut, in 1835, he began his daily lectures on chemistry and natural philosophy, which he continued until 1874, when, on account of his advanced age, he retired from active duty with the honor of professor emeritus.

He was the acting president of the University in 1851 and 1852; the author and compiler of several text books on chemistry and natural philosophy, and received the degree of LL.D. from McKendree College and Wesleyan University.

During his latter years he compiled and published a history of Bristol and Bremen, Maine. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the New York Lyceum, of the Philadelphia Academy of Science, and of

the Connecticut Historical Society, and a corresponding member of several State historical societies. He was an occasional contributor to the *American Journal of Science, Methodist Quarterly Review, National Magazine,* and the REGISTER of our own Society.

He was married in Cazanovia, New York, April 5, 1835, to Nancy Maria, born in Blandford, Massachusetts, October 12, 1808, daughter of Armor Hamilton, by whom he had five sons. His wife and three of his sons survived him, and at the residence of one of the sons, on Staten Island, the venerable professor passed away.

GEORGE WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT

GEORGE WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, of Boston, a resident member, admitted in 1860, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, September 19, 1813, and died in Jamaica Plain, December 16, 1879. He was the son of Captain Jeremiah Wheelwright, and came to Boston in 1827. He was a descendant of Rev. John Wheelwright, through Hon. Samuel,[2] of Wells, Maine, born 1635; Hon. John,[3] born 1664; Lieut. Jeremiah,[4] Jeremiah,[5] born in Boston, 1732; Abraham,[6] born in Gloucester, 1761; Jeremiah,[7] the father, was lost at sea in December, 1830. His mother was Mary Blunt, of Newburyport, daughter of William Blunt, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

On coming to Boston he found employment for a short time in the dry goods house of Thomas Denny. He was next engaged as clerk and salesman by Nash and Heywood, a leading paper house in Boston. He went to Baltimore in 1833 and established the firm of Turner and Wheelwright, afterwards Turner, Wheelwright, and Mudge, the first concern engaged in the jobbing of paper in the monumental city. He returned to Boston in 1845, and in 1846 formed a partnership with Peter

C. Jones in one of the leading jobbing houses of paper in New England.

The partnership of Jones and Wheelwright was dissolved in 1853 and Mr. Wheelwright became engaged in manufacturing. In 1866 his son George was taken into partnership; and in 1868 his son Charles became a member of the firm. Charles withdrew in 1874, and the firm was afterwards known as George W. Wheelwright and Son. Large mills were run by them in Westminster and other towns, marked by energy, tact, and skill. Besides these characteristics, Mr. Wheelwright was a man of sterling integrity. "His duties to his country, his family, and his friends, were performed with equal conscientiousness and self-forgetfulness. Generous in all his dealings, charitable in his judgments of others' actions, strong in his attachments, he left to his friends the memory of a gentleman, both by nature and in culture."

He was survived by a widow, four sons, and a daughter. His wife was Hannah Giddings Tyler, of Claremont, New Hampshire, married January 4, 1844.

JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT

Jonathan Brown Bright, of Waltham, Massachusetts, a life member and benefactor, admitted to the Society in 1850, was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, April 23, 1800, and died there December 17, 1879. He was the author of "The Brights of Suffolk, England," printed privately in 1858, his New England ancestry, beginning with Henry Bright, Jr., who came to New England in 1630, and settled in Watertown, the line being continued through Nathaniel,[2] Nathaniel,[3] Nathaniel,[4] John,[5] to Jonathan Brown [6] Bright, the subject of this sketch, whose mother was Elizabeth Brown of Watertown, daughter of Captain Jonathan Brown.

Jonathan Brown Bright was the youngest of ten children. His father was a farmer and tanner. At the age of four he was sent to the district school; and during the next ten years was taught to read, to write, and to cipher, working at home during the long vacations. At fourteen he was sent for one quarter to Westford Academy; after which he took lessons for a short time of the Rev. Samuel Ripley; but, having no desire for a collegiate education, he resumed labor on the farm and in the tan-yard.

In 1816 he attended one term at the Framingham Academy; the next year, having no more taste for tanning or farming than for study, he went to New Orleans by sea, thence up the river to St. Louis, and became a clerk. As soon as he was of age he began a retail business for himself in St. Stephens, Alabama; but the next year moved to Selma. Being attacked by fever, he decided to quit the South, and, in 1824, went to New York and sought employment. Making an engagement with a firm of cotton brokers, he paid first a brief visit, after seven years' absence, to his home; then returning, spent twenty-five years

in New York, first as clerk, afterwards as partner of the firm of Merle and Bright, and then of Merle, Bright, and Company.

In 1849 he returned to the homestead in Waltham, where he had thirty years of quiet enjoyment, which followed his retirement to the place of his birth.

In 1827 Mr. Bright married Mary Huguenin Garbrance; her early death occurred in 1830. Her only child, a daughter, came with her father to Waltham in 1849, and in 1861 married her cousin, William Ellery Bright.

He furnished a good deal of valuable local history and antiquarian lore to the *Waltham Sentinel* and the *Waltham Free Press*. In 1848 he heard accidentally that Dr. Henry Bond, of Philadelphia, had a genealogy of the Bright family. He had a great interest in that matter, although up to that time he had no leisure to examine it. He immediately wrote to Dr. Bond, and the correspondence was kept up until the latter's death. Dr. Bond visited Mr. Bright at Waltham, and spent some weeks there, while both were much engaged in collecting genealogical material.

The descendants of Henry Bright, Junior, have been mostly farmers and mechanics, occasionally shopkeepers, none holding other than town or parish offices; but none dishonoring the name. The number bearing the name is small, but exceeding, to the year 1850, one hundred and fifty; but the descendants in the female line have been more numerous.

By a will dated December 15, 1860, Mr. Bright bequeathed to Harvard College fifty thousand dollars. The full legacy was paid a year in advance of the time allowed by law. The income was to be divided between the purchase of books for the college library and the support of scholarships, to which Brights, lineally and legitimately descended from Henry Bright, Jr., should have priority of claim.

With an energy of character which in less than thirty years lifted him from the humblest commercial beginning to a competence, he combined a genuine shrinking modesty which obscured his worth from careless eyes. He gave time, labor

and money to many good causes, public and private; and he gave with a kindly cheerful spirit; yet so unostentatiously and so wisely that men's attention was more taken up with the results of the action than with the action itself.

This sketch is abridged from a much longer sketch by Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., LL.D., in the REGISTER, vol. xxxv, pp. 117–121.

ELI WASHBURN

ELI WASHBURN, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, a life member, was born in Hanover, Massachusetts, March 18, 1817, and died in Bridgewater, December 21, 1879. He traced his ancestry from John Washburn of Duxbury, Massachusetts, through John,[2] Jonathan,[3] Josiah,[4] Josiah,[5] Solomon,[6] and Solomon,[7] who by his wife, Sarah (Carver) Washburn, was father of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Washburn for many years in early life was agent of Carver, Washburn and Company, at the South. Subsequently he spent a year in Europe. He had a rare taste for historic scenes, was remarkable for a retentive memory, and equalled by a few for knowledge of historical and genealogical subjects. He was a life member of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, and was admitted to membership in our Society in 1872. For many years he filled many places of trust and responsibility. He was a cyclopedia of information in all matters relating to the history of the Old Colony. For a long period he was in charge of Mount Prospect Cemetery, and while possessing many eccentric traits, his large-hearted generosity disclosed itself in numerous acts of charity. He was never married, but with parental care provided for several children of a soldier who fell in the service of his country.

Mr. Washburn was survived by a brother, Dr. Nathan Washburn.

JOHN HARVEY WRIGHT, M.D., U.S.N.

John Harvey Wright, M.D., U.S.N., of Boston, a life member, was born in Piermont, New Hampshire, May 7, 1815, and died in Boston (Brighton District), December 26, 1879. He was the son of John Stratton and Mary (Russell-Wellman) Wright. His father was a native of Plainfield, New Hampshire. He traced his ancestry from Deacon Samuel Wright, of Springfield, and Northampton, through Elizur,[2] Benoni,[3] Moses,[4] Ebenezer,[5] and John Stratton Wright, his father.

He came to Boston in 1825, and pursued his preparatory studies at the Latin School, and entered Harvard College in 1830. He left in 1833 and entered Amherst College as a Junior, and graduated from Amherst in 1834. He received his M.D. from Harvard in 1838, and was commissioned as an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy in 1839. His first cruise was made with Commodore Kearney to the Indian Seas; and he served, afterwards, on board the Princeton with Commodore Stockton; also in Mexico through the whole period of the Mexican war. He was on board the Somers at the time she was capsized and sunk before Vera Cruz; was engaged in a reconnaissance near Vera Cruz, with Past Midshipman Rogers. The latter was captured and for some time held as a spy. He was detailed to serve with General Scott at the siege of Vera Cruz, and was attached to Gen. Worth's staff, and was in most of the naval operations in Mexico. He was promoted surgeon, in April, 1855. He served, 1855–58, in the East India Squadron with Commodore Armstrong, and was present in the several engagements which resulted in the capture and destruction of the Barrier Forts, in China.

In 1859 he was, at his own request, placed on furlough in consequence of impaired health, and, in 1861, he was retired

by act of congress, "for long and continued service." At the time of his death he held the office of "medical director," under the act of March 2, 1871.

In later years he was engaged in business in Boston, and was a member of the commission house of Wright, Bliss, and Fabyan.

Dr. Wright was a man of culture, and his letters from China and from Mexico, published in *Harper's Magazine*, interested many readers, and gave proof of his literary ability. He had a passion for books, and collected a library of about five thousand volumes, relating principally to the fine arts. This library was unfortunately destroyed by the great fire in Boston, in 1872.

He married, February 5, 1863, Ann Moriarty, daughter of Lyman Nichols, Esq., of Boston, who with two sons survived him.

He became a resident member of the Society in 1868, and a life member in 1870.

JOSIAH NEWHALL

Josiah Newhall, of Lynnfield, Massachusetts, was born in that town, June 6, 1794, and died there, December 26, 1879, in his eighty-sixth year. He was a descendant of Thomas Newhall, who came from England in 1630, through Thomas,[2] the first white child born in Lynn, John,[3] Josiah,[4] and Jacob,[5] his father, who was born in Lynnfield, September 16, 1758. His mother was Ede Marble, born in Danvers, August 15, 1769.

Josiah Newhall had a common school education, and the advantages of academical instruction, and in early life followed the profession of teaching. Later he became a farmer and horticulturist, and was a founder of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in 1829.

During the War of 1812 he served in the American army, and was a pensioner. He became active in the militia, and in 1824 commanded a regiment of nine companies, which was among the troops reviewed by General Lafayette, on Boston Common, at the time of his visit to America. Subsequently, as brigadier-general, he was, for six years, in command of the First Brigade of the Massachusetts militia. For eight years under the administration of General Jackson, he held a commission in the revenue department, connected with the Boston Custom House.

He was long prominent in town affairs, holding various offices, such as selectman, assessor, and overseer of the poor; chairman of the school committee; representative in the general court, in 1826, '27, and 1848; and was the first to represent the town after its incorporation. He held a commission as justice of the peace for forty-seven years. He delivered the annual address before the Essex County Agricultural Society, in 1848, which was published. In late years he was an occasional visitor at the State House, and at his last visit he learned that of all who had been connected with the state government in 1826 he was the only survivor.

He married, October 28, 1824, Rachel Converse Bancroft, daughter of Timothy Bancroft. Of his nine children, the only survivors of his death were two daughters, one the wife of Mr. S. A. Hall, of Revere, and the other, of Mr. G. A. Hall, of Chelsea, these men being brothers.

He was a life member of this Society, elected in 1853.

JOEL MUNSELL

Joel Munsell, of Albany, New York, a corresponding member and a life member, elected in 1857, was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, April 14, 1808, and died in Albany, January 15, 1880. He traced his genealogy from Thomas [1] Munsell, of New London, Connecticut, (Jacob,[2] Elisha,[3] Hezekiah,[4] Joel [5]), Joel, his father, having married Cynthia Paine.

At the age of fourteen, he entered his father's shop to learn the wheelwright's trade. He left this work, after three years, to study printing. His first engagement was on the *Franklin Post* and *Christian Freeman*, at Greenfield, Massachusetts. Two months after, he competed with an apprentice of a neighboring paper in setting type, and surpassed him by 600 ems in one day. The next year he was foreman of the office and had the sole responsibility of getting out the paper. Some difficulty occurring, he left the *Post*, and worked on the *Gazette*, in the same village.

In 1827 he went to Albany as a clerk and manager of a bookstore. He left after a few months and worked for a while on the *National Observer*. He then entered the office of the *Masonic Record*. In spare time he determined to issue a newspaper, *The Albany Minerva*, published semi-monthly, but the labor involved was so great that eight numbers only were issued.

In 1828 he used his odd moments in learning Latin, and in reading scientific treatises. He had no steady employment for several years, until, in 1836, he purchased a job-printing office. His first publication in book-form was "The Outlines of the History of Printing." He also published a work compiled by himself from the Spanish, on the Conquest of Mexico. This he issued under the *nom de plume* of Arthur Prynne. He afterwards published the "State Register," the "Typographical

Miscellany," the "Albany Teacher," the "Albany Morning Express," and the "Albany Daily Statesman."

He was an antiquary, rather than an historian. This is shown in his work of securing data for his "Annals of Albany," the "Collection for the History of Albany," and the "Every-Day Book of History and Chronology."

He was one of the founders of the Albany Institute, and for very many years its treasurer.

He was a man of great industry and promptness of execution. His imprints are to be counted by the thousands, and are to be found in all the libraries in the country. His fame, however, rests upon his "Annals of Albany," the volumes covering the period from 1609 to 1859, with a continuation to 1871. Next to this ranked his publication of the "History of Brooklyn, New York," by Henry R. Stiles.

He was twice married: first, on June 17, 1834, to Jane C. Bigelow. By her, he had four children: William Augustus, Anna, Julia Annie, and Charles Munsell. Second, on September 11, 1856, to Mary Ann Reid. By her, he had six children: Frank, Jessie, Satie, Minnie, Laura, and Emma Munsell.

A fuller sketch of Mr. Munsell, with a genealogy, is found in the REGISTER, vol. xxxiv, pp. 239–250.

STEPHEN SHEPLEY

Stephen Shepley, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, a resident member from 1875, was born in Shirley, Massachusetts, December 29, 1818, and died in Fitchburg, January 18, 1880. His parents were Stephen and Amelia (Shattuck) Shepley. His grandfather's name was John Shepley, and his mother was the daughter of Ezekiel Shattuck. Both families belonged to Groton, Massachusetts. He was educated in the district school and was a pupil for a brief period at the Lawrence Academy. He went to Fitchburg in early manhood. He taught school in the winter of 1844–45, and soon after entered into partnership with his brother, Charles Shepley, in the bookselling business. The brother died in 1848, and Stephen continued the business till 1852. In that year he was chosen to the legislature, and in the following year became a partner with Rodney Wallace and purchased his old stock again, and dealt in books at wholesale and retail; also in stationery, paper, and paper stock.

He was a member of the school committee; a selectman, 1848–'49; trustee of the free public library; an officer of the Athenæum; of the Fitchburg Savings Bank; director in the Fitchburg National Bank; and the Fitchburg Gaslight Company. He was also interested in agriculture; served on the state board of agriculture, from 1873–76; and in 1873 was president of the Worcester North Agricultural Society. From 1873 to 1880, he was on the board of water commissioners.

In literary matters his business made him conversant with the best authors and their works. He had a strong inclination for historical and genealogical matters, and was considered an authority on the local and traditional history of Fitchburg.

He was married on November 26, 1846, to Martha M., the daughter of Jonathan Harvey, and by her he had three children: Charles H., Francis B., and Alice M. Shepley.

THOMAS DAVIS TOWNSEND

Thomas Davis Townsend, of Boston, a life member from 1870, was born in Boston, July 30, 1826, and died there, January 18, 1880. His ancestor, Andrew[1] Townsend, came from England and died in Lynn, Massachusetts. The line from Andrew included David,[2] Shippie,[3] David,[4] (Harvard College, 1770, and surgeon in the army of the Revolution), and Solomon D.,[5] his father. His mother was Catherine (Wendell-Davis) Townsend. The father of the subject of this sketch was a distinguished surgeon, owning and residing in the house in Boston now numbered 18 Somerset Street, the building now occupied by this Society.

Mr. Townsend was a member of the firm of Tuckerman, Townsend, and Company, who carried on an extensive business in the Calcutta trade, and he afterwards became associated with David Townsend, under the firm of Townsend and Company. On the retirement of the latter, he carried on the business and was known as a sugar broker. He was a man of undoubted integrity and was highly esteemed.

He was married on October 19, 1854, to Frances Barnard, daughter of Captain Thomas Carter Smith, of Boston. Their children were three sons: — Francis B., Charles W., and William S. Townsend.

RICHARD FROTHINGHAM

Richard Frothingham, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, a resident member, elected in 1845, was born in Charlestown, January 31, 1812, and died there, January 29, 1880. He was a descendant of William[1] Frothingham, through a line of descent which included several Nathaniels and two Richards, to the subject of this sketch. Thomas Bellows Wyman, equally eminent in his branch of the history of Charlestown, was a cousin of Richard Frothingham, the historian of the town of Charlestown.

He was the son of Richard and Mary (Thompson) Frothingham, and his grandfather, Richard Frothingham, served through the Revolution on the staff of General Knox. He attended the schools of Charlestown and early wrote for the Boston *Post*, of which paper he subsequently became one of the proprietors, and of which he was managing editor, 1852–65. He was clerk and treasurer of the Middlesex Canal Company, 1834–60; served his city in many offices; was a representative in the State legislature in 1839, '40, '42, '49, and '50; mayor of Charlestown, 1851–53; a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1852 and 1876, and to the State Constitutional Convention in 1853. He was president of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, 1875–80; a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1846–80, and for thirty years its treasurer; a member of the American Antiquarian Society; a trustee of Tufts College, and a corresponding member of several historical societies in other States. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1858, and that of LL.D. from Tufts in 1874. He published "History of Charlestown," 1848; "History of the Siege of Boston," 1849; "The Command in the Battle of Bunker Hill," 1850; "Life and Times of Joseph

Warren," 1865; "Tribute to Thomas Starr King," 1865; "Rise of the Republic," 1871; and "The Centennial: Battle of Bunker Hill," 1875.

He married, October 18, 1833, Vrylena, daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Wilder) Blanchard, of Charlestown. His wife and five children survived him, — one son and four daughters.

For this notice the Editor is indebted to Lamb's Biographical Dictionary. A memoir of Richard Frothingham, by Charles Deane, is found in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, vol. i., second series, pp. 381–393. The New England Historic Genealogical Society passed resolutions on his death, REGISTER, vol. xxxiv, p. 317; see also same vol. xxxv, p. 130.

HON. JACOB HERSEY LOUD

HON. JACOB HERSEY LOUD, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, a corresponding member from 1847, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, February 5, 1802, and died in Boston, February 2, 1880. He was descended from Francis[1] Loud, through Francis,[2] John,[3] and Thomas, his father, who was postmaster in Hingham. The father died in 1863, in his ninety-fourth year.

He was educated in the Hingham schools, Derby Academy, and Brown University. He taught school during his vacation; studied law with Ebenezer Gay, was admitted a member of the Bar, and began practice at Plymouth.

He was appointed in 1830 register of probate for Plymouth County, and held the office for twenty-two years. He was treasurer and receiver general of Massachusetts, 1853–55. He was a member of the house of representatives in 1863, and of the senate 1864–65. He was again elected treasurer in 1866, and held the office for five years, when his term expired by limitation. During his term of office he gave many practical suggestions concerning the revenue, and helped to establish the system of sinking funds.

He was for many years a director and president of the Old Colony Bank, a director in the Bank of Redemption, and of the Old Colony Railroad. He was the first Actuary of the New England Trust Company, and connected with many local trusts.

He was married on May 5, 1829, to Elizabeth Loring, daughter of Solomon Jones, Esq., of Hingham, and by her he had three sons and a daughter. One son, Arthur Jones Loud (Harvard College, 1867), died in 1872. The daughter, Sarah Loring Loud, married Dr. Edward H. Clark of Boston. She died and Mr. Loud afterwards lived with a granddaughter.

BICKFORD PULSIFER

Bickford Pulsifer, a life member, admitted in 1853, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, December 8, 1800, and died in Boston (Charlestown District), February 28, 1880.

His parents were Bickford Pulsifer and Sarah Stanwood; and his grandfather, David Pulsifer, was drowned near Cape Henry, Virginia.

Captain Pulsifer sailed as commanding officer from the port of Salem in the employ of Captain Joseph Peabody for about twenty years. He was an excellent seaman. From 1845 to 1875, he was a clerk in the Middlesex Registry of Deeds, East Cambridge, Massachusetts. He had a taste for historical studies and was well informed on general subjects.

He was married in Salem, Massachusetts, January 5, 1836, to Lydia Balch, daughter of John Stiles, of Middleton, Massachusetts.

JOHN MINOR BRODHEAD, M.D.

John Minor Brodhead, M.D., of Washington, District of Columbia, a resident member from 1871, was born at New Canaan, New Hampshire, November 11, 1805, and died in South Newmarket, New Hampshire, February 22, 1880. He was a son of Hon. John Brodhead, M.C.

He was educated at Newmarket Wesleyan Seminary, and studied medicine, taking the degree of M.D. at Dartmouth in 1826, and practiced as a physician at South Deerfield, New Hampshire.

He was appointed to a clerkship in the treasury department at Washington in 1829, and studied law as a preparation for the duties of his position. He was appointed second comptroller of the treasury on February 15, 1853, and continued in that office until 1857. He was again appointed to the same office in 1863. In one year he adjusted accounts and claims to the amount of over thirteen hundred million dollars. He held in addition responsible positions in the city government of Washington; was appointed commissioner under the emancipation act in 1862, and was an alderman in 1861. He made a digest of decisions of the office of second comptroller, and it was recognized as an authority by the department.

He retired from the government employ in 1876.

He was married in 1826 to Mary Josephine Waterman, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Waterman, a native of London England. They had three sons, two entered the navy as midshipmen, and all three died before their father's death.

EDWARD GRENVILLE RUSSELL

Edward Grenville Russell, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a resident member from 1857, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, June 2, 1834, and died in Cambridge, February 25, 1880. At the time of his death he was the city missionary of Cambridge.

He was the son of Bradford and Mary Ann (Nash) Russell; was educated at the Lawrence Academy, Groton, at the Westford Academy, and at Phillips Exeter Academy; and graduated at Harvard College in 1855, and at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1858. He then occupied himself with preaching, but never was settled. He preached for some time at the church on the corner of Third and Thorndike Streets, East Cambridge. He was an eloquent speaker. He held commissions as justice of the peace, notary public, commissioner to qualify civil officers, and as commissioner of deeds for the five New England States of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont, and he published a "Key to Fosse's Spanish Grammar."

His death was caused by an injury he received by being run over by a team on Kilby Street, Boston.

He married February 22, 1860, Mary Ann, daughter of Edward Stewart.

The Rev. C. D. Bradlee in an extended communication wrote: "Early in 1857 a Mr. Russell of Cambridge introduced himself to me as a student who desired to be my pupil. He said he had received an honorable dismissal from the Cambridge Divinity School, and wished to finish his studies under my care; and for some months he was under my charge. The most striking gift that he possessed was a wonderful memory, and his recitations in ecclesiastical history were truly surprising. I gave him a certificate that procured his admission to the senior class without any examination."

GEORGE FREDERICK GRAY

George Frederick Gray, of Dover, New Hampshire, a resident member from 1879, was born in Dover, July 23, 1828, and died there, March 6, 1880. His parents were George and Lydia Jones (Barden) Gray. She was daughter of Frederick Barden of Dover.

He was educated at Franklin Academy in his native town, and for five years was local editor of the *Dover Gazette*, and afterwards editor of the *Dover Press*. From 1852 he was the local correspondent of the *Boston Herald*. In 1875 he spent a year in Europe, and wrote letters to the Dover newspapers. He was a pleasing writer and had the faculty of making his articles readable and interesting.

He was married on October 13, 1875, to Mary Ednah Hill, daughter of Nathaniel R. Hill, and by her he had three children: George Frederick Gray, Charles Hill Gray, and Ruth Elizabeth Gray.

ELIAS HASKET DERBY

Elias Hasket Derby, of Boston, a resident member from 1874, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, September 24, 1803, and died in Boston, March 31, 1880. He was the son of Elias H. and Lucy (Brown) Derby, and was descended from Roger [1] Derby, who came to America from Topsham, England, about 1665, through Richard,[2] Richard,[3] Elias Hasket,[4] and Elias Hasket,[5] his father.

He began his studies at the academy of Dr. Stearns of Medford, Massachusetts, and then attended the Pinkerton Academy at Londonderry, New Hampshire, and later the Boston Latin School. He entered Harvard College and graduated in 1824. He studied law for a time in the office of Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the Bar in 1826. He was interested in railroads and was engaged as counsel in many important cases connected with them, and held the office of president of several. He contributed to the press his opinions on many public questions. He published among other works, "Two Months Abroad," 1844; "The Catholic," 1856; "A Trip Across the Continent," 1869.

In the course of his life he traveled through most of the states of our Union and made three trips to Europe.

He married Eloise Lloyd, daughter of George W. Strong, of St. George's Manor, Long Island. By this marriage he had four sons and one daughter: Dr. Hasket Derby, the oculist; George Derby, counsellor-at-law; Dr. Richard H. Derby, oculist, of New York; Nelson Floyd Derby, architect; and Lucy Derby.

GEORGE PUNCHARD

George Punchard, of Boston, a resident member from 1871, was born in Salem, June 7, 1806, and died in Boston, April 2, 1880. He was the son of John Punchard.

He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1826, and studied for the ministry at Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1829. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Plymouth, New Hampshire, from 1830 to 1844, and then visited Europe, and on his return interested himself in the newspaper known as the *American Traveller*, which became in 1845 the *Boston Daily Traveller*, and he continued as one of the editors till 1856. He then, for a time, was connected with the American Tract Society, and, later, again connected himself with the editorial department of the *Traveller*.

He was the author of "A View of Congregationalism," published in 1850; and also of a "History of Congregationalism," which appeared in 1841. Of the latter a second edition, in three volumes, appeared in 1865–67.

He was married in July, 1830, to Wilhelmene Poole, of Hollis, New Hampshire, whose death preceded his by a few years.

HENRY KNOX THATCHER

Henry Knox Thatcher, of Winchester, Massachusetts, a resident member, elected in 1871, was born in Thomaston, Maine, May 26, 1806, and died in Winchester, April 5, 1880. His parents were Ebenezer and Lucy Flucker (Knox) Thatcher, and his mother was a daughter of Maj.-Gen. Henry Knox, of the Revolutionary Army.

Admiral Thatcher was educated in the schools of Boston, and in 1822 was admitted as a cadet at West Point. He resigned in the following year and succeeded in changing his cadetship for a midshipman's appointment. His first assignment was to the Washington Navy Yard. His next service was on the frigate "United States." He was next on board the "Delaware," and after six years in the service he was promoted to the grade of "passed midshipman," while serving at the Boston station.

His official record from this point was as follows: lieutenant, March 23, 1829; lieutenant-commander, February 28, 1833; commander, September 14, 1855, commodore, July 16, 1862; rear-admiral, July 25, 1866. Retired list, May 26, 1868.

In the Civil War he was ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron, and commanded the first division of that fleet in the attack upon and final capture of Fort Fisher and its dependencies. He was next ordered to take command of the West Gulf Squadron, and took an important part in the capture of Mobile and later of Galveston. He was afterwards in command of the Gulf Squadron and later of the North Pacific Squadron.

His services in the Civil War were very distinguished. After his retirement from the Navy he resided during parts of each year in Winchester, Nahant, and Boston.

The father of Admiral Thatcher was Hon. Ebenezer Thatcher,

who at one time held the office of brigadier-general of militia. The father of Ebenezer was Col. Samuel Thatcher, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a distinguished officer at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. He was the son of Ebenezer,[3] Samuel [2] and Samuel [1] Thatcher.

Admiral Thatcher was married. His wife was Susan C. Croswell, a daughter of Andrew Croswell, M.D., of Plymouth, Massachusetts. She, with an adopted daughter, survived him.

A fuller sketch of Admiral Thatcher is found in the REGISTER, vol. xxxix, pp. 1–19.

FRANCIS BRINLEY FOGG

FRANCIS BRINLEY FOGG, of Nashville, Tennessee, a corresponding member from 1858, was born in Brooklyn, Connecticut, September 21, 1795, and died in Nashville, April 13, 1880, aged eighty-four.

His father, Daniel Fogg, was a native of Rye, New Hampshire; a graduate of Harvard in 1764, and rector of the Protestant Episcopal church in Brooklyn, Connecticut, and died there in 1815. His mother was Deborah Brinley, daughter of Francis Brinley, of Newport, Rhode Island, and granddaughter of Francis Brinley, formerly of Roxbury, Massachusetts; she was a native of Newport, and died in Brooklyn, Connecticut, in 1846.

Mr. Fogg's career in Nashville was successful and beneficial to himself and to the community. He never sought office, but was forced into public positions on one or two occasions. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention that adopted the present constitution of Tennessee, in 1834, and a member of the State Senate in 1851 and 1852. He aided greatly in the establishment of the public schools now carried on with such vigor and prosperity in the city.

He was for half a century a consistent member of the Episcopal church, a man of extensive learning, and peculiarly fitted for practice before the Chancery and Supreme Courts, but not a good lawyer before a jury. It has been said of him that he was a gentleman who, for deep scholarly research and unstained purity of morals, had no superior west of the Alleghany Mountains. . . . His wife was, in a sense, a distinguished woman, and was descended from two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, — Middleton and Rutledge.

REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D.D., LL.D.

Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D., LL.D., of New York City, a corresponding member from 1858, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, August 30, 1812, and died in New York, April 14, 1880. He was the son of Thomas and Hannah (Stevens) Osgood, and descended from Christopher [1] Osgood, (Christopher,[2] Ezekiel,[3] Samuel,[4] Thomas [5]). His parents were among the founders of the Harvard church, in Charlestown, and he was sent at the age of seven to the Charlestown Free School for boys, where he received a careful and thorough preparation and gained several medals. At the age of fourteen he left the Free School, and at the advice of Rev. James Walker, abandoned the prospect of a mercantile life and began a course of studies to enable him to enter Harvard. He entered college at the age of sixteen. His versatility while in college was something remarkable and he was graduated in 1832.

He then entered the Divinity School, and leaving this in 1835, he preached in Scituate, Keene, and Augusta, and occasionally in Boston. After a brief ministration in the West, preaching at Cincinnati and Louisville in 1836–37, he accepted a call to Nashua, New Hampshire; and in 1841 he was called to the Westminster church of Providence, Rhode Island. After

a successful ministry of seven years in Providence, he was called to the Church of the Messiah, in New York, as the successor of Dr. Orville Dewey.

In 1855 he received the degree of D.D. from Harvard College; and that of LL.D., in 1872, from Hobart College. Resigning from his New York pastorate in 1869, he sailed for Europe, and on returning, entered the Protestant Episcopal church, but accepted no permanent charge.

He was an influential member of the New York Historical Society; also a corresponding member of the Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island Historical Societies, a member of the Century, Union League, and Goethe Club, and the first president of the Harvard Club; a member of the London Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, and the International Code Committee of America.

His "Studies in Christian Biography" appeared in 1851; "God with Men," in 1853; the "Hearth Stone," in several editions from 1854 to 1875; "Student Life," in 1860, and "American Leaves," in 1867. He wrote for many magazines. He numbered among his friends Daniel Webster, Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant, and George Bancroft.

He was married, May 24, 1843, to Ellen Haswell Murdock, of Boston, the daughter of George and Mary (Haswell) Murdock, and grand niece of Mrs. Susannah Rowson, the authoress of "Charlotte Temple." There were three daughters of this marriage: Agnes Haswell, Bertha Stevens, and Mabel Gray Osgood.

A fuller sketch of Dr. Osgood is given in the REGISTER, vol. xxxvi, pp. 113–22.

COL. JAMES HEMPHILL JONES

Col. James Hemphill Jones, of the United States Marine Corps, a life member from 1873, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, May 6, 1821, and died at his official quarters in the Charlestown Navy Yard, April 17, 1880.

At the time of his death, he was in command of the marine forces on the Boston station. He had seen about thirty-three years of service, and had passed through many active engagements both afloat and in the field. His last cruise ended in June, 1863.

His parents were Morgan and Mary (Hemphill) Jones. He was educated at the high school in Ellington, Connecticut, and entered the service in 1847.

His official record in the marine corps was as follows: second lieutenant, March 3, 1847: first lieutenant, September 1, 1853; captain, May 7, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, June 10, 1864; colonel, March 16, 1879.

He was cultivated in his tastes, generous and hospitable in his home, fond of historical studies, and took a deep interest in the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and was a regular attendant at its meetings and liberal in his gifts.

He was married, September 27, 1842, to Margaret Ross Patterson, who survived him, with an adopted daughter.

HON. GEORGE ARNOLD BRAYTON, LL.D.

Hon. George Arnold Brayton, LL.D., a corresponding member since 1847, was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, August 4, 1803, and died in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, April 21, 1880. His parents were Charles and Rebecca (Havens) Brayton.

He was educated in the grammar schools of his native town and at the Kent Academy, and was graduated with high rank at Brown University in 1824. He then studied law with the Hon. Albert C. Greene, and at the law school at Litchfield, Connecticut, and was admitted to the Bar in 1827. He began practice in his native town; was elected on the school committee, as town clerk, and to the general assembly of Rhode Island. In 1843 he was elected an associate justice of the supreme court, which position he held until his election as chief justice in 1868. He retired from the bench in 1874.

He was much interested in historical studies. In 1870 he received from Brown University the degree of LL.D. He was an impartial, faithful jurist. He was conscientious in the mastery of a subject, and was solid in his abilities rather than brilliant.

He was married, in 1831, to Celia Green Clark, daughter of Ray and Celia Clark, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island. His children were three daughters.

SILAS KETCHUM

Silas Ketchum, a resident member since 1878, was born in Barre, Vermont, December 4, 1835, and died in Boston, April 24, 1880. He was the son of Silas and Cynthia (Doty) Ketchum. At the age of fifteen he learned the shoemaker's trade, and helped to support his invalid parents. His leisure time, forced out of late hours, was devoted to the study of hard-earned books.

He entered the Hopkinton Academy in 1856; here he served as assistant teacher. In 1858–59, he taught in the high school at Amherst. In May, 1860, he entered Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, and this was his last term at school.

In the autumn of 1860 he entered Bangor Theological Seminary, and graduated in 1863, and during these three years he supported himself and family by working at his trade.

After graduating he taught for a short term in Nelson High School. In December, 1863, he began preaching at Wardsboro', Vermont, remaining there until September, 1865. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Bristol, New Hampshire, from September, 1867, to May, 1875. From July, 1875, to October, 1876, he was the minister of the Congregational church at Maplewood (Malden), Massachusetts. He preached at Henniker through the fall and winter of 1876–77. On July 15, 1877, he began preaching in the Second Congregational church, Windsor, Connecticut, and was installed as its pastor, May 1, 1879.

His love for literary pursuits began early, and when he had learned to write, he began a diary on odds and ends of paper, which he afterwards kept in note-books. He wrote while at school several creditable articles in prose and verse, and his school "compositions" were of superior merit. In 1860–61 he

became a regular contributor to various papers and periodicals. He published much in book and pamphlet form, and his greatest literary undertaking, a "Dictionary of New Hampshire Biography," was left unfinished. His manuscripts were bequeathed to this Society.

He married April 4, 1860, Georgia Cevetia Hardy, daughter of Elbridge and Sarah (Wadleigh-Stevens) Hardy of Amherst, New Hampshire, and by her he had two children: George Crowell and Edmund Slias Ketchum.

DANIEL LANCASTER

Daniel Lancaster, of New York City, a corresponding member since 1846, was born at Acworth, New Hampshire, November 30, 1796, and died in New York, May 28, 1880. He was the son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Davidson) Lancaster and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1821, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1824. He was ordained pastor of the First Congregational church in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, September 21, 1825, and was dismissed July 25, 1832. He was then installed pastor of the Centre church, in that town, and continued there till January 26, 1852. He was later the secretary of the State Bible Society, and scribe of the Deerfield Congregational Association, and for many years a trustee of the New Hampshire Missionary Society, and of Gilmanton Academy. He was chaplain of the State Insane Asylum, and chaplain of the legislature. He published in 1845 a history of Gilmantown.

After leaving New Hampshire, he was acting pastor at Middletown, New York, and thereafter resided in New York City.

He was twice married: first, August 29, 1827, to Annie E. Lemist, daughter of John Lemist, of Dorchester; and second, February 14, 1831, to Eliza G. Greely, daughter of Daniel Greely, of Foxcroft, Maine.

STEPHEN PRESTON RUGGLES

Stephen Preston Ruggles, a life member from 1871, was born July 4, 1808, in Windsor, Vermont, and died in Lisbon, New Hampshire, May 28, 1880.

He was widely known as the inventor of a printing press. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a tailor, and discovered in the trade of a printer a more congenial occupation. He was engaged in presswork, preferably to composition, and while still an apprentice made an improvment in sterotyping of considerable value. He left his engagement before the expiration of his apprenticeship, and came to Boston in 1826. He found employment at presswork, and his fertile mind was constantly devising improvements in printing and other machinery. While at work at the Perkins Institute for the Blind in South Boston, he invented a new press for printing for the blind, and a new type and a new paper for the blind which have done much to ameliorate their condition. Many special inventions were made by him for manufacturers. At one time he was occupied with his trade in New York, but for many years he was a resident of Boston. He was greatly interested in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was for several years curator of that institution.

He acquired a competency by the sale of his patent for the printing press, and devoted himself for many years to improvements in application of power by machinery. Among other things originated by him, plans for the seating of audiences were adopted in Boston, particularly in the construction of the hall at the Institute of Technology.

An autobiographical sketch of Mr. Ruggles is preserved in the library of the Society. He was unmarried.

EDMUND BAILEY O'CALLAGHAN, M.D., LL.D.

Edmund Bailey O'Callaghan, M.D., LL.D., a corresponding member since 1854, died in New York City, May 29, 1880.

He was born at Mallow, County of Cork, Ireland, February 29, 1797. The youngest son of a "well-to-do" family, he received a liberal education, and spent two years at Paris pursuing his studies. Returning to his home, he shortly proceeded to Canada, arriving at Quebec in 1823, where he continued the study of medicine, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He became well-known as an ardent friend of Ireland and of Irishmen in Canada, and became the editor of the *Vindicator*, the organ of the patriots. He was a member of the Provincial Parliament in 1835, and in the difficulties between the patriots and the government in 1837, he took a prominent part with Papineau and Perrault. He fled from Canada, having become obnoxious to the government by the rigor of his opposition, and a reward was offered for his capture. He came to New York State, and was received and sheltered by Chancellor Walworth at Saratoga.

Dr. O'Callaghan began the practice of medicine at Albany, in 1838, and was in a short time appointed custodian of the historical manuscripts in the office of the secretary of state at Albany. His studious habits and historical taste led him to extensive research among the early records of the State, and for this purpose he learned the Dutch language, the early archives being in that language. His first published work, the result of these researches, was "The History of New Netherlands." Numerous historical works followed from his pen, notably the "Jesuit Relations of Discoveries," "Documentary History of New York," "Commissary Wilson's Orderly Book,"

"Orderly Book of Gen. John Burgoyne," "Journals of the Legislative Assemblies of the State of New York," "American Bibles," "The Register of New Netherlands," "Voyages of the Slavers of St. John and Arms," "Voyage of George Clarke to America," "Historical Manuscripts relating to the War of the Revolution," and "Laws and Ordinances of New Netherlands, 1638–1674."

In 1870 Dr. O'Callaghan removed to New York City, and was engaged in preparing for the press the "Proceedings of the Common Council of New York from 1674 to 1870." This was printed, but never published.

The degree of M.D. was conferred on him in 1846 by St. Louis University; and St. John's College, Fordham, New York conferred upon him that of LL.D.

JOHN WOOD

John Wood, of Quincy, Illinois, a corresponding member, admitted in 1858, was born in Moravia, New York, December 20, 1798, and died in Quincy, Illinois, June 4, 1880.

He was the second child and only son of Daniel and Catherine (Krause) Wood.

His father was a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army, and a man of unusual attainments, proficient in ancient and modern languages. The father died in 1850, aged ninety-two. The mother was much younger than her husband, and was descended from the Mohawk Dutch stock. She was unable to speak English, and died when her second child, John, was about five years of age.

John Wood left home, without his father's consent, about the year 1818, and roamed through the West, until he located finally at what is now Quincy, in 1822, and settled there. He lived in Quincy, known as its first settler, until his death.

He filled many prominent official positions: town trustee, mayor and alderman, state senator, lieutenant-governor, and governor, quartermaster-general, delegate to the Peace Convention of 1862, and he was more or less prominent in every political or local action throughout his life.

SAMUEL CUTLER

Samuel Cutler, a life member, admitted in 1869, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, May 12, 1805, and died in Boston, July 17, 1880. He was a descendant of John Cutler, through Thomas,[2] David,[3] David,[4] Samuel[5] Cutler — per *Cutler Memorial*. His parents were Samuel and Lydia (Prout) Cutler. On his mother's side, he was connected with the family of Hutchinson; Thomas Hutchinson, the governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay, being his great-uncle.

At the age of fourteen, he entered a store as a clerk, but when twenty-one, removed to Portland, Maine, and entered the dry goods business. In 1834 he removed to Boston and became a partner in the firm of Edward Clarke and Company, until the year 1838, when he decided to enter the ministry. On May 12, 1841, he was ordained in St. Paul's church, Boston, to the diaconate of the Protestant Episcopal church. The following year he was ordained a presbyter in St. Andrew's church, Hanover, Massachusetts, to the rectorship of which he had been called. He remained at Hanover more than thirty years. His resignation was accepted in 1872. In this parish he "was universally respected and beloved." In 1877 he resigned his office as presbyter in the Protestant Episcopal church on account of a divergence of views with a majority of that denomination, and inaugurated public services in the Freeman Place Chapel in Boston, under the constitution and canons of the Reformed Episcopal church. For two years he served as the pastor of this new church.

He was a copious writer — the author of several tracts and larger devotional works, and a frequent contributor to the periodical press. Among his larger devotional works are "The Name above Every Name," and "The Work of the Holy Spirit." He was a promoter of private and public charities; a director of the North End Mission; interested in the American Bible and Tract Societies, the General Theological Library of Boston. He took an active part in the affairs of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and made frequent contributions to the library. During the absence of the recording secretary, he was chosen secretary *pro tempore* from December, 1873, to June, 1874. At the annual meeting, on January 6, 1875, he was chosen historiographer, which office he held till his death. In this time he wrote memorial sketches of more than one hundred and seventy-five deceased members. These sketches were models of concise biography, showing a painstaking accuracy and love of truth.

Although Mr. Cutler was twice married, no living descendant survived him: his only child, a son, born of his second wife, having died at the age of thirty-three. His first marriage took place August 31, 1829, with Julia A., daughter of Levi and Lucretia Cutter, of Portland, Maine. His second, on June 19, 1833, with Elizabeth D., daughter of John and Deborah Gardner, of Exeter, New Hampshire, who survived him.

INDEX

INDEX

Names of those whose memoirs are printed in this volume

Adams, Alvin, 260.
Adams, Samuel, 316.
Allen, Joseph, 45.
Alofsen, Salomon, 219.
Ames, Oakes, 56.
Ames, Oliver, 239.
Andrews, William Turell, 344.
Anthony, John Gould, 265.
Appleton, William, 235.
Armstrong, Edward, 92.

Babcock, Samuel Brazer, 79.
Ball, Abel, 223.
Ballard, Joseph, 273.
Barr, George Lyman, 245.
Barstow, Zedekiah Smith, 46.
Bassett, Francis, 151.
Batchelder, Samuel, 319.
Bates, Benjamin Edward, 278.
Bates, Isaac Chapman, 169.
Beebe, James Madison, 183.
Belknap, Rufus Richardson, 280.
Bigelow, John, 277.
Binney, Horace, 163.
Blake, George Baty, 162.
Bolton, Robert, 264.
Bourne, Edward Emerson, 75.
Bouton, Nathaniel, 292.
Bradbury, John Merrill, 201.
Bradlee, Thomas, 279.
Brayton, George Arnold, 372.
Brewster, George Gaines, 28.
Bright, Jonathan Brown, 349.
Brodhead, John Minor, 362.
Brodhead, John Romeyn, 55.
Brooks, Edward, 284.
Brooks, William Gray, 317.
Bruce, William Downing, 174.
Bryant, William Cullen, 296.
Buckingham, William Alfred, 135.
Budington, William Ives, 345.
Bulkley, Joseph Edmund, 340.
Burnham, Samuel, 62.
Bush, Francis, Jr., 113.
Buttrick, John Adams, 324.

Campbell, Charles, 214.
Caswell, Alexis, 227.
Champney, Addison Weld, 221.
Chapman, Frederick William, 216.
Child, Daniel Franklin, 218.
Chilson, Gardner, 272.
Clark, Randolph Marshall, 75.
Cleveland, Charles Douglas, 187.
Cogswell, Joseph Green, 6.
Collins-Trelawney, Charles Trelawny, 287.
Colton, Chauncey, 208.
Congar, Samuel Hayes, 30.
Converse, Joshua Perkins, 200.
Crane, Silas Axtell, 29.
Crocker, Alvah, 130.
Curtis, Nathaniel, 82.
Cushing, Caleb, 314.
Cushing, William, 176.
Cutler, Curtis, 122.

Cutler, Samuel, 378.
Cutts, Hampden, 148.

Dale, Ebenezer, 8.
Dame, Abraham Annis, 309.
Dane, Francis, 159.
Davis, Benjamin Baker, 257.
Davis, Charles Henry, 236.
Davis, George Thomas, 252.
Denny, Daniel, 17.
Derby, Elias Hasket, 365.
DeWitt, Thomas, 104.
Dexter, John Haven, 226.
Dix, John Adams, 325.
Doggett, William Elkanah, 204.
Dorrance, Oliver Brastow, 77.
Drake, Samuel Gardner, 155.
Draper, Abijah Weld, 97.
Dudley, William, Jr., 330.
Dunham, Josiah, Jr., 249.
Durfee, Calvin, 343.
Durfee, Nathan, 205.
Duyckinck, Evert Augustus, 303.

Eaton, Lilley, 13.
Emery, Isaac, 158.

Fabens, Francis Alfred, 23.
Farrar, Timothy, Jr., 125.
Farwell, Stephen Thurston, 37.
Fearing, Albert, 150.
Fessenden, Guy Mannering, 4.
Fillmore, Millard, 95.
Finotti, Joseph–Maria, 318.
Fogg, Francis Brinley, 368.
Foote, Elial Todd, 271.
Foster, Herman, 138.
Frothingham, Richard, Jr., 359.

Gentlee, Thomas Preston, 191.
Gibbs, George, 53.
Goodwin, Eben, 264.
Goodwin, William Frederick, 20.
Gordon, George William, 271.
Gray, George Frederick, 364.
Green, Joshua, 154.
Green, Walter Cooper, 147.
Greenleaf, Alfred, 41.
Gregory, James, 120.
Grigson, William, 336.
Groves, Henry Bott, 247.
Guizot, François Pierre Guillaume, 116.

Haines, William Pickering, 331.
Hale, Theodore Poole, 322.
Hall, Andrew Townsend, 189.
Hall, Edwin, 263.
Hall, Samuel Holden Parsons, 238.
Hapgood, George Grant, 212.
Harvey, Peter, 253.
Haskell, Daniel Noyes, 127.
Hastings, Walter, 339.
Haven, Henry Philemon, 209.
Hebard, Learned, 267.
Henshaw, Joseph Lyman, 69.
Hobart, Henry Linsley, 70.
Hobart, Peter, Jr., 332.
Hodges, Almon Danforth, 306.
Hodges, Richard Manning, 301.
Homans, Isaac Smith, 105.
Hooker, Anson Parker, 84.
Hooper, Samuel, 137.
Howe, Joseph, 57.
Humphrey, Henry Benjamin, 18.
Hunt, Benjamin Peter, 234.

Jenness, John Scribner, 334.
Johnson, Francis Marshall, 299.
Johnson, William Otis, 71.
Johnston, John, 346.
Jones, Eliphalet, 50.
Jones, Henry, 308.
Jones, James Hemphill, 371.

Keep, Nathan Cooley, 144.
Kellogg, Day Otis, 111.
Ketchum, Silas, 373.
Kimball, Daniel, 105.
Kirtland, Jared Potter, 274.
Kuhn, George Horatio, 320.

Lancaster, Daniel, 374.
Lapham, Increase Allen, 167.
Lathrop, William McCracken 217.
Lee, Henry Washington, 119.

Lewis, Winslow, 161.
Little, Lemuel, 280.
Livermore, Isaac, 341.
Long, Samuel Pierce, 326.
Loud, Jacob Hersey, 360.
Lower, Mark Antony, 203.
Lynch, Charles Stephen, 51.
Lyon, John Emery, 285.

McAllister, John, 275.
McKenney, David, 328.
McLellan, Hugh Davis, 312.
McRee, Griffith John, 21.
Madden, Frederick, 47.
Martin, Silas Nelson, 232.
Mayer, Brantz, 321.
Metcalf, Theron, 185.
Moore, Charles Whitlock, 83.
Moore, Edward Bucknam, 117.
Morton, William Saxton, 1.
Moulton, Joseph, 42.
Munsell, Joel, 355.
Murdoch, Beamish, 198.

Newhall, Cheever, 282.
Newhall, Josiah, 353.
Nichols, John Gough, 80.
Nichols, Lyman, 305.

O'Callaghan, Edmund Bailey, 376.
Osgood, Samuel, 369.
Otis, Amos, 178.

Page, David Perkins, 87.
Paine, Martyn, 268.
Parker, Foxhall Alexander, 329.
Parker, James, 85.
Parker, John Wells, 153.
Parker, Samuel Trask, 328.
Patterson, Albert Clark, 124.
Peabody, William Smith, 255.
Pease, David Harlow, 11.
Peck, Asahel, 327.
Peirce, Joshua Winslow, 100.
Perley, Ira, 93.
Phelps, Noah Amherst, 32.
Phelps, Samuel Wright, 335.
Phillipps, Thomas, 16.
Pratt, George Williams, 194.
Prentiss, John, 58.
Prescott, William, 177.
Preston, Joshua Putnam, 224.
Pulsifer, Bickford, 361.
Punchard, George, 366.

Raisbeck, Charles William, 34.
Ranlett, Charles Augustus, 286.
Ranlett, Charles Augustus, Jr., 89.
Reed, William Bradford, 199.
Rice, Lewis, 240.
Rich, John Fairfield, 38.
Richardson, Joseph, 2.
Richardson, Thomas, 40.
Riddel, Samuel Hopkins, 213.
Rockwood, Thomas Temple, 36.
Rogers, Daniel Augustus, 225.
Rolfe, Enoch Carter, 146
Root, James Edward, 169.
Ruggles, Stephen Preston, 375.
Rupp, Israel Daniel, 291.
Russell, Edward Grenville, 363.

Sabine, Lorenzo, 246.
Sargent, John Turner, 243.
Sargent, Nathan, 133.
Sawyer, Frederic William, 165.
Scott, Martin Bowen, 15.
Sewall, Benjamin, 337.
Shepley, Stephen, 357
Sheppard, John Hannibal, 64.
Shurtleff, Nathaniel Bradstreet, 123.
Sleeper, John Sherburne, 310.
Smith, Asa Dodge, 256.
Smith, George Girdler, 313.
Smith, Joseph, 230.
Smith, Ralph Dunning, 114.
Smyth, Thomas, 73.
Snow, David, 193.
Snowden, James Ross, 281.
Somerby, Gustavus Adolphus, 333.
Somerby, Horatio Gates, 38.
Spaulding, Solomon Robinson, 113.
Sprague, William Buell, 210.

Stackpole, David Dunlap, 323.
Stanhope, Philip Henry, 192.
Sumner, Austin, 338.

Thatcher, Henry Knox, 367.
Thiers, Louis Adolph, 261.
Thomas, William, 26.
Thompson, Newell Aldrich, 102.
Thornton, James Brown, 44.
Thornton, John Wingate, 294.
Thurston, James, 12.
Thwing, Supply Clap, 250.
Tileston, Edmund Pitt, 60.
Towne, Jonathan, 90.
Towne, William Blanchard, 207.
Townsend, Thomas Davis, 358.
Trowbridge, Philo Mallory, 86.
Trumbull, Gurdon, 172.
Tuckerman, Henry Theodore, 9.
Tyler, John Steele, 196.
Tyler, William, 171.

Upham, Charles Wentworth, 157.
Upton, George Bruce, 109.

Varnum, Joseph Bradley, 132.
Vinton, Francis, 35.
Vinton, John Adams, 268.

Walker, Amasa, 180.
Walker, James, 128.
Walley, Samuel Hurd, 258.
Ward, Henry Veazey, 49.
Warren, Charles Henry, 107.
Warren, William Edward, 229.
Washburn, Eli, 351.
Washburn, Emory, 242.
Washburn, Nehemiah, 42.
Waterman, Thomas, 142.
Wheelwright, George William, 347.
Whipple, Oliver Mayhew, 22.
Whitcomb, Samuel, Jr., 323.
Whiting, Nathaniel. 5.
Whiting, William, 67.
Whitney, Thomas Edwin, 222.
Wiggin, John Kimball, 164.
Wilder, Moses Hale, 342.
Williams, Stalham, 52.
Wilson, Elisha Tyson, 24.
Wilson, Henry, 188.
Wood, John, 377.
Wright, John Harvey, 352.
Wright, John Stratton, 108.
Wright, Thomas, 276.
Wyman, Thomas Bellows, 289.
Wynne, Thomas Hicks, 140.

York, Jasper Hazen, 98.

INDEX

Names of persons and places incidentally mentioned

Abbot, ——, 12, 250.
Abial, 122.
Abiel, 210.
Betsy, 146.
Abernethy, 161.
Acworth, N. H., 374.
Adams, ——, 21.
Abigail, 316.
Ann Rebecca, 261.
Deborah, 105.
Hannah, 185.
Jerry, 260.
John, 54.
Jonas, 260.
John Quincy, 315.
Mary Ann, 316.
Michael, 316.
Phebe, 260.
Samuel, 301.
Sarah, 125.
Stephen, 260.
Thomas, 58, 260.
William, 114, 125.
Adgar, James, 74.
Agassiz, ——, 266.
Aiken, Eliza Coit, 135.
William A., 135.
Aix, 261.
Aix la Chapelle, 170.
Albany, N. H., 329.
N. Y., 87, 96, 210, 355, 356, 376.
Alcott, Ann M., 168.
Alden, John, 299.
Aldrich, Armille, 102.
Aldrich, Diantha, 59.
George, 59, 102.
Israel, 102.
Alger, Cyrus, 40.
Olivia, 40.
Allen, Anna, 45.
James, 45.
John, 304.
Joseph, 26, 60.
Lucy Clarke, 46.
Rachel, 167.
Allen family, 45.
Almy, William, 162, 226.
Alofsen, Frances, 220.
Mary Elizabeth, 219.
Ambrose, Hannah, 183.
Stephen, 183.
Ames, Eveline O., 57.
Fisher, 6.
Frank Morton, 57.
Frederick L., 240.
Helen, 240.
Henry, 57.
John, 56.
Oakes, 239.
Oakes Angier, 57.
Oliver, 56, 57.
Sarah, 240.
Susan Eveline, 57.
Susanna, 56, 239.
Thomas, 56.
William, 56.
Amherst, Mass., 52, 171, 172, 208.
Amherst, N. H., 1, 62, 90, 256, 373, 374.

Amory, ——, 295.
Amsterdam, 4.
Amsterdam, Netherlands, 219.
Andersonville, 2.
Andover, 308.
Andover, Conn., 210.
Andover, Mass., 8, 125, 146, 171, 255, 270, 292, 317.
Andover, N. H., 138.
Andover, Vt., 260.
André, 238.
Andrew, ——, 8, 85.
Andrews, Catherine Cushing, 151.
Ebenezer T., 344.
John, 280.
Mehetabel, 280.
Thomas, 151.
Angell, James B., 228.
Sarah Swoope, 228.
Angier, Edmund, 56.
John, 56.
Oakes, 56.
Samuel, 56.
Susanna, 56.
Annapolis, Md., 329.
Anthony, Abraham, 265.
Anne Whiting, 266.
Daniel, 265.
James, 265.
John, 265.
Joseph, 265.
Mary, 265.
William, 265.
Appleton, Emily, 236.
Susan Warren, 236.
William, 137.
Apulia, N. Y., 212.
Arlington, Mass., 138.
Armstrong, ——, 352.
Elizabeth, 92.
Henrietta J., 92.
Thomas, 92.
Arnheim, 219.
Arnold, ——, 313.
Ashby, Mass., 22, 224.
Ashe, John, 21.
Ashley, Dorothy, 52.
Ashmun, 252.
Ashtabula, O., 225.
Ashton, E. V., 128.
Ashton, Sarah, 313.
Assonet Village, Mass., 204.
Astor, John Jacob, 7, 326.
Astoria, Long Island, 53, 132.
Atkinson, N. H., 255.
Atlanta, Ga., 217.
Attica, N. Y., 342.
Attleborough, Mass., 171.
Attwill, Ann, 170.
Frances Sarah, 170.
John Daggett, 170.
Atwater, Caroline, 274.
Atwell, Mary, 35.
Atwood, Abigail, 123.
Auburn, N. Y., 263.
Auburndale, Mass., 171, 172.
Augusta, 2, 369.
Augusta, Me., 286, 301.
Aurora, N. Y., 95.
Austin, Ariana Elizabeth Smith, 311.
Elizabeth, 12.
James W., 311.
William, 12.
Austin, Texas, 188.

Babcock, Samuel H., 79.
Bachiler, Mary, 271.
Bailey, E. C., 272.
Baird, Patty, 105.
Baker, ——, 109.
Elizabeth, 257.
John B., 78.
Mary, 338.
Sarah Ann, 78.
Balcom, Betsey, 172.
Ball, Elizabeth, 223.
Elizabeth R., 223.
James, 223.
John, 223.
Lydia, 223.
Mary, 223.
Sarah, 223.
Stephen, 223.
Ballard, James M., 274.
John, 273.
Joseph H., 274.
Baltimore, Md., 25, 49, 132, 155, 321.
Bancroft, George, 7, 123, 370.

Bancroft, Rachel Converse, 354.
Timothy, 354.
Bangor, Me., 165, 255.
Bangs, Benjamin, 27.
Cornelia J., 27.
Banks, ——, 103.
Barden, Frederick, 364.
Lydia Jones, 364.
Barker, Robert, 260.
Barnes, Lydia, 123.
Barnet, Vt., 253.
Barnstable, Mass., 178, 179, 193, 258.
Barr, James, 245.
Elizabeth Maria, 246.
Laura Livermore, 245.
Barre, Mass., 249.
Barre, Vt., 373.
Barrett, ——, 109.
Sally, 222.
Barron, Mary Augusta, 52.
Barstow, Elizabeth Fay, 47.
Elizabeth Whitney, 47.
Job, 46.
John, 46.
Josiah Whitney, 47.
Susannah, 46.
Timothy Dwight, 47.
William, 47.
Bartlett, Ichabod, 149.
Sidney, 1.
Barton, Samuel, 4.
Bassett, Betsey, 152.
Elisha, 152.
Frances, 152.
H. D., 204.
William, 151.
Wootton, 192.
Batchelder, John, 319.
Jonathan, 319.
Lydia, 71.
Mary, 319.
Batcheller, Alfred H., 183.
Emeline, 183.
Bate, James, 169.
Samuel, 169.
Bates, ——, 263.
Arthur Edward, 170.
Elkanah, 278.
Frances Sarah, 170.
Bates, Isaac Chapman, 259.
Jacob, 169.
James, 169.
John, 169.
Martha, 169.
Mary, 279.
Mehitable Sumner, 259.
Ruth, 169.
Bath, Eng., 264.
Beale, Anne, 283.
Richard C., 283.
Beals, Rebecca, 261.
Beamish, Amelia, 198.
Elizabeth, 198.
Thomas, 198.
Beck, Charles, 70.
Beckwith, Maria, 344.
Bedford, N. Y., 265.
Beebe, Emily, 236.
Esther, 184.
J. Arthur, 236.
James M., 207.
Levi, 183.
Sarah, 183.
Beecher, Frances Juliana, 308.
Thomas K., 308.
Beekman, James W., 304.
Belcher, Charlotte Elizabeth, 218.
Belfast, Ireland, 73.
Belfast, Me., 6, 231.
Belknap family, 230.
Bell, Ada M., 300.
John, 292.
John B., 300.
Mary Ann P., 292.
Bellows Falls, N. H., 339.
Bellows, Laura Livermore, 245.
Benedict, Sarah, 292.
Bennington, Vt., 95.
Bent, Josiah, 316.
Mary Ann, 316.
Benton, ——, 325.
Berkeley, Mass., 29.
Berlin, Conn., 308.
Berlin, Mass., 226.
Bernard, ——, 196.
Berry, Mary Ann, 28.
Thomas, 28.
Berwickshire, Scotland, 346.
Bethany, Conn., 229.

Beverly, Mass., 120, 164.
Bicester, Eng., 338.
Bickford, Sarah, 109.
Bicknell, Mary, 340.
Biddeford, Me., 158, 159, 331.
Bigelow, Alanson, 277.
A. O., 277.
Faith, 159.
Jane C., 356.
John, 309.
Thomas, 75.
Timothy, 152, 309.
Billerica, Mass., 2, 3, 12, 40, 90, 286, 287.
Binghamton, N. Y., 238.
Binney, Amos, 196.
Barnabas, 163.
Charles Chauncey, 164.
Charles J. F., 59.
John, 163.
Mary, 163.
Birdsall, Lydia Riggs, 230.
Blackington, Anna, 171.
Blake, Elihu, 47.
Elizabeth, 47.
Elizabeth Fay, 47.
George Baty, 148.
Henry, 148.
Joshua, 163.
Sarah, 148.
Thomas, 40.
Blanchard, Isaac, 360.
Margaret, 360.
Vrylena, 360.
William, 90.
Blandford, Mass., 347.
Blenheim, N. Y., 279.
Bliss, Anne, 144.
Blood, Jonathan, 70.
Bloomfield, N. J., 263.
Blundell, Peter, 288.
Blunt, Mary, 347.
William, 347.
Bogardus, Robert, 329.
Sarah, 329.
Boies, John, 60.
Patrick, 85.
Rebecca Pitman, 85.
Sarah McLean, 60.
Bokeson, Susanna, 93.
Bolling family, 141.
Bolton, Anne, 264.
Elizabeth Rebecca, 264.
Josephine, 264.
Bolton family, 264.
Bond, ——, 290.
Henry, 350.
Boodle, Edward, 288.
Elizabeth Ayliffe, 288.
Boott, Elizabeth, 284.
Kirk, 284.
Borden, Delana, 206.
Hattie M., 206.
M. C. D., 206.
Boscawen, N. H., 325.
Boston Highlands, 246.
Bourne, Edward Emerson, 76.
Elizabeth, 75.
John, 75.
Julia Maria, 76.
Lizzie Green, 76.
Mary H., 76.
Mary Olivia, 76.
Susan, 76.
Boutelle, John Alonzo, 299.
Bouton, Elizabeth Ann, 292.
Harriet, 292.
John Bell, 293.
Mary Ann P., 292.
Sarah, 292.
William, 292.
Boutwell, ——, 248.
Bow, N. H., 91, 207.
Bowen, Charlotte, 15.
Bowers, Anne, 3.
Benjamin, 3.
Bowles, Elizabeth Wallace, 295.
Stephen Jones, 295.
Bowman, Lydia Louisa, 337.
Boxford, Mass., 93, 255.
Brackett, George, 43.
George A., 300.
Bradbury, Ebenezer, 201.
Joanna, 20.
Jonathan, 201.
Mary, 20.
Nancy, 201.
Sarah Ann, 202.
Theophilus, 201.
Thomas, 20, 201.

Bradbury, Wymond, 201.
Bradbury family, 202.
Bradford, ——, 2.
Priscilla, 4.
William, 4.
Bradford family, 5.
Bradlee, Ann, 279, 280.
C. D., 363.
Eliza, 280.
J. P., 69.
Jane Paine, 69.
Margaret, 280.
Mary, 280.
Mehetabel, 280.
Mehitable, 280.
Nathaniel, 279, 280.
Rachel, 280.
Samuel, 279, 280.
Braintree, Mass., 36, 56, 269.
Brandon, Vt., 187.
Brastow, Beriah, 77.
Nancy, 77.
Thomas, 77.
Brattleborough, Vt., 4, 149, 162, 196.
Bray, Catherine, 171.
Brayton, Celia Green, 372.
Charles, 372.
Rebecca, 372.
Bremen, Me., 346.
Brenton, Elizabeth Rebecca, 264.
James, 264.
Brewster, David, 28.
George Howard, 28.
John, 28.
Lucy, 299.
Mary, 28.
Mary Ann, 28.
Samuel, 28.
William, 28, 299.
Bridge, Ann Rebecca, 261.
John, 261.
Rebecca, 261.
Bridgeport, Conn., 169, 308.
Bridgewater, 297.
Bridgewater, Mass., 56, 151, 301, 351.
Briggs, ——, 186, 242.
Alinda, 29.
George Nixon, 61.
Brigham, A. M., 241.
Nathaniel, 240.
Susan Augusta, 240.
Bright, Elizabeth, 349.
Henry, Jr., 349.
John, 349.
Mary Huguenin, 350.
Nathaniel, 349.
William Ellery, 350.
Bright family, 350.
Brighton, Mass., 318, 342, 352.
Brimmer, Andrew, 226.
Brinley, Deborah, 368.
Francis, 368.
Brinton's Ford, 92.
Bristol, Eng., 310.
Bristol, Me., 213, 346.
Bristol, N. H., 373.
Bristol, R. I., 53.
Brock, Jennet, 253.
R. A., 215.
Brodhead, Daniel, 55.
Jacob, 55.
John, 362.
Mary Josephine, 362.
Brookfield, Mass., 296.
Brookline, Mass., 42, 108, 162, 218 257, 318, 344.
Brooklyn, Conn., 268, 368.
Brooklyn, O., 343.
Brooks, ——, 25, 77.
Anna Gorham, 285.
Arthur, 317.
Caleb, 317.
Cotton Brown, 317.
Edward, 317, 344.
Elizabeth, 284.
Francis, 285.
Frederic, 317.
George, 317.
Hepzibah, 200.
Jane, 317.
John Cotton, 317.
Mary Ann, 317.
Peter C., 284.
Phillips, 317.
Samuel, 317.
Thomas, 317.
William G., 317.
Brown, ——, 325.

Brown, Charles, 344.
Elizabeth, 349.
Esther, 184.
Jerusha, 15.
Jonathan, 349.
Lucy, 365.
Mary, 120.
Robert, 120.
Sally, 342.
Thomas, 118.
Zerviah, 160.
Bruce, Hannah, 109.
Jane, 174.
Louisa Emily, 175.
Samuel Barwick, 174.
Bruen family, 30.
Bruster, John, 28.
Bryant, Abigail, 296.
Frances, 297.
Harriet, 231.
Ichabod, 296.
Nathaniel, 231.
Peter, 296.
Philip, 296.
Sarah, 296.
Silence, 296.
Stephen, 296.
William Cullen, 370.
Buchanan, James, 199.
Buckingham, ——, 210, 267.
Eliza, 135.
Eliza Coit, 135.
Samuel, 135.
Thomas, 135.
William Ripley, 135.
Buckingham Genealogy, 216.
Bucknam, E., 117.
Mary, 117.
Bucksport, Me., 255.
Buell, Benjamin, 210.
Sibyl, 210.
Buffalo, N.Y., 95 ,96, 124, 133, 238.
Buffington's Ford, 92.
Bulkley, Edmund, 340.
Edward, 340.
Emeline, 238.
Gershom, 340.
Joseph, 340.
Mary, 340.
Nancy, 340.
Bulkley, Peter, 340.
Bulkeley Genealogy, 216.
Bullard, Sampson, 142.
Sarah, 223.
Bullock, ——, 254.
Bulwer, W. E. G. L., 336.
Burbank, Leonard, 130.
Burdsall, Anna, 215.
Burgess, Benjamin, 166.
Caroline Beal, 166.
Mary, 166.
Burgoyne, John, 377.
Burkesville, Va., 307.
Burlington, Mass., 128, 129.
Burlington, N. J., 208, 281.
Burlington, Vt., 29, 327.
Burnham, Amos W., 62.
A. P., 191.
Martha N., 63.
Burroughs, Ann, 170.
Burt, Margaret, 338.
Burton, Sarah, 11.
Bush, Francis, 218.
Mary Louisa Everett, 218.
Bushnell Genealogy, 216.
Bushnell, Horace, 114.
Jerusha, 267.
Butler, Benjamin, 43.
Mann, 167.
Buttrick, John, 324.
Jonathan, 324.
Martha, 324.
Patty, 324.
Samuel, 324.
Stephen, 324.
William, 324.
Buxton, Me., 20, 158.
Byfield, Mass., 301.
Byles, Mather, 279.

Cahawba, Ala., 133.
Calhoun, John, 134, 325.
Callaway, Elvira N., 215.
Cambridge, Eng., 276, 336.
Cambridge, Mass., 4, 7, 12, 37, 45, 46, 56, 59, 72, 84, 85, 122, 128, 154, 157, 242, 243, 252, 265, 280, 294, 301, 309, 319, 341, 342, 363, 368.
Cambridgeport, Mass., 342.

Campbell, Anna, 215.
Callaway, 215.
Charles, 215.
Elvira N., 215.
John Wilson, 214.
Mary, 215.
Mildred Walker, 214.
Nanny, 215.
Canfield, O., 216.
Canterbury, Conn., 46.
Canterbury, N. H., 331.
Canton, Conn., 33.
Canton, Mass., 239.
Carl, Canty, 166.
Carleton, Emeline, 183.
Carpenter, Alexander, 2.
Orinda, 270.
Priscilla, 180.
Sarah, 2.
Carrington, Juliet, 300.
Carter, Mary, 148.
Nathaniel, 148.
Sewall, 285.
Carthew, G. A., 336.
Carver, Eunice, 153.
Sarah, 351.
Castine, Me., 232.
Caswell, Alvaris, 227.
Edward Thompson, 229.
Elizabeth Brown, 228.
Esther Lois, 228.
Polly, 227.
Samuel, 227.
Sarah Swoope, 228.
Thomas, 227.
Thomas Thompson, 229.
Caulkins, Francis Manwaring, 209.
Cazenovia, N. Y., 346, 347.
Central City, Col., 318.
Chaffin, W. L., 240.
Chamberlain, Olive, 234.
Champney, Ebenezer, 221.
Samuel Trowbridge, 221.
Chandler, Abiel, 301.
Mary, 157.
Chapman, Abisha, 216.
Caroline, 217.
Emily, 217.
Henry Abisha, 217.
Isaac, 169.
Chapman, Jonathan, 345.
Mary, 216.
Mary Emily, 217.
Nathanael, 216.
Patty, 2.
Robert, 216.
Ruth, 169.
Titus, 216.
Chapman Genealogy, 216.
Charles X., 116.
Charleston, 2.
Charleston, S. C., 73, 74, 106, 233, 237, 282, 330.
Charlestown, Mass., 2, 12, 40, 84, 89, 93, 129, 130, 250, 287, 289, 345, 359, 360, 361, 369.
Chase, Henry B., 138.
Mary M., 206.
S. A., 206.
Chelmsford, Mass., 22, 23, 234, 260, 324.
Chelsea, Mass., 117, 354.
Cheltenham, 16.
Cheshire, 238.
Chester, Penn., 281.
Chester, Vt., 187.
Chicago, Ill., 204, 225, 250, 300.
Chickering, Jabez, 185.
Chiddingly, Eng., 203.
Child, Abigail Miller, 4.
Alice, 218.
Anna, 122.
Daniel, 218.
Elizabeth R., 223.
Franklin David, 218.
George Frederick, 218.
Isaac, 223.
Mary Davis, 218.
Mary Louisa Everett, 218.
Rebecca, 218.
Samuel Guild, 218.
Sophia, 218.
S. P., 4.
Chillingworth, John, 204.
Chilson, Betsey, 272.
Warren, 272.
Chipman, Lydia, 133.
Christie, Daniel M., 93.
Cilley, Elizabeth Ann, 292.
Horatio G., 292.

Cincinnati, O., 266, 335, 369.
Cirencaster, Eng., 64.
Clackmannanshire, Scotland, 174.
Clap, Elizabeth, 338.
Clapp, John, 258.
Susannah Robinson, 258.
Claremont, N. H., 90, 340, 348.
Clark, Celia, 372.
Celia Green, 372.
Edward H., 361.
Martha N., 63.
Ray, 372.
Sarah Loring, 361.
Clarke, Dorus, 117.
Edward, 162, 378.
George, 377.
Clay, Henry, 109, 134, 325.
Clement, Elizabeth, 70.
Cleveland, Charles E., 187.
Frank D., 187.
Harriet B., 187.
Jedediah, 187.
Lizzie T., 187.
Stella M., 187.
Susannah, 142.
Cleveland, O., 11, 15.
Clifford, John H., 242.
Coffin, Charles H., 88.
Elizabeth, 41.
Miriam, 87.
William E., 51.
Cogswell, ——, 331.
Anstice, 6.
Elizabeth, 6.
Francis, 6.
John, 6.
Joseph G., 123.
Mary F., 6.
William, 6.
Coit Genealogy, 216.
Coker, Hannah, 87
Colbath, Abigail, 188.
Jeremiah Jones, 188.
Winthrop, 188.
Colburn, Abiel, 185.
Colchester, Conn., 135.
Collier, Sarah, 64.
Collins, Arthur, 287.
Francis, 287.
George, 287.
Collins, Mary, 287.
Collins-Trelawny, Elizabeth Ayliffe, 288.
Colton, Ann, 208.
Gad, 208.
Richard Francis, 208.
Columbus, 2.
Columbus, O., 167.
Comstock, Martha, 307.
Sally B., 307.
Samuel, 307.
Conception, 25.
Concord, Mass., 37, 67, 200, 223, 309, 317, 324, 340.
Concord, N. H., 20, 21, 91, 93, 94, 142, 146, 177, 178, 183, 188, 207, 292, 293, 328.
Conesus, N. Y., 34.
Congar, John, 30.
Converse, Allen, 200.
Hepzibah, 200.
Joshua, 200.
Josiah, 200.
Martha, 200.
Phebe, 200.
Samuel, 200.
Sarah Evans, 200.
Susan E., 200.
Conway, Mass., 52.
Cooley, T. M., 217.
Coolidge, Charles A., 102.
Elizabeth F., 254.
Coombs, Eng., 17.
Cooperstown, N. Y., 325.
Corey, Elizabeth, 83.
Cortland Village, N. Y., 212.
Cotton, Elizabeth, 176.
John, 317.
Coventry, 210.
Cowles, Anne, 44.
Charles, 44.
Cowling, Betsey, 272.
Cox, Mary, 281.
Coxe, Ann, 208.
William, 208.
Crafts, R. A., 170.
Crane, Alinda, 29.
Benjamin, 29.
Edward, 125.
Mary Elizabeth, 30.

Crawford, David, 229.
Margaret, 232.
Crocker, Elizabeth, 246.
N. B., 29.
Uriel H., 274.
Crombie, Calvin, 27.
Catharine, 27.
Naomi, 27.
Crooks, Caroline, 217.
John, 217.
Crosby, Charlotte Catherine, 255.
James, 255.
Josiah, 207.
Croswell, Andrew, 368.
Susan C., 368.
Cumberland, Md., 208.
Cumings, Henry, 2.
Cummings, Sarah, 153.
Cummington, Mass., 296.
Cummins, David, 61.
Helen Franklin, 61.
Maria S., 61.
Curtis, Isaac, 82.
Jared, 183.
William, 82.
Cushing, Caleb, 176.
Caroline Elizabeth, 315.
Elizabeth, 176.
Ellen M., 177.
John, 176.
John Newmarch, 176.
Mary, 176.
Matthew, 176.
Sarah, 176.
Sarah Moody, 176.
Cushman, ——, 253.
Susannah, 123.
Cutler, Anna, 122.
Clarissa W., 122.
David, 122, 378.
Elizabeth D., 379.
James, 122.
John, 378.
Julia A., 379.
Lydia, 378.
Nathaniel, 122.
Thomas, 122, 378.
Cutler family, 122.
Cutter, Calvin, 98.
Frances, 152.
Cutter, George Henry, 196.
Jacob, 152.
Jane M., 78.
Julia A., 379.
Levi, 78, 379.
Lucinda Baldwin, 196.
Lucretia, 379.
Cutts, Edward, 148.
Mary, 148.
Mary Pepperrell Sparhawk, 149.
Richard, 148.
Robert, 148.
Samuel, 148.

Dale, ——, 8.
Caroline Mumford, 8.
John, 8.
Mary Bliss, 8.
Serena Parker, 8.
Theron J., 8.
Dalton, Mass., 52.
Damariscotta, Me., 165.
Dame, Martha, 309.
Theodore, 309.
Dane, Fanny, 159.
John, 159.
Zerviah, 160.
Danforth, Elijah, 306.
Mary, 138.
Samuel, 306.
Sarah, 306.
Daniels, Susan Maria, 300.
Danton, ——, 116.
Danvers, Mass., 8, 191, 224, 313, 353.
Darling, Lydia, 102.
Davenport, Iowa, 119.
Davidson, Elizabeth, 374.
Davis, Benjamin, 257.
Chloe, 312.
Daniel, 236.
Elizabeth, 257, 258.
James C., 253.
Lucy, 224.
Sarah, 257.
Sarah Field, 24.
Susannah Robinson, 258.
Tobias, 24.
Wendell T., 253.

Davis, William, 153.
Dawes, Henry L., 131.
Day, Albert, 106.
Daniel J., 308.
Emily Ellsworth, 308.
Moses, 337.
Dean, John Ward, 66.
Rachel, 171.
Deane, Charles, 360.
Dearborn, Henry A. S., 257.
De Bry, 236.
Decatur, 44.
Dedham, Eng., 87.
Dedham, Mass., 6, 45, 75, 79, 87, 153, 185.
Deep River, Conn., 216.
Deerfield, N. H., 118, 292, 334.
Deerfield, N. Y., 15.
Deming, Stella M., 187.
Denison family, 30.
Dennis, Mass., 151, 152.
Denny, Daniel, 271.
Deborah, 17.
Elizabeth, 17.
Mary, 133.
Nancy, 17.
Rebekah, 17.
Samuel, 17.
Thomas, 347.
Derby, Eloise Lloyd, 365.
Derby, Eng., 194.
Derby, George, 365.
Hasket, 365.
Joseph, 200.
Lucy, 365.
Martha, 200.
Nelson Floyd, 365.
Perley, 138.
Richard, 365.
Richard H., 365.
Roger, 365.
Deshon, Daniel, 323.
Des Moines, Iowa, 213.
Detroit, Mich., 238, 282.
Devereux, John C., 52.
Nicholas, 52.
Dewey, ——, 186.
Orville, 370.
DeWitt, Elsie, 104.
Dexter, Henry M., 165.
Dexter, John, 226.
Lambert, 226.
Mary, 226.
Samuel, 226.
Dick, Walter B., 275.
Dickens, Charles, 174, 175.
Dickerman, Edward, 162.
Dimon, Ebenezer, 112.
Mary Ann, 112.
Mary S. Hinman, 112.
Disraeli, Benjamin, 80.
Dix, Abigail, 325.
Anthony, 325.
Catherine, 326.
Jonathan, 325.
Morgan, 326.
Timothy, 325.
Dixon, Mary, 336.
Thomas Shuckforth, 336.
Dodge, Abigail, 316.
David M., 287.
Esther M., 89, 287.
Perley, 1.
Doggett, Elkanah, 204.
Joanna, 204.
John, 204.
Simeon, 204.
Thomas, 204.
Dole, Sarah, 38.
Donegal, Ireland, 198.
Donnison, Elizabeth Quincy, 302.
William, 302.
Donnison family, 302.
Dorchester, Mass., 17, 18, 33, 36, 54, 60, 61, 70, 84, 243, 279, 283, 338, 374.
Dorking, Eng., 80.
Dorr, ——, 5.
Dorrance, James, 77.
Jane M., 78.
Mary Oliver, 78.
Nancy, 77.
Samuel, 77.
Sarah, 78.
Sarah Ann, 78.
Doty, Cynthia, 373.
Sarah, 107.
Dover, 5.
Dover, N. H., 93, 98, 99, 147, 364.
Downing, Jane, 174.

Downing, Mary, 191.
Mary Frothingham, 290.
William, 174.
Dracut, Mass., 339.
Drake, Francis Samuel, 156.
George Bernard, 156.
Harriet Eliza, 335.
John Robert, 156.
Samuel Adams, 156.
Samuel G., 203, 304, 335.
Simeon, 155.
Simon, 335.
Dresser, Phebe, 93.
Duke of Wellington, 192.
Dummer, Mary Elizabeth, 219.
Dunham, Charles Edward, 249.
George Henry, 249.
Josiah Francis, 249.
Laura Davis, 249.
Mary, 249.
Mary Helen, 249.
Sarah, 249.
Sarah Smith, 249.
Dunlap, Ann, 279.
Robert P., 158.
Dunn, Hepzibah, 59.
James B., 341.
Dupont, ——, 237.
Dupuytren, 161.
Durant, Caroline Augusta, 153.
Durfee, Annie G., 206.
Charles, 205.
Delana, 206.
Hattie M., 206.
Holder B., 206.
John, 343.
Maria, 344.
Mary, 343.
Mary D., 206.
Mary M., 206.
Sarah Tappan, 344.
Thomas, 205.
Welthe, 205.
Durgin, Rebecca Stevens, 98.
Durham, Conn., 169, 274.
Duxbury, Mass., 151, 210, 243, 351.
Duyckinck, Evert, 303.
George Long, 303.
Harriet, 303.
Hendricks, 303.
Earl de Grey, 174.
East Abington, Mass., 282.
East Boston, Mass., 62, 248.
Eastburn, 25.
East Cambridge, Mass., 84, 361, 363.
East Chester, N. Y., 265.
East Greenwich, R. I., 29, 30, 372.
Eastham, Mass., 193.
East Kingston, N. H., 271.
East Longmeadow, Mass., 217.
Eastman, Hannah, 183.
Easton, Mass., 56, 57, 240.
Easton, Penn., 114.
East Pennsborough, Penn., 291.
Eastport, Me., 109, 246.
East Rockford, O., 274.
East Stoughton, Mass., 282.
East Windsor, Conn., 308.
Eaton, Chester W., 14.
Eliza, 14.
Everett Webster, 14.
Henry Lilley, 14.
Horace, 300.
Jonas, 13.
Jonathan, 13.
Noah, 13.
Stillman Augustus, 14.
Edmands, Elizabeth Brown, 228.
Thomas, 228.
Edward I., 15.
Edwards, ——, 103.
Egle, William H., 291.
Eliot, Charles William, 129.
Elizabeth, N. J., 283.
Ellington, Conn., 216, 217, 371.
Ellis, Charles M., 27.
Helen, 27.
Mary, 120.
Ellsworth, ——, 267.
Ely, Eugene, 283.
Emerson, George B., 18.
Ralph Waldo, 194, 234.
Emery, Faith, 159.
George F., 159.
Sarah, 159.
Thomas, 158.
William H., 159.
Emmons, Nathaniel, 171.
Endicott, C. M., 255.

Enfield, Mass., 217, 218.
Engle, Sarah, 281.
Epping, N. H., 87, 118, 177.
Essex, Mass., 192.
Eustis, Emma, 146.
George P., 146.
Evans, Henry, 13.
Nathaniel, 13.
Everett, ——, 186.
Edward, 45, 189, 284.
Exeter, N. H., 1, 6, 12, 98, 100, 125, 269, 271, 310, 319, 379.

Fabens, Benjamin, 23,
Hannah, 23,
Sarah Field, 24.
Fabins, James, 23.
Jonathan, 23.
William, 23.
Fairbanks, Mary, 185, 223.
Fairchild, Frances, 297.
Zechariah, 297.
Fairfield, Conn., 111, 112.
Fairfield, John, 294, 331.
Falmouth, Mass., 312.
Fall River, Mass., 205, 307.
Farmington, Me., 146.
Farmington, N. H., 188.
Farnum, Paul, 106.
Peter, 106.
Farrar, Sarah, 125.
Farwell, Elizabeth Carlton, 37.
Hannah, 37.
John, 37.
Faulkner, Isabella, 90.
Luther, 90.
Fearing, Catherine Cushing, 151.
David, 150.
Hawks, 150.
Leah, 150.
Fellowes, Caleb, 251.
Francis, 208.
Ferguson, Harriet, 331.
Timothy, 331.
Ferrara, Italy, 318.
Fessenden, Abigail Miller, 4.
John, 4.
Nicholas, 4.
Field, Lucy Lang, 41.
Peter R., 142.
Fillmore, Abigail, 95.
Caroline, 96.
Millard, 54, 111, 112.
Nathaniel, 95.
Finotti, Francis M., 318.
Rose, 318.
Fish, Betsey, 193.
Fiske, Ebenezer, 244.
Elizabeth, 223.
Lavinia, 51.
Mary Elizabeth, 244.
Fitchburg, Mass., 37, 106, 130, 131, 305, 357.
Fitzpatrick, ——, 318.
Fitz-Randolph, Ruth, 281.
Fletcher, Richard, 152.
Florence, Italy, 195.
Flushing, Long Island, 210.
Fobes, Rachel, 171.
Fogg, Daniel, 368.
Deborah, 368.
Foote, ——, 237.
Forbes, ——, 186.
Fordham, N. Y., 377.
Forshall, Josiah, 48.
Fort Steilacoom, Wash., 54.
Foster, Harriet Mary Ann, 138.
John, 138.
Mary, 138.
Obadiah, 138.
Orissa B., 65.
Reginald, 138.
William, 138.
Foster family, 138.
Fox, John, 109.
William, 60.
Foxborough, Mass., 37.
Foxcroft, Me., 374.
Framingham, Mass., 36, 324, 333.
Francestown, N. H., 1.
Franklin, Benjamin, 284.
Joane, 338.
Franklin, Mass., 63, 185.
Franklin, N. H., 21, 130.
Frederick City, Md., 115.
Fredericksburg, Va., 215.
Freeman, ——, 152.
Freetown, Mass., 204, 205, 206
French, Henry F., 59.
Mary, 171.

French, Pamela, 59.
Ralph R., 247.
Freneau, Philip, 304.
Frost, Hannah, 320.
Martha, 320.
Rufus S., 106.
Walter, 320.
Frothingham, Mary, 289, 359.
Nathaniel, 359.
Nathaniel L., 45.
Samuel, 143.
Vrylena, 360.
William, 359.
Fulham, Eng., 47.
Fuller, Henry H., 152.
Joanna, 204.
Samuel, 204.
Fulton, Mehetabel, 280.

Gaines, Mrs. Edmund P., 24.
Galveston, Texas, 367.
Galway, N. Y., 111.
Garbrance, Mary Huguenin, 350.
Gardner, Deborah, 379.
Elizabeth D., 379.
John, 379.
Gardner, Mass., 122.
Garibaldi, 195.
Gassett, Henry, 285.
Gay, Ebenezer, 360.
Geneva, 116.
Gentlee, Abigail, 192.
Downing, 191.
Elizabeth, 191.
Harriet Elizabeth, 192.
John Henry, 192.
Mary, 191.
Mary Abby, 192.
Thomas, 191.
George III., 83.
George, Hannah, 333.
Georgetown, Mass., 65, 117.
Gerkin, Frances, 220.
J. A., 220.
Gibbs, ——, 153.
James, 53.
Laura, 53.
Mary R., 55.
Sarah, 53.
Giddings, Sarah, 87.
Gilbert, Benjamin J., 93.
George, 306.
Gilbert family, 295.
Giles, Betsey Snow, 269.
Giles Memorial, 270.
Gilman, John Taylor, 6, 100.
Mary F., 6.
Gilmanton, N. H., 178, 374.
Gilmore, Eveline O., 57.
Joshua, 57.
Gilpatrick, Mary H., 76.
Richard, 76.
Girdler, Sarah, 313.
Gladden, Mary D., 206.
Glasgow, Scotland, 112, 253, 275.
Glastonbury, Conn., 213, 263.
Glazier, Amory, 307.
Jane H., 307.
Gleason, Elizabeth, 341.
Glidden, Elisha, 339.
Elizabeth D., 340.
Erastus, 340.
Roxana, 339.
Gloucester, Mass., 8, 202, 224, 347.
Goddard, Delano A., 127.
Goodwin, Daniel, 20.
Ellen Noyes, 21.
Joanna, 20.
John, 20.
Joseph, 20.
Nathan, 20.
William, 20.
Gookin, Daniel, 44, 294.
Elizabeth, 44, 294.
Nathaniel, 294.
Gordon, Alexander, 271.
George Huntly, 272.
Grace, 272.
Helen, 272.
John, 271.
Kate, 272.
Katherine Parker, 272.
Mary, 271.
Nathaniel, 271.
Stephen, 271.
Thomas, 271.
Gorham, Benjamin, 284.
Gorham, Me., 312.
Goss, Beda, 216.
Ebenezer, 216.

Goss, Mary, 216.
Gould, Mary, 265.
Gouverneur, N. Y., 43.
Gowen, Mary, 35.
Grafton, Mass., 22, 105, 106.
Graham, Nathan B., 132.
Susan M., 132.
Granby, Conn., 33.
Grant, Ulysses S., 68.
Granville, Mass., 217.
Granville, N. Y., 263.
Gray, Charles Hill, 364.
George, 364.
Horace, 51.
John C., 284.
Lydia Jones, 364.
Mary Ednah, 364.
Ruth Elizabeth, 364.
Graysouthen, Eng., 24.
Great Barrington, Mass., 297, 343, 344.
Great Yarmouth, Eng., 60.
Greele, Samuel, 157.
Greeley, Philip, 78.
Sarah, 78.
Daniel, 374.
Eliza G., 374.
Green, Almira, 147.
Charles, 147.
Eliza, 154.
Elizabeth Lawrence, 155.
Ezra, 147.
Henry Atkinson, 155.
John, 154.
Joseph, 154.
Mary, 154.
Percival, 154.
Samuel Abbott, 155.
Sarah, 147.
Susannah Hayes, 147.
Walter Hammond, 147, 148.
William Lawrence, 155.
Greene, Albert C., 372.
Nathaniel, 83.
Greenfield, Mass., 252, 308, 355.
Greenland, N. H., 28, 101, 309.
Greenleaf, ——, 294.
Abner, 41.
Benjamin, 13.
Dorothy, 41.
Greenleaf, Edmund, 41.
Elizabeth, 41.
Lucy Lang, 41.
Margaret, 41.
Nathaniel, 41.
Sarah, 41.
Stephen, 41.
Tristram, 41.
Greenock, Scotland, 253.
Greenough, Elizabeth, 161.
Greenwich, Mass., 105.
Greenwood, Mass., 13.
Gregory, Joseph, 120.
Mary, 120.
Grigson, Barbara Lucy, 336.
Baseley Hales, 336.
Edward, 336.
Edward Harney, 336.
Ellen Margaret, 336.
Francis, 336.
Katherine, 336.
Margaret, 336.
Mary, 336.
Mary Hales, 336.
Robert, 336.
Robert John Hales, 336.
William Shuckforth, 336.
Grimes, Mary Jane Woodbury, 1.
Griswold, ——, 120, 208.
Daniel S., 321.
Mary, 321.
Griswold Genealogy, 216.
Groton, Mass., 37, 70, 83, 154, 221, 357, 363.
Grout, Sally, 212.
Groves, Lucy, 247.
Guild, George D., 27.
Mary Davis, 218.
Mary T., 27.
Samuel, 218.
Sarah, 218.
Guilford, Conn., 114, 115.
Guilford, Vt., 196.
Gulick, Elizabeth, 92.
Gustine, Lemuel, 281.
Sarah, 281.
Susannah, 281.

Hadley, Amos, 178.
Laura M., 178.

Hadley, Mass., 212, 343.
Haines, Ferguson, 331.
Harriet, 331.
Hale, Abby Wheaton, 322.
David, 5.
John, 322.
Jonathan, 322.
Moses, 22.
Samuel, 322.
Sarah, 41.
Sophronia, 22.
Thomas, 322.
William, 322.
Hales, James, 336.
Margaret, 336.
Halifax, Nova Scotia, 44, 57, 198, 199, 227.
Hall, Brenton, 238.
Charles S., 238.
Emeline, 238.
Fanny, 263.
G. A., 354.
Ira, 263.
Rebecca, 263.
S. A., 354.
Samuel, 238.
Theodore P., 238.
William B., 238.
Hallock Moses, 296.
Hallowell, Me., 64, 66, 83, 337.
Ham, Eng., 287.
Ham, Mary, 28.
Hamden, Conn., 119.
Hamilton, 167.
Hamilton, Armor, 347.
Nancy Maria, 347.
Hamilton, Mass., 159, 160, 217.
Hammond, Almira, 147.
Eunice, 153.
Mary B., 279.
Samuel, 147, 282.
Sarah, 147.
Hampton, N. H., 177, 310.
Hampton Falls, N. H., 310.
Hanna, Samuel, 74.
Hanover, Mass., 230, 323, 332, 351, 378.
Hanover, N. H., 93, 125, 256.
Hanover, Vt., 270.
Hapgood, Eber, 212.
Hapgood, Marcia, 212.
Sally, 212.
Harback, Charles, 218.
Sophia, 218.
Hardingham, Eng., 336.
Hardy, Agnes Margaret, 140.
Elbridge, 374.
Georgia Cevetia, 374.
Sarah, 374.
Thomas, 173.
Harnden, William F., 260.
Harpswell, Me., 324.
Harrisburg, Penn., 291.
Harrison, William H., 315.
Hart, Marcy, 326.
Hartford, Conn., 32, 84, 169, 172, 173, 213, 267, 308, 329.
Hartford, Vt., 142.
Harvey, Alexander, 253.
Elizabeth F., 254.
Jennet, 253.
Jonathan, 358.
Martha M., 358.
Hasbrouck, Elsie, 104.
Haskell, Orinda, 270.
Susan, 145.
Thomas L., 270.
Hastings, Elizabeth D., 340.
Jonathan, 339.
Roxana, 339.
Haswell, Mary, 370.
Hatch, Judith, 323.
Susan, 76.
Hatfield, Mass., 52.
Hathaway, John, 183.
Welthe, 205.
Haven, Joshua, 100.
Havens, Rebecca, 372.
Haverhill, Mass., 50, 83, 94, 146.
Haverhill, N. H., 319.
Hawes, Annie Gray, 259.
Prince, 259.
Hawk, Sarah, 176.
Hawks, Francis L., 304.
Hayes, ——, 331.
Abigail, 202.
Daniel, 202.
Sarah Ann, 202.
Hayes family, 30.
Hazen, Henry A., 207.

Hebard, Augustus, 267.
Bathsheba, 267.
Persis Elizabeth, 267.
Salmon, 342.
Susan Smith, 342.
Hebert, Ebenezer, 114.
Lovine, 114.
Hebron, Conn., 309.
Hemphill, Mary, 371.
Henley, Eng., 264.
Henniker, 373.
Henshaw, Eliza, 69.
Elizabeth, 17, 70.
Elizabeth Lyman, 70.
Jane Paine, 69.
Jeannie Bradlee, 70.
Joseph Putnam, 70.
Joshua, 70, 169.
Martha, 70, 169.
Samuel, 69, 70, 169.
Submit, 70.
Waitstill, 70.
Hertford, 192.
Hews, Catharine, 84.
John, 84.
Higgins, Lutia, 193.
Richard, 193.
Hill, D. H., 204.
Emily, 217.
Henry, 217.
Mary Ashe, 21.
Mary Ednah, 364.
Nathaniel R., 364.
Tamzen, 157.
Thomas, 351.
William, 21.
William H., 21.
Hinckley, Adino, 179.
Mary, 179.
Hingham, Eng., 332.
Hingham, Mass., 2, 3, 70, 105, 150, 151, 176, 223, 324, 332, 360, 361.
Hoar, Phebe, 260.
Hobart, Betsey, 332.
Edmond, 332.
Henry L., 332.
Peter, 70.
Samuel, 332.
Hodges, Amory G., 307.
Hodges, Carroll, 307.
Catherine Donnison, 302.
Danforth C., 307.
Edward C., 307.
Elizabeth Quincy, 302.
Fred Stimson, 307.
Francis Olney, 307.
Gamaliel, 301.
George Foster, 307.
Henry, 306.
Jane H., 307.
Jonathan, 306.
Joseph, 306.
Martha, 307.
Richard, 302.
Sarah, 301, 302, 306.
Susannah, 210.
William, 306.
William Townsend, 307.
Hodges family, 302.
Hodgkinson, Rosina, 133.
Hoffendahl, H. L. H., 272.
Kate, 272.
Hogeboom, Henry, 114.
Holbrook, Ellen M., 177.
Holkham, Eng., 47.
Hollis, N. H., 85, 322, 366.
Hollister, Fanny, 263.
Isaac, 263.
Holliston, Mass., 36.
Holman, Sarah, 153.
Holmes, Abiel, 157.
Ann Susan, 157.
Oliver Wendell, 157.
Holmwood Park, Eng., 80.
Homans, John, 344.
Sarah, 250.
Hooker, Anson, 84.
Elizabeth, 84.
Rebecca Pitman, 85.
Thomas, 84.
William, 84.
Hooker Genealogy, 216.
Hooper, Anne, 138.
Henry, 137.
John, 137.
Mary, 120, 137.
Nathaniel, 137.
Robert, 137.
Samuel, 254.

Hooper, Thomas, 120.
Hoosac Tunnel, 131.
Hopkins, Constance, 193.
Hopkinson, Corinna, 59.
Thomas, 59.
Hopkinton, N. H., 1.
Hovey, Eunice, 342.
Phineas B., 342.
Howard, Ann, 280.
Edward, 280.
Rebecca, 280.
Silence, 296.
Howe, ——, 284.
Amasa, 188.
George, 5, 26, 69.
Harriet Malvina, 188.
Jabez C., 5, 26.
John, 57.
Mary, 188.
Howes, Betsey, 152.
Hoyt, Albert H., 82.
Clarissa, 91, 207.
John, 91, 207.
Hubbard, ——, 152.
Charles T., 337.
Hudson, Catharine, 42.
Hudson, N. Y., 328.
Hull, Eng., 163.
Hull, Isaac, 231.
Hull, Mass., 163.
Hulmeville, Penn., 281.
Hume, Clarissa, 11.
Humphrey, Benjamin, 18.
James, 18.
Jonas, 18.
Josiah, 18.
Oriens, 18.
Pastora Elizabeth, 19.
Hunnewell, Alice, 218.
Hunt, Joshua, 234.
Martha, 70.
Olive, 234.
Hunt family, 290.
Hunter, N. Y., 343.
Hussey, Ann Coffin, 110.
Hutchinson, Anne, 15.
Thomas, 378.
Huth, Frederick, 49.

Ingalls, Mary, 137.
Ipswich, Mass., 6, 20, 22, 93, 138, 201, 202, 225, 316, 361.
Iredel, James, 21.
Penelope, 21.
Irving, Washington, 370.
Islington, 80.
Ives, Philothela, 169.

Jackson, Andrew, 32, 354.
Jaffrey, N. H., 319.
Jamaica, Long Island, 265, 279, 280.
Jamaica Plain, Mass., 124, 177, 347.
Jamaica, West Indies, 174, 175.
Jarvis, Mary Pepperrell Sparhawk, 149.
Nathaniel, 34.
William, 149.
Jay, Anne, 264.
William, 264.
Jefferson, Thomas, 230, 296.
Jenckes, Joanna, 15.
Joseph, 15.
Jenkintown, Penn., 208.
Jenness, Caroline, 334.
Caroline McClintock, 334.
Clara Rosina, 334.
Frances, 334.
Mary Elizabeth, 334.
Mary Haliburton, 334.
Richard, 334.
Thomas, 334.
Jenness Genealogy, 334.
Jericho, Vt., 327.
Jersey City, N. J., 219, 220.
Johnson, Ada M., 300.
Edward, 129.
Elizabeth, 71, 176.
Enoch, 71.
Francis, 229.
Jonathan, 129.
Juliet, 300.
Lucy, 128, 299.
Lucy L., 300.
Lydia, 71.
Mary Upham, 72.
Nicholas, 176.
Otis, 71.
Richard, 71.
Samuel, 71.

Johnson, Serena Parker, 8.
Susan Maria, 300.
Virginia, 71.
William, 129.
William F., 300.
William Francis, 300.
Johnston, Nancy Maria, 347.
Thomas, 346.
William, 346.
Johnstone, ——, 199.
Jones, Amasa, 308.
Anna Maria, 308.
Daniel, 380.
Eliza Steele, 308.
Eliza Webster, 308.
Elizabeth Loring, 361.
Emily Ellsworth, 308.
Frances Juliana, 308.
Henry Webster, 308.
Josiah, 308.
Lewis, 308.
Margaret Ross, 371.
Mary, 12, 371.
Morgan, 371.
Otis Norcross, 51.
Peter C., 348.
Prudence Hall, 50.
Rhoda, 308.
Sally Paine Adams, 51.
Solomon, 361.
Joy, Elisha, 323.
Mary Simons Mollett, 323.
June, Harriet, 303.

Kearney, ——, 352.
Keely, George W., 29.
Keene, 369.
Keene, Lydia, 266.
Keene, N. H., 46, 58, 59.
Keep, Anne, 144.
Samuel, 144.
Susan, 145.
Keith, Deborah, 105.
Louisa, 105.
Royal, 105.
Kellogg, Ann Eliza, 112.
Burr T., 112.
Charles D., 112.
George D., 112.
Harriet Walter, 112.
Kellogg, Lula Desbrisay, 112.
Mary Ann, 112.
Theodore D., 112.
Kellogg family, 112.
Kelly, John, 155.
Kendall, Elizabeth Lawrence, 155.
John, 155.
Hugh R., 341.
Judith, 40.
Kennebunk, Me., 75, 76, 77.
Kennebunkport, Me., 302.
Kent, Eng., 15.
Ketchum, Cynthia, 373.
Edmund Silas, 374.
George Crowell, 374.
Georgia Cevetia, 374.
Killingly, Conn., 316.
Killingworth, 210.
Kimball, Aaron, 105.
Leonard, 105.
Louisa, 105.
Patty, 105.
Richard, 105.
King, ——, 306.
Thomas Starr, 360.
Kingsbury, Ann Maria, 114.
Kingston, Jamaica, 234.
Kingston, Mass., 299.
Kingston, N. H., 310.
Kingston, N. J., 92.
Kingston, N. Y., 104.
Kinsman, Sarah, 22.
William, 22.
Kirkland, John T., 301.
Kirtland, Caroline, 274.
Mary Elizabeth, 274.
Kitchell family, 30.
Kittery, Me., 20, 148.
Kittredge, George, 177.
Knowles, Sheridan, 73.
Knox, ——, 359.
Henry, 367.
Lucy Flucker, 367.
Krause, Catherine, 377.
Kuhn, Austin, 320.
George, 320.
George Gideon, 320.
Hannah, 320.
Jacob, 320.
Martha, 320.

Kuhn, Martha Anne, 320.
William Putnam, 320.

LaCrosse, Wis., 20.
Lafayette, 158, 354.
Lancaster, Annie E., 374.
Ebenezer, 374.
Eliza G., 374.
Elizabeth, 374.
Lancaster, Mass., 58, 60, 224, 285.
Lancaster, N. H., 117.
Lane, D. P., 328.
E. B., 328.
Langdon, Frances, 152.
Woodbury, 152.
Lansingburg, N. Y., 112.
Lapham, Ann M., 168.
Benjamin, 167.
Charles, 168.
John, 167.
Julia Alcott, 168.
Mary Jane, 168.
Pazzi, 167.
Rachel, 167.
Seneca, 167.
Seneca George, 168.
Larkin, Charles, 323.
Lathrop, Charlotte Elizabeth, 218.
Elizabeth, 218.
Howard, 240.
Joseph, 210.
Mary, 217.
Samuel, 217.
Sarah, 240.
Laudonniere, 236.
Lawrence, Abbott, 39.
Amos, 226.
Daniel, 245, 246.
Eliza, 154.
Elizabeth, 118, 246.
Elizabeth Maria, 246.
John, 340.
Luther, 339.
Mary, 340.
Samuel, 118, 154.
Susannah, 154.
Lawrence, Mass., 319.
Learned, Bathsheba, 267.
Erastus, 46.
Leavitt, Louisa A., 256.
Lebanon, 210.
Lebanon, Conn., 135, 267.
Lebanon, N. H., 142.
Lee, Caroline, 120.
Elizabeth, 191.
Henry M., 120.
Lydia, 120.
Roswell, 119.
William, 120.
Lee, N. H., 98.
Leghorn, 100.
Leicester, Mass., 12, 17, 133, 244.
Leland, Joseph, 106.
Lemist, Annie E., 374.
John, 374.
Le Moyne, 236.
Lenox, Mass., 242.
Lenthall-Eells, Anna, 230.
Leominster, Mass., 58, 130.
Leonard, Evelina, 36.
Lewis, 37.
Leverett family, 124.
Leverett, Thomas, 124.
Lewes, Eng., 203.
Lewis, Anna M., 11.
Elizabeth, 161.
Elizabeth Prescott, 312.
Emeline, 161.
Frederick, 81.
George, 312.
Lawrence, 210.
Lothrop, 312.
Lucy, 81.
Mary J. P., 312.
Rosina, 133.
William, 240.
Lewisborough, N. Y., 264, 265.
Lewisham, 80.
Lewiston, Me., 78, 278, 305.
Lexington, Mass., 8, 51, 122.
Leyden, 2.
Lilley, George, 42.
Sarah, 42.
Limeburner, ——, 89.
Limerick, Ireland, 326.
Limington, Me., 20.
Lincoln, Abraham, 134, 139, 150.
Calvin, 3.
Enoch, 150.
Leah, 150.

Lincoln, Levi, 107.
Lydia, 223.
Lincolnshire, Eng., 67.
Lisbon, N. H., 246, 375.
Litchfield, Conn., 185, 327.
Little, Josiah S., 253.
Littlefield, Asa, 36.
Ruth, 36.
Littleton, Mass., 43.
Livermore, Charles Frederick, 342.
Edward Marshall, 342.
Elizabeth, 341.
Eunice, 342.
George, 341.
Jane Cornelia, 342.
Nathaniel, 341.
Sarah Elizabeth, 342.
Lock, Susan Keyes, 51.
Lockport, N. Y., 167.
Londonderry, 312.
Londonderry, N. H., 365.
Long, George, 326.
Hannah W., 327.
Marcy, 326.
Pierce, 326.
Longmeadow, Mass., 144, 208.
Lord, Abigail, 225.
Robert, 225.
Susan, 76.
Lord Mahon, 192.
Lord Northwick, 16.
Loring, Arthur Greene, 169.
Barnabas T., 278.
Loud, Arthur Jones, 361.
Elizabeth Loring, 361.
Francis, 360.
John, 360.
Sarah Loring, 361.
Thomas, 360.
Loudon, N. H., 155.
Louis Napoleon, 262.
Louis Philippe, 116, 261, 262.
Louisville, Ky,. 167, 369.
Lovewell, John, 293.
Lowe, A. A., 89.
Lowell, Charles, 301.
Lowell, Mass., 22, 23, 49, 310, 319, 324, 339.
Ludlow, Eng., 276.
Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, 198.
Lunenburgh, Mass., 12.
Lunt, Abner, 87.
Daniel, 87.
Hannah, 87.
Henry, 87.
Micajah, 87.
Miriam, 87.
Sarah, 87.
Susan Maria, 87.
Lydd, Eng., 169.
Lyman, Elias, 142.
Eliza, 69.
Hannah W., 327.
Isaac, 327.
Justin, 142.
Lyme, Conn., 135.
Lynch, Carrie Vinia, 51.
Edith Rebecca, 51.
Lavinia, 51.
Rebecca, 51.
Stephen, 51.
Susan Keyes, 51.
Susie Keyes, 51.
Lynn, Mass., 35, 42, 43, 44, 71, 72, 121, 178, 269, 282, 353, 358.
Lynnfield, Mass., 353.
Lyon, John, 285.
Sally, 285.
Lyon family, 30.

McClintock, Caroline, 334.
McCrackan, Mary, 217.
McDonough, Thomas, 231.
Macfarland, Elizabeth, 292.
McGraw, Marcia, 212.
Samuel, 212.
McGrawville, N. Y., 212.
McIntosh, Caroline, 96.
McKenzie, Alexander, 243.
McKinstry, John O., 338.
McLellan, Alexander, 312.
Chloe, 312.
Elizabeth, 312.
Elizabeth Prescott, 312.
Hugh, 312.
Macon, 2.
McRee, James Fergus, 21.
Mary Ashe, 21.
Penelope, 21.

Madden, Frederick, 81.
James, 47.
William John, 47.
Madison, Wis., 330.
Magee, ——, 73.
Catharine, 34.
Malden, Mass., 13, 133, 157, 373.
Mallow, Ireland, 376.
Manchester, Mass., 191.
Manchester, N. H., 109, 138, 139.
Mann, Horace, 259.
Manning, Anstice, 6.
Mansfield, Anna, 42.
Mansfield, Mass., 272.
Maplewood, Mass., 373.
Marache, Henrietta J., 92.
Marble, Ede, 353.
Marblehead, Mass., 23, 120, 121. 137, 313, 335.
Marbury, Francis, 15.
Kate, 15.
Marlborough, Mass., 226.
Marseilles, France, 261.
Marsh, Charles, 299.
Marshfield, Mass., 123, 124, 142, 204.
Martin, John, 30.
Margaret, 232.
Mary Elizabeth, 30.
Silas Hosmore, 232.
Martini, E. M. Adr., 219.
Mason, Amelia, 198.
Jeremiah, 149, 326.
Pastora Elizabeth, 19.
Mather, Charles, 308.
Nathaniel, 308.
Rhoda, 308.
Richard, 308.
Samuel, 308.
Timothy, 308.
Mathews, Cornelius, 303.
Matthias, Maria, 34.
Mayer, Anna Maria, 321.
Beata, 321.
Christian, 321.
Cornelia, 321.
Dora, 321.
Fanny Mayhew, 321.
Jane, 321.
John, 321.
Mayer, Katherine Mary, 321.
Mary, 321.
Mayer family, 321.
Maynadier, Gustavus B., 311.
Mary Rindge, 311.
Mears, ——, 63.
Abigail, 192.
John, 192.
Sarah, 218.
Susanna, 192.
Medfield, Mass., 45, 77, 316.
Medford, Mass., 69, 245, 246, 284, 324, 365.
Medway, Mass., 5.
Mellen, ——, 333.
John, 58.
Michael, 189.
Pamela, 58.
Mellins, Mary, 157.
Melville Island Prison, 44.
Mendon, Mass., 102, 109, 171.
Meriden, Conn., 238.
Merrill, Anna Saltonstall, 50.
James C., 50.
Nancy, 201.
Metcalf, Abiel, 185.
Eleazar, 185.
Hanan, 185.
Hannah, 185.
Mary, 185.
Michael, 185.
Middleborough, Mass., 204.
Middlebury, Vt., 29.
Middleton, ——, 369.
Middleton, Mass., 361.
Middletown, 167.
Middletown, Conn., 32, 33, 238, 346.
Middletown, N. Y., 374.
Middletown, R. I., 265.
Middle Hill, 16.
Mildram, Mary Abby, 192.
Nathan P., 192.
Milford, 114.
Milford, N. H., 90, 91.
Mill Hill, Eng., 264.
Milton, Mass., 316.
Milton, N. Y., 169.
Milwaukee, Wis., 167, 168.
Minns, Ann, 60.

Minns, William, 60.
Miramichi, 198.
Mobile, Ala., 40, 282.
Montgomery, John, 319.
Mary, 319.
Montpelier, Vt., 327.
Montreal, Canada, 268, 325.
Moore, Catharine, 84.
Charlotte, 84.
Coffin, 117.
Edward N. B., 118.
Elizabeth, 83, 118.
Eusebia, 153.
John, 83.
Jonathan, 117.
Mary, 117.
Mary E., 118.
Mildred Walker, 214.
Samuel L., 118.
William, 117.
Moravia, N. Y., 377.
Morell, Ambrose, 122.
Clarissa W., 122.
Morgan, Catherine, 326.
John Jordan, 326.
Moriarty, ——, 305.
Morristown, N. J., 154.
Morse, Abner, 122.
Morton, Arthur Austerfield, 2.
George 2.
George Woodbury, 2.
Joseph, 1.
Joseph William, 1.
Lydia, 120.
Marcus, 120.
Martha Woodbury, 2.
Mary, 2.
Mary Jane Woodbury Grimes, 1.
Nathaniel, 2.
Sarah, 2.
Sarah Josephine, 2.
Mosley, Mary, 154.
Motley, ——, 282.
Moulton, Anna, 42.
Anne, 44.
Catharine, 42.
Charles Henry, 44.
Ezekiel, 42.
James Thomson, 44.
Moulton, John Todd, 44.
Relief, 43.
Sarah, 42.
Walter Scott, 44.
Mount Vernon, 210.
Munroe, Abraham, 240.
James, 124.
John, 190.
Lois, 240.
Munsell, Anna, 356.
Charles, 356.
Cynthia, 355.
Elisha, 355.
Emma, 356.
Frank, 356.
Hezekiah, 355.
Jacob, 355.
Jane C., 356.
Jessie, 356.
Julia Annie, 356.
Laura, 356.
Mary Ann, 356.
Minnie, 356.
Satie, 356.
Thomas, 355.
William Augustus, 356.
Murdoch, Abigail, 198.
Andrew, 198.
Elizabeth, 198.
James, 198.
Murdock, Ellen Haswell, 370.
George, 370.
Mary, 370.

Nahant, Mass., 305, 367.
Nantasket, Mass., 258.
Nantucket, Mass., 109, 110, 236.
Narragansett, R. I., 35.
Narragansett Township, 20.
Nash, Mary Ann, 363.
Nashua, N. H., 369.
Nashville, Tenn., 368.
Natick, Mass., 188, 189.
Nausitt, Mass., 193.
Nelson, John, 94.
Mary S., 94.
Nevins, David, 162.
Newark, N. J., 30, 31, 144, 220.
New Bedford, Mass., 20, 107, 119, 226.

New Britain, Conn., 308.
New Brunswick, N. J., 104.
Newburgh, N. Y., 229, 230.
Newbury, Mass., 38, 41, 87, 146, 322, 333.
Newburyport, Mass., 38, 87, 88, 128, 148, 176, 201, 282, 314, 315, 347, 378.
New Canaan, N. H., 362.
Newcastle, Me., 346.
Newcastle, N. H., 334.
Newell, Nancy W., 172.
Newhall, Anne, 283.
Ede, 353.
Elizabeth, 71.
Jacob, 353.
John, 353.
John Mansfield, 282.
Rachel Converse, 354.
Thomas, 353.
New Haven, Conn., 25, 53, 55, 114, 218, 271, 308, 345.
Newington, N. H., 101, 311.
New Ipswich, N. H., 125, 245, 260, 319, 322, 373.
New London, Conn., 161, 172, 173, 209, 355.
Newmarch, Mary, 176.
Newmarket, N. H., 12.
New Orleans, La., 24, 38, 43, 89, 170, 194, 244, 250, 282, 320, 321, 349.
Newport News, 231.
Newport, R. I., 18, 35, 36, 53, 55, 264, 368.
New Rochelle, N. Y., 264, 265.
New Salem, Mass., 172.
Newton, Mass., 218, 228, 299.
Newtown, Long Island, 53, 340.
Nichols, Ann Moriarty, 353.
Eliza, 14.
Elizabeth, 14.
John, 80.
John Bowyer, 80.
John Bruce, 81.
Lucy, 81.
Lyman, 353.
Samuel, 14.
Niles, N. Y., 111.
Nismes, France, 116.
Noble, Mary Folsom, 311.
Nobleborough, Me., 231.
Norcross, Otis, 50.
Norfolk, Va., 237.
Norman, Mary, 137.
Northampton, Mass., 7, 42, 54, 69, 123, 169, 172, 259, 352.
Northborough, Mass., 26, 45, 60, 223, 240.
North Brookfield, Mass., 180, 181, 182.
North Cambridge, Mass., 63.
North Easton, Mass., 239, 240.
Northfield, Mass., 355.
Northfield, Minn., 70.
North Hampton, N. H., 44, 143.
North Hartland, Vt., 148, 149.
North Providence, R. I., 265.
North Reading, Mass., 14.
Northwood, N. H., 155.
Norton, Andrews, 301.
John T., 267.
Norton, Mass., 36, 227, 278, 306.
Norwalk, Conn., 263, 292, 293.
Norwalk, O., 11.
Norwich, Conn., 135, 136, 172, 209.
Norwich, Eng., 52, 336.

Oberlin, O., 181.
O'Connor, Fergus, 174.
Oconomowoc, Wis., 167.
Odin, Harriet Walter, 112.
John, 112.
Old Bailey, Eng., 209.
Olds, ——, 133.
Oldschool, Oliver, 134.
Oliver, Francis J., 102.
Henry, 43.
Orford, N. H., 309.
Orleans, Mass., 193.
Orne, ——, 83.
Osgood, Agnes Haswell, 370.
Bertha Stevens, 370.
Christopher, 369.
Ellen Haswell, 370.
Ezekiel, 369.
Hannah, 369.
Mabel Gray, 370.
Thomas, 369.

Otis, George, 179.
Harrison Gray, 152.
Henry, 179.
James, 107.
Mary, 179.
Mercy, 107.
Ouchy, Switzerland, 49.
Oxford, Eng., 16.
Oxford, Mass., 129.

Pabodie, B. Frank, 255.
Page, Emily C., 88.
John, 87.
Rufus Wills, 88.
Susan Maria, 87.
Page family, 87.
Paine, Cynthia, 355.
Elijah, 268.
Robert Troup, 268.
Palmer, Fanny, 175.
Joseph, 196.
Joseph P., 196.
Mary Hunt, 196.
Palmyra, N. Y., 167.
Papineau, 376.
Parish, Cynthia, 178.
Parker, ——, 25, 122.
Abbie Durant, 153.
Alexander, 329.
Alice Moore, 153.
Benjamin F., 153.
Caroline Augusta, 153.
Elizabeth, 84.
Emma S., 329.
Eunice, 153.
Eusebia, 153.
Frances J., 329.
Frank Wells, 153.
Hannah Crocker, 84.
Jane Augusta, 153.
John, 328.
Joseph, 153.
Joseph C., 153.
Margaret, 153, 329.
Moses, 329.
Nathaniel, 153.
Noah, 153.
Peter, 263.
Rebecca, 263.
Richard, 329.
Parker, Samuel, 84, 153.
Samuel H., 279.
Samuel T., 329.
Sarah, 153, 329.
Thomas, 153, 329.
William, 329.
William C., 329.
Parkhurst, Josiah, 324.
Martha, 324.
Parkman, ——, 145.
Parris, Albion K., 158.
Parsons, Enoch, 238.
Samuel Holden, 238.
Patten, Margaret, 329.
Patterson, Joseph W., 162.
Margaret Ross, 371.
Robert, 281.
Sarah, 281.
Susan Engle, 281.
Patterson, N. J., 74.
Pawtucket, Mass., 171, 172.
Pawtucket, R. I., 171.
Paybody family, 255.
Peabody, Charlotte Catherine, 255.
Elizabeth, 12.
Ellen Noyes, 21.
Francis, 157, 255.
George, 108.
John, 255.
Joseph, 361.
Kendall O., 21.
Nancy Leonard, 255.
Stephen, 255.
Thomas, 12.
William, 255.
Peabody family, 255.
Pearce, William, 2.
Pearson, John H., 19.
Pease, Abigail, 338.
Anna M., 11.
Charles, 274.
Charles Harlow, 11.
Clarissa, 11.
Erastus, 11.
Fannie Elizabeth, 11.
James Coltin Lewis, 11.
James Lewis, 11.
Kate Burton, 11.
Mary Elizabeth, 274, 334.
Sarah, 11.

Pease, William I., 334.
William Milo, 11.
Peck, Cicero G., 327.
Mary, 343.
Nahum, 327.
Peckham, Charlotte Fales, 25.
Peel, Robert, 192.
Peirce, John, 100.
Pelham, Mass., 171.
Pelham, N. Y., 264.
Pembroke, Mass., 230.
Pembroke, N. H., 117, 328.
Perkins, Elizabeth, 75.
James, 250.
John, 20.
Leonora, 229.
Mary, 20.
Phebe, 200.
Stephen H., 250.
Thomas H., 250.
Perley, Allen, 93.
Mary S., 94.
Phebe, 93.
Samuel, 93.
Susanna, 93.
Perrault, 376.
Perry, Elizabeth Mason, 36.
Mary J., 164.
Oliver Hazard, 36.
Pequawket, 293.
Peterborough, N. H., 122, 319.
Petersburg, Va., 214, 215.
Petersham, Mass., 212.
Phelps, David, 33.
Harriet Eliza, 335.
Joseph, 33.
Noah, 33.
Roger, 335.
William, 33, 335.
Philadelphia, Penn., 55, 64, 75, 92, 134, 163, 199, 201, 223, 234, 269, 275, 276, 281, 291, 329, 345, 350.
Phillipps, Hannah, 16.
Thomas, 81.
Phillips, Mary Ann, 317.
Phillipston, Mass., 212.
Pickering, Octavius, 158.
Timothy, 158.
Pierce, John, 257.
Pierce, Sarah Tappan, 344.
Warren, 60.
Piermont, N. H., 108, 352.
Pierson, Sarah, 183.
Pike, Albert, 201.
Pilatka, Florida, 204.
Pine Grove Cemetery, 43.
Piper, Elizabeth Gerrish, 164.
Margaret, 41.
Pitman, ——, 326.
Pittsburgh, Penn., 11, 328.
Pittsfield, Mass., 183, 184, 341, 343.
Pittsfield, N. H., 155.
Plainfield, Mass., 296, 297.
Plainfield, N. H., 108, 352.
Plomer, Louisa Emily, 175.
William, 175.
Plymouth, Eng., 287.
Plymouth, Mass., 2, 27, 28, 68, 107, 123, 150, 151, 193, 239, 296, 325, 360, 368.
Plymouth, N. H., 253, 285, 366.
Poland, O., 274.
Polk, James K., 19, 331.
Poole, Wilhelmene, 366.
Poor, Cornelia, 321.
John Henry, 321.
Port-au-Prince, 234.
Porter, Cecilia L., 25.
Portland, Me., 38, 66, 77, 78, 158, 165, 252, 253, 317, 323, 378, 379.
Portsmouth, Eng., 47, 313.
Portsmouth, N. H., 28, 100, 101, 125, 148, 149, 152, 311, 326, 334, 347.
Portsmouth, O., 167.
Portsmouth, R. I., 205, 306.
Post Genealogy, 216.
Potter, ——, 25.
Alonzo, 79.
Mary, 249.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 104.
Poultney, Vt., 43, 44.
Power, John, 321.
Powers, Abigail, 95.
Lemuel, 96.
Pratt Genealogy, 216.
Pratt, Joseph, 195.

Pratt, Mary, 194, 195.
Robert M., 195.
William, 194, 195.
Prentice, Caleb, 58.
Elizabeth, 59.
Henry, 59.
Hepzibah, 59.
Lydia, 59.
Pamelia, 58.
Solomon, 59.
Prentice family, 59.
Prentiss, ——, 45.
Caleb, 59.
Corinna Aldrich, 59.
Diantha, 59.
Edmund Sewall, 59.
Ellen Sophia, 59.
George Aldrich, 59.
John William, 59.
Pamelia Mellen, 59.
Prentiss family, 59.
Prescott, ——, 6, 147.
Cynthia, 178.
James, 177.
Laura M., 178.
William C., 178.
Prescott family, 177.
Preston, Elizabeth, 191.
Horatio Wyman, 224.
John, 224.
Joshua, 224.
Joshua Clarence, 224.
Nathan, 191.
Samuel Somes, 224.
Sarah, 224.
Sarah Augusta, 224.
Prime, Mary T., 173.
William C., 173.
Prince, Deborah, 17.
John, 157.
Thomas, 17.
Princeton, 210.
Princeton, Mass., 212.
Princeton, N. J., 21.
Prout, Lydia, 378.
Providence, R. I., 29, 30, 35, 167, 227, 228, 229, 255, 265, 266, 306, 307, 369, 370.
Prowse, Daniel, 83.
Prynne, Arthur, 355.
Pulsifer, David, 123, 361.
Lydia Balch, 361.
Sarah, 361.
Punchard, John, 366.
Wilhelmene, 366.
Putnam, ——, 152.
George, 153.
Jesse, 320.
Putney, Vt., 113, 133.

Quarles, Fanny, 159.
Quebec, Canada, 376.
Quincy, Ill., 377.
Quincy, Josiah, 129, 194.
Quincy, Mass., 1, 283, 299, 300.

Rahway, N. J., 215.
Raisbeck, Catharine, 34.
James, 34.
Maria, 34.
William, 34.
Raleigh, N. C., 7.
Raleigh, Walter, 156.
Ramsdell, Lydia, 323.
Rand, Benjamin, 152.
Elizabeth, 59.
Randall, Harriet B., 187.
John, 144.
Ranlett, Esther M., 89, 287.
Isabella, 90.
Readfield, Me., 346.
Reading, Mass., 13, 14, 23, 58, 109.
Reed, E. L., 88.
Esther, 199.
Joseph, 199.
Reid, Mary Ann, 356.
Revere, Mass., 354.
Reynolds, Caroline M., 50.
William B., 50.
Rhinebeck, N. Y., 34.
Rhodes, Anne Whiting, 266.
Lydia, 266.
Thomas, 266.
Rice, Augusta Maria, 240.
Edmund, 240.
Ella Frances, 241.
Henry Brigham, 241.
Lewis Frederick, 240.

Rice, Lois, 240.
Samuel, 240.
Seth, 240.
Susan Augusta, 240.
Rich, Isaac, 194.
Samuel Snow, 38.
Sarah Mitchell, 38.
Richards, Benjamin, 161.
Emeline, 161.
Rebecca, 218.
Richardson, Anne, 3.
Elizabeth, 289.
James, 185.
Jonathan, 40.
Judith, 40.
Laurinda, 270.
Olivia, 40.
Patty, 2.
Reuben, 270.
Sarah, 270.
Richardson Memorial, 270.
Richmond, Va., 140, 141, 215, 277.
Rindge, N. H., 37, 62, 63.
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 272.
Ripley, Dwight, 135.
Eliza, 135.
Samuel, 349.
Ripon, 174.
Robbins Genealogy, 216.
Robbins, Nancy, 340.
Roberts, David, 247.
Lucy, 247.
Robespierre, 116.
Robinson, Charles, 59.
Diantha, 59.
Hannah, 113.
Isaac, 217.
Mary Emily, 217.
Ruth, 169.
Thomas Trott, 109.
Rochester, N. H., 98, 99.
Rochester, N. Y., 53, 119, 168, 208.
Rockett, John, 36.
Nicholas, 36.
Richard, 36.
Samuel, 36.
Rockwood, Charles Hodges, 37.
Elsie Lucretia, 36.
Rockwood, Evelina, 36.
Luther, 36.
Ruth, 36.
Timothy, 36.
Rockwood family, 36.
Rocky Hill, Conn., 216, 238, 340.
Rodgers, Clift, 299
Rogers, ——, 352.
Abigail, 225.
Elizabeth, 218.
Nathaniel, 225.
Rolfe, Benjamin, 146.
Betsy, 146.
Dorothy, 41.
Emeline, 146.
Emma, 146.
George, 146.
Harry, 146.
Henry, 146.
John, 146.
Nathaniel, 146.
Root, Addie, 169.
John, 169.
Joseph, 169.
Moses, 169.
Philothela, 169.
Samuel, 169.
Thomas, 169.
Root Genealogy, 169.
Roscoe, ——, 47.
Roslyn, N. Y., 296.
Ross, ——, 77.
Roxbury, Conn., 86.
Roxbury, Mass., 1, 52, 68, 82, 97, 153, 218, 244, 257, 258, 295, 306, 307, 310, 311, 368.
Rowson, Susannah, 370.
Royalston, Mass., 327.
Royalton, Vt., 187.
Rumford, Me,. 146.
Rupp, John Jonas, 291.
Russell, ——, 253.
Benjamin, 226.
Bradford, 363.
David, 253, 254.
Lydia Cushing, 68.
Mary Ann, 363.
Thomas, 68.
Russell-Wellman, Mary, 352.
Rust, Sally Paine Adams, 51.

Rutledge, ——, 369.
Rutter, Josiah, 333.
Rye, N. H., 368.

Sabin, Elijah R., 246.
Saco, Me., 44, 159, 165, 166, 294, 319, 331.
Saham Toney, Eng., 336.
St. Albans, Eng., 255.
St. George's Manor, Long Island, 365.
St. Germain, France, 261.
St. John, N. B., 34, 157.
St. Louis, Missouri, 29, 54, 181, 282, 349.
St. Mary's, Ga., 321.
St. Stephens, Ala., 349.
Salem, Mass., 8, 23, 24, 41, 120, 157, 158, 194, 195, 244, 247, 255, 301, 305, 342, 361, 365, 366.
Salisbury, Mass., 176, 201, 314, 325.
Salmon Falls, N. H., 100, 101.
Salter, Abigail, 198.
Malachi, 198.
Sanbornton, N. H., 177.
Sancelito, Cal., 24.
Sandusky, O., 335.
Sandwich, Mass., 50, 151, 166, 252, 299.
San Francisco, Cal., 24, 209, 274, 321.
Saratoga, N. Y., 111, 376.
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 113, 170.
Sargeant, Catherine Osborn, 339.
Epes, 339.
Sargent, Abigail, 202.
Charlotte Sophia, 244.
Christiana Keadie, 243.
John, 133.
Jonathan, 133.
Lydia, 133.
Mary, 133.
Mary Elizabeth, 244.
Rosina, 133.
Samuel, 133.
Sarah, 133.
William, 133.
Sassafras Neck, Md., 49.
Saugus, Mass., 274.
Savage, James, 290.
Savannah, Ga., 71, 233, 282.
Sawyer, Caroline Beal, 166.
Frederic C., 166.
Frederic William, 65.
Margery, 165.
Mary, 165.
Rufus F., 166.
William, 165.
Saybrook, Conn., 135, 169, 216.
Scammon, Margery, 165.
Samuel, 165.
Scarborough, 44.
Scarborough, Me., 294.
Schenectady, N. Y., 43.
Schodack, N. Y., 212.
Scituate, Mass., 18, 369.
Scott, ——, 352.
Scott, Charles Otis, 15.
Charlotte, 15.
Jerusha, 15.
Joanna, 15.
John, 15.
John Williamson, 15.
Kate, 15.
Mary, 15.
Nathaniel, 15.
Rebecca, 15.
Richard, 15.
Sylvanus, 15.
William Balliol, 15.
Seabury, John, 339.
Julia, 339.
Seaver, Ebenezer, 258.
Elizabeth, 258.
Polly, 227.
Sellon, ——, 283.
Selma, Ala., 349.
Sempronius, N. Y., 111.
Sewall, David, 337.
Lydia Louisa, 337.
Seward, ——, 55.
Amos, 115.
Rachel Stone, 115.
Shakespeare, William, 287.
Sharon, 216.
Shattuck, Amelia, 357.
Ezekiel, 357.
Shaw, ——, 152.

Shaw, Abigail, 296.
Elizabeth, 12.
Lemuel, 186.
Sally, 123.
Sheafe, James, 100.
Shepherd, Preston, 279.
Shepley, Alice M., 358.
Amelia, 357.
Charles, 357.
Charles H., 358.
Francis B., 358.
John, 357.
Martha M., 358.
Sheppard, Helen, 65.
John, 64.
Orissa B., 65.
Sarah, 64.
Sherman, Harriet, 292.
John, 292.
Roger, 292.
William T., 2.
Shirley, Mass., 222, 357.
Shurtleff, Abiel, 123.
Abigail, 123.
Benjamin, 123.
Lydia, 123.
Sally, 123.
Sarah Eliza, 124.
Susannah, 123.
William, 123.
Silliman, George Dent, 230.
Mary Cushman, 230.
Simons, Hendricks, 303.
Simsbury, Conn., 32, 33.
Sleeper, Aaron, 310.
Ariana Elizabeth Smith, 311.
Charles Frederick, 311.
Dorothy, 310.
Herbert, 311.
Jonathan Fifield, 310.
Katherine Parker, 272.
Mary Folsom, 311.
Mary Rindge, 311.
Moses, 310.
Richard, 310.
Thomas, 310.
Slosson, Annie T., 173.
Henry, 173.
Small, Emeline, 146.
Smibert, ——, 196.
Smith, Abigail, 224.
Albert, 230.
Albert Nathaniel, 231.
Ann Dickenson, 112.
Ann Eliza, 112.
Anna, 230.
Anna E., 231.
David, 112.
Frances Barnard, 358.
George, 313.
George W., 77.
Grace, 114.
Harriet, 230.
Hiram, 124.
John, 114.
Joseph Bryant, 231.
Josiah, 230.
Lovine, 114.
Mary, 15.
Mary D., 115.
Nancy Leonard, 255.
Rachel Stone, 115.
Richard, 114.
Richard Edward, 115.
Samuel, 43.
Sarah, 249, 313.
Sarah Eliza, 124.
Sarah Spenser, 115.
Silas, 313.
Susannah, 46, 281.
Sydney, 304.
Thomas, 230.
Thomas Carter, 358.
Walter Herbert, 115.
Snaresbrook, 175.
Snell, Sarah, 296.
Thomas, 296.
Snow, Addie, 193.
Betsey, 193.
Constance, 193.
Elizabeth A., 193.
Henry C., 193.
Lutia, 193.
Nicholas, 193.
Sarah H., 193.
Snowden, Isaac, 281.
John, 281.
Mary, 281.
Nathaniel Randolph, 281.
Ruth, 281.

Snowden, Sarah, 281.
Susan Engle, 281.
Somerby, Anthony, 38, 333.
Eben, 38.
Hannah, 333.
Samuel, 333.
Samuel Ellsworth, 333.
Sarah, 38.
Thomas, 38.
Somers, Conn., 11.
Somerville, Mass., 200, 244, 302.
Somes, Lucy, 224.
Samuel, 224.
Sarah, 224.
South Berwick, Me., 75, 331.
South Boston, Mass., 40, 98, 99. 249, 250, 375.
Southbridge, Mass., 338.
Southbury, Conn., 114.
South Danvers, Mass., 160.
South Dedham, Mass., 343.
South Deerfield, N. H., 362.
South Glastonbury, Conn., 216.
South Hadley, Mass., 343.
South Hadley Falls, Mass., 171.
South Natick, Mass., 12.
South Newmarket, N. H., 362.
South Weymouth, Mass., 171.
Southwick, Mass., 22.
Sowerby, 16.
Spaulding, Ann Maria, 114.
Anna, 114.
Benaiah, 113.
Edward, 113, 114.
Emma F., 114.
Francis E., 114.
Hannah, 113.
Joseph, 113.
Spooner, ——, 153.
Sprague, ——, 152.
Benjamin, 210.
Francis, 210.
John, 210.
Mary, 133.
Peleg, 344.
Sibyl, 210.
Susannah, 210.
Spring, Sarah, 159.
Seth, 159.
Springer, Lucy, 172.
Springfield, Mass., 85, 102, 108, 119, 129, 245, 352.
Springfield, Vt., 323.
Stackpole, David, 323.
Judith, 323.
Stafford, ——, 71.
Polly, 71.
Stanhope, James, 192.
Staniford, David, 161.
Stanwood, Sarah, 361.
Stark, ——, 95.
Staten Island, N. Y., 346, 347.
Stearns, ——, 365.
Steiner, Lewis H., 115.
Sarah Spencer, 115.
Sterling, Conn., 77.
Sterling, Mass., 58.
Stetson, Me., 324.
Stevens, Hannah, 369.
I. I., 54.
Susannah, 338.
Stevenson, ——, 195.
Stewart, Edward, 363.
Mary Ann, 363.
Stickney, Hannah, 87.
Stiles, Henry R., 356.
John, 361.
Lydia Balch, 361.
Stimson, John J., 306.
Stockbridge, Mass., 183, 343.
Stockton, ——, 352.
Stockton-upon-Tees, Eng., 34.
Stoddard, Lewis T., 271.
Stone, Ebenezer, 176.
Hannah, 23.
Sarah Moody, 176.
Stoneham, Mass., 269, 270.
Stonington, Conn., 172, 173, 263.
Story, ——, 152, 294.
Susanna, 192.
Stowe, Eng., 53.
Strafford, N. H., 188.
Stratford, Conn., 216.
Stratford-on-Avon, Eng., 80, 287.
Stratham, N. H., 117.
Strickland, Caroline, 217.
Hannah, 217.
Samuel, 217.
Strong, ——, 52.
Daniel, 267.

Strong, Eloise Lloyd, 365.
George W., 365.
Jerusha, 267.
Persis Elizabeth, 267.
Studley, Yorks, 174.
Sturgis, Anne, 138.
William, 138.
Sullivan, Richard, 251.
Summer Hill, N. Y., 95.
Sumner, ——, 62, 294.
Abigail, 338.
Austin P., 339.
Catherine Osborn, 339.
Edward, 338.
Elizabeth, 70, 338.
Ella M., 339.
George, 338.
George S., 339.
Joane, 338.
John, 338.
John O., 339.
Julia, 339.
Margaret, 338.
Mary, 338.
Mary O., 339.
Roger, 338.
Susannah, 338.
William, 338.
Sunderland, Mass., 154.
Sutton, Mass., 105.
Sutton, William, 248.
Swaine family, 30.
Swan, Charles Young, 154, 155.
Christiana Keadie, 243.
Elizabeth Lawrence, 155.
Fanny, 173.
Joshua Augustus, 302.
Sarah, 302.
Sarah A., 173.
Thomas, 173.
Swift, Mary, 166.
Zephaniah, 267.
Symmes Memorial, 270.
Symmes, Thomas, 293.

Tamworth, N. H., 213.
Taney, ——, 132.
Tappan, Benjamin, 301.
Tariffville, Conn., 32.
Tarrytown, N. Y., 34, 265.
Tassinavi, Rose, 318.
Taunton, Eng., 227.
Taunton, Mass., 25, 120, 210, 227, 239, 255, 306.
Taylor, Helen M., 132.
Merchant, 80.
Polly, 71.
Robert L., 132.
Susan E., 200.
Virginia, 71.
Zachary, 71, 96, 150.
Temple, Ruth, 36.
Thomas, 36.
Thatcher, Ebenezer, 367, 368.
Lucy Flucker, 367.
Samuel, 368.
Susan C., 368.
Thayer, Mercy, 102.
Thetford, Vt., 108.
Thomas, ——, 107.
Benjamin F., 27.
Catharine, 27.
Catharine C., 27.
Cornelia J., 27.
Helen, 27.
Isaiah, 26, 344.
John, 251.
Mary, 26.
Mary T., 27.
Thomaston, Me., 19, 367.
Thompson, Albert, 299.
Armille, 102.
David, 102.
Ebenezer K., 228.
Elizabeth, 6.
Esther Lois, 228.
John, 102.
Lydia, 102.
Mary, 359.
Mercy, 102.
Susan Sanderson, 102.
Willis Alder, 102.
Thompson, Conn., 272, 316.
Thornton, Ebenezer, 294.
Elizabeth, 44, 294.
Elizabeth Wallace, 295.
James Brown, 294.
Thomas, 294.
Thomas Gilbert, 44, 294.
Timothy, 294.

Thurston, Charles Abbot, 13.
Charlotte Williams, 13.
Elizabeth, 12.
Elizabeth Peabody, 12.
Hannah, 37.
James Peabody, 12.
Mary, 12.
William Austin, 12.
Thwing, Samuel, 250.
Sarah, 250.
Ticknor, ——, 284.
Anna E., 7.
Tileston, Ann, 60.
Ann Sarah, 60.
Edmund, 60.
Ezekiel, 60.
Florence, 61.
Franklin Lowell, 60.
Grace, 61.
Helen Franklin, 61.
John Boies, 60.
Katharine Cummins, 61.
Sophia Minns, 60.
Thomas, 60.
Timothy, 60.
Sarah McLean, 60.
Tillotson, Martha, 309.
Tilton, Daniel, 310.
Dorothy, 310.
Jacob, 310,
Jonathan, 310.
Joseph, 310.
Peter, 310.
Timsbury, Eng., 288.
Tiverton, Eng., 288.
Todd, ——, 43.
Elizabeth Carlton, 37.
Relief, 43.
William C., 255.
Tolman, Charlotte, 84.
Tomkins family, 30.
Toombs, Mary, 188.
Topliffe, Samuel, 70.
Waitstill, 70.
Topsfield, Mass., 255.
Topsham, Eng., 365.
Toqua, East Tenn., 215.
Tower, Catherine Donnison, 302.
Charles, 302.
Towle, Joanna, 143.
Towne, Clarissa, 91, 207.
David, 90.
John P., 91.
Jonathan, 207.
Mary, 90.
William Blanchard, 91.
Towne Genealogy, 90.
Townsend, Andrew, 358.
Catherine, 358.
Charles W., 358.
David, 358.
E. B., 251.
Frances Barnard, 358.
Francis B., 358.
Shippie, 358.
Solomon D., 358.
William S., 358.
Townsend, Mass., 339.
Train, Enoch, 153.
Trelawny, Robert, 288.
Mary, 287.
Trelone, Eduni de, 288.
Trowbridge, Caleb, 221.
Trowbridge Genealogy, 216.
Troy, N. Y., 38, 111.
Trumbull, Annie T., 173.
Charles E., 173.
Henry Clay, 173.
J. Hammond, 173.
John, 172.
Jonathan, 172.
Lucy, 172.
Mary T., 173.
Sarah A., 173.
Thomas E., 173.
Tucker, Henry St. George, 214.
Tuckerman, Francis T., 304.
Henry H., 9.
Tupper, Tristram, 106.
Turner, Betsey, 332.
Charles, 18.
Humphrey, 18.
Isaac, 332.
Oriens, 18.
Thomas, 18.
William, 18.
Turner's Falls, Mass., 131.
Tyler, Anna, 171.
Annie Newell, 172.
Arthur Frederick, 172.

Tyler, Betsey, 172.
Catherine, 171.
Ebenezer, 171.
Edmund Whiting, 172.
Elizabeth Balcom, 172.
Evarts Cornelius, 172.
Francis Maurice, 172.
Hannah, 171.
Hannah Giddings, 348.
Henry Erastus, 172.
Job, 171.
John, 171.
John Augustus, 172.
Lucinda Baldwin, 196.
Mary, 171.
Mary Hunt, 196.
Mary Wheeler, 196.
Nancy W., 172.
Rachel, 171.
Royal, 196.
Samuel, 171.
William, 196.
William Ebenezer, 172.
Tyngsborough, Mass., 310.
Tyson, Elisha, 25.
Lucretia, 25.

Ulm, Wurtemburg, 321.
Underwood, William, 122.
Upham, Ann Susan, 157.
Jabez, 157.
John, 157.
Joshua, 157.
Kathron, 157.
Mary, 157.
Phinehas, 157.
Ruth, 157.
Tamzen, 157.
Upton, Amos, 109.
Ann Coffin, 110.
Benjamin, 109.
Daniel Putnam, 109.
Hannah, 109.
John, 109.
Samuel, 109.
Sarah, 109.
Upton Memorial, 270.
Utica, N. Y., 15, 52.
Uxbridge, Mass., 102, 272.

Vail, ——, 119.
Val Richer, Normandy, 116, 117.
Van Buren, Martin, 181.
Vane, Henry, 157.
Varnum, Amy Lenox, 132.
Helen Louise, 132.
Helen M., 132.
James M., 132.
James Mitchell, 133.
Robert Tylor, 132.
Samuel, 133.
Susan Graham, 132.
Susan M., 132.
Vaughn, ——, 66.
Veazey, Sarah, 49.
Susannah, 49.
Vera Cruz, 352.
Vinton, Betsey Snow, 269.
David, 35.
Elizabeth Mason, 36.
John, 35, 269.
Josiah, 269.
Laurinda, 270.
Maria Bowen, 35.
Mary, 35.
Orinda, 270.
Sarah, 270.
Thomas, 269.
Vinton Memorial, 270.
Virginia City, Nevada, 146.
Voluntown, Conn., 77.
Vose, Abby Wheaton, 322.
J. Thomas, 285.

Wadleigh-Stevens, Sarah, 374.
Wakefield, Mass., 13, 14, 328.
Wakefield, N. H., 26, 58, 164.
Walker, Edward, 128.
Emeline, 183.
Francis A., 183.
Hannah, 183.
James, 369.
James R., 5.
John, 128, 183.
Joshua, 128.
Lucy, 128.
Nathaniel, 183.
Phineas, 183.
Priscilla, 180.
Robert Walter, 183.

Walker, Samuel, 128, 183.
Sarah, 107.
Walter, 180, 183.
Walker family, 183.
Wallace, Rodney, 357.
Walley, Annie Gray, 259.
John, 258.
Mehitable Sumner, 259.
Samuel Hall, 258.
Thomas, 258.
Wallingford, Conn., 274.
Wallingford, George W., 75.
Walmer, Eng., 192.
Waltham, Mass., 333, 341, 349, 350.
Walton, Hannah, 16.
Thomas, 16.
Walworth, ——, 376.
Ward, Anna Maria, 308.
Anna Saltonstall, 50.
Caroline Elizabeth, 50.
Caroline M., 50.
Elizabeth, 49.
Elsa, 50.
Henry DeCourcy, 50.
John, 49.
Joshua, 49.
Marian DeCourcy, 50.
Robert DeCourcy, 50.
Sarah, 49.
Susannah, 49.
William, 49.
Wardsborough, Vt., 373.
Ware, Henry, 45, 46, 301.
Lucy Clarke, 46.
Warham, ——, 33.
Warley, 16.
Warner, N. H., 138.
Warren, Elizabeth, 107.
Emily, 236.
Henry, 107.
Isaac, 229.
James, 107.
John, 268.
John C., 98, 154, 161, 268.
John Collins, 236.
Jonas, 191.
Joseph, 342, 360.
Leonora, 229.
Lydia Birdsall, 230.
Lydia Riggs, 230.
Warren, Mary, 107, 165.
Mary Cushman, 230.
Mercy, 107.
Nancy Brown, 342.
Nathaniel, 107.
Penelope, 107.
Richard, 107.
Roxana, 339.
Sally, 342.
Sarah, 107.
Warren, R. I., 4, 5.
Warwick, R. I., 372.
Washburn, John, 351.
Jonathan, 351.
Josiah, 351.
Mary, 133.
Nathan, 351.
Sarah, 351.
Seth, 133.
Solomon, 351.
Washington, D. C., 34, 96, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 173, 189, 208, 230, 231, 236, 237, 329, 330, 362.
Washington, George, 53, 210, 313.
Waterbury, Conn., 86, 229.
Waterford, Conn., 209.
Waterman, Joanna, 143.
Mary Josephine, 362
Robert, 142.
Silas, 142.
Susannah, 142.
Thomas, 362.
Watertown, Mass., 5, 34, 122, 223, 260, 341, 349.
Watertown, N. Y., 43, 44.
Waterville, Me., 29.
Watson, Matthew, 17.
Nancy, 17.
Watts, Mary Elsie, 99.
Waverley, Mass., 213.
Wayland, Mass., 333.
Weathersfield, Vt., 22, 149.
Webster, Alisanna, 25.
Daniel, 125, 134, 145, 152, 164, 252, 253, 254, 325, 365, 370,
Eliza Steele, 308.
John W., 145.
Noah, 308.

Weld, Mary, 26.
Wellman, Martha, 108.
Mary Russell, 108.
Samuel, 108.
Wells, Me., 75, 76, 347.
Wendell-Davis, Catherine, 358.
Wendell, Mass., 154.
Wendover, Eng., 18.
Wenham, Mass., 191.
Wentworth, Julia Ann, 22.
West, Mary, 338.
Samuel, 279.
Westborough, Mass., 47, 240.
Westbrook, Conn., 217.
West Cambridge, Mass., 138.
Westfield, Eng., 336.
Westfield, Mass., 85.
West Fitchburg, Mass., 130.
Westhampton, Mass., 84.
West Lebanon, N. H., 142.
West Mill, Eng., 289.
Westminster, Mass., 277, 348.
Westmoreland, 59.
West Newbury, Mass., 41.
West Newton, Mass., 12.
Weston, Mass., 159, 337.
West Riding, Eng., 46.
West Roxbury, Mass., 97, 218.
West Springfield, Mass., 210, 217.
Wetmore, Thomas, 344.
Wheeler, Abner, 324.
Patty, 324.
Wheelwright, Abraham, 347.
Charles, 348.
George, 348.
Hannah Giddings, 348.
Jeremiah, 347.
John, 347.
Mary, 347.
Samuel, 347.
Whinburg, Eng., 336.
Whipple family, 23.
Whipple, James, 22.
John, 35.
Joseph, 22.
Julia Ann, 22.
Maria Bowen, 35.
Matthew, 22.
Oliver, 22.
Sarah, 22.
Whipple, Sophronia, 22.
Whitcomb, Lydia, 323.
Mary Simons Mollett, 323.
White, ——, 133.
Charlotte Sophia, 244.
Daniel Appleton, 129.
Eliza, 244.
Joseph, 195, 244.
Mary, 195.
Whitehead, W. A., 220.
White Plains, N. Y., 34.
White River Junction, Vt., 142.
Whiting, Hannah Conant, 67.
Lydia Cushing, 68.
Samuel, 67.
Whitney, Elizabeth, 47.
Henry, 337.
Phineas, 222.
Sally, 222.
Thomas, 222.
Whiton, David, 150.
Whittemore, Harriet Mary Ann, 138.
Lydia, 59.
Wickliffe, ——, 48.
Wier, Addie, 169.
Wiggin, Elizabeth Gerrish, 164.
Mary J., 164.
Porter Kimball, 164.
Wight, Danforth P., 178.
Wilde, ——, 66, 186.
Caroline Elizabeth, 315.
Samuel S., 315.
Wilder, Margaret, 360.
Marshall P., 283.
Nancy Brown, 342.
Susan Smith, 342.
Wildes, ——, 152.
Elizabeth, 75.
Israel, 75.
Wilkins, Abigail, 325.
Willard, Sidney, 301.
William IV., 47.
Williams, Benjamin, 317.
Dorothy, 52.
Isaac, 52.
Israel, 52.
Jane, 317.
John, 52.
John D., 306.

Williams, M., 306.
Mary, 194.
Mary Augusta, 52.
Robert, 52.
Roger, 4.
Samuel, 195.
Sarah, 301.
Simeon, 171.
William, 52.
William Barron, 53.
Williamson, Mary, 15.
Williamstown, Mass., 343.
Williamstown, Vt., 268.
Willis, Nathaniel P., 114.
William, 76.
Wills, Emily C., 88.
Rufus, 88.
Wilmarth, Ezra, 65.
Orissa B., 65.
Wilmington, Del., 371.
Wilmington, Mass., 90.
Wilmington, N. C., 12, 21, 232, 233, 330.
Wilson, Alisanna, 25.
Cecil P., 26.
Cecilia L., 25.
Charles W., 26.
Charlotte Fales, 25.
Christopher, 24.
Elizabeth, 49.
Ella C., 26.
Harriet Malvina, 188.
Henry Hamilton, 188.
John, 25.
John Webster, 25.
Lucretia, 25.
Wiltshire, Eng., 223.
Winchendon, Mass., 342.
Winchester, Mass., 270, 367.
Winchester, Sarah, 257.
Winchester, Va., 214.
Windham, Conn., 8, 267.
Windsor, Conn., 33, 373.
Windsor, Vt., 12, 375.
Winship, Abiel, 196.
Mary Wheeler, 196.
Winslow, Mary, 107.
Penelope, 107.
Winthrop, ——, 87.
Winthrop, Mass., 295.
Winthrop, Robert C., 284.
Wiscasset, Me., 64, 65, 337.
Wiswell, Margaret, 153.
Witham, Abigail, 188.
Sarah Mitchell, 38.
Woburn, Mass., 40, 128, 129, 183, 200, 269, 289.
Wolcott family, 54.
Wolcott, Laura, 53.
Oliver, 53, 54.
Wolfborough, N. H., 188.
Wolfe, John, 304.
Wood, Abial, 337.
Abiel, 65.
Catherine, 377.
Daniel, 377.
David, 271.
Helen, 65.
Mary Upham, 72.
Ruth, 157.
Samuel, 105.
William B., 305.
Woodbridge, ——, 343.
Woodbridge, Conn., 229.
Woodbridge, Eng., 170.
Woodbridge, N. J., 30.
Woodbury, Conn., 86.
Woodbury, Levi, 1.
Woodhull, Brewster, 264.
Elizabeth, 264.
Josephine, 264.
Woodrow, Mary, 163.
Woods, Mary, 226.
Moses, 226.
Woodstock, Conn., 180.
Woodstock, Vt., 187, 260.
Woodward, Submit, 70.
Worcester, Mass., 26, 85, 105, 107, 150, 242.
Worth, ——, 352.
Worthington, 297.
Wright, Ann Moriarty, 353.
Benoni, 352.
Charles, 108.
Daniel, 280.
Eben, 108.
Ebenezer, 352.
Elizur, 216, 352.
John H., 108, 305.
John Stratton, 352.

Wright, Joseph B., 108.
Margaret, 280.
Martha, 108.
Mary, 352.
Mary E., 108.
Mary Russell, 108.
Moses, 352.
Rachel, 280.
Samuel, 108, 352.
Wyckoff, J. F., 300.
Wyman, Abigail, 224.
Abijah, 224.
Elizabeth, 289.
Francis, 289.
John, 289.
Mary, 289.
Mary Frothingham, 290.
Sarah Augusta, 224.
Susan Sanderson, 102.
Wyman, Thomas Bellows, 359.
William, 102.
Wyman family, 290.
Wyman Genealogy, 224.
Wynne, Agnes Margaret, 140.
Williamson, 140.
Wyoming, Penn., 114.

Yarmouth, Mass., 151, 179, 294.
Yarmouth Port, Mass., 178.
York, John, 98.
Mary Elsie, 99.
Rebecca Stevens, 98.
Yorkshire, Eng., 55.
Young, ——, 264.
Caroline Mumford, 8.
David, 8.
William, 276.

4181